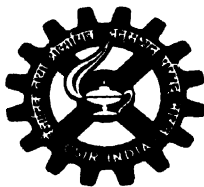


THE USEFUL PLANTS OF INDIA



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INTRODUCTION

The first edition of *The Wealth of India*, Raw Materials Series, comprising eleven volumes and two supplements dealing with the Indian raw material resources of plant, animal and mineral origin, was welcomed by scientists and others, both in India and outside, as an important landmark and an outstanding and unique reference work of its kind. The whole set has been beyond the reach of individuals, even though it has been priced moderately compared to similar encyclopaedic works. Suggestions had come from several users that a publication containing in capsule form the salient information on economic plants dealt with in *The Wealth of India* volumes, and reasonably priced to be within the reach of individuals as well as smaller firms and dealers in plant materials, would be highly useful. The present volume is thus a bird's-eye view of *The Wealth of India*, and condenses within about 700 text pages, information on nearly 5,000 plant species described in the base publication. The plants are mentioned in the alphabetical sequence of their botanical names along with their families. Names in Indian languages, common English names, and regional and trade names are provided for each entry. Important uses are mentioned for each plant dealt with.

While the book is mainly based on the first edition of *The Wealth of India*, Raw Materials, information has also been drawn for some entries from the *Dictionary of Economic Plants* by J.C. Th. Uphof, and the *Glossary of Indian Medicinal Plants* and its supplement by R.N. Chopra, S.L. Nayar, and I.C. Chopra. Drafts of some of the articles beginning with alphabets A & B from the revised series of *The Wealth of India*, were also consulted and updated in some cases. Purely ornamental plants have been excluded, while the composite articles on Algae, Bamboos, Fungi and Lichens in *The Wealth of India* have been split up into their individual genera and dealt with at their proper places in the alphabetical order. For the convenience of the users cross-reference of all botanical synonyms have been provided in italics.

The comprehensive index comprising names in Indian languages, common English names, and regional and trade names, appended to the volume, should add to the utility of the volume.

This work was conceived and planned by Shri K. Kashyapa, erstwhile Project Co-ordinator of The Wealth of India, and Shri Y.R. Chadha, the then Editor-in-Chief. Most of the entries were written by Shri K. Kashyapa, ably assisted by Shri Ramesh Chand. With his vast experience of the raw material resources of the country, and through his long association with The Wealth of India, Shri Kashyapa has brought to the publication a high degree of authenticity. The formidable index has been compiled by Shri Ramesh Chand with the devoted assistance of Dr P.K. Panda, Dr(Smt) Madhu Sharma and Shri P.R. Bhagwat. Accurate typing, particularly of the botanical names, by Shri A.S. Sidhu, who has had long experience of nomenclatural work, proved an asset in the early completion of this publication. Shri Ramesh Chand has also shouldered the responsibility of seeing the publication through the press.

The staff of the Production Section under Shri S.N. Saxena have spared no pains in the production and printing of this publication. Messers Aruna Press, New Delhi, have done a fine job of printing the text and Messers Ajanta Offset & Packagings Ltd, Delhi of the prolific index.

Mrs K. Ramachandran who succeeded Shri Kashyapa has been a source of guidance and encouragement of this work.

I am thankful to all the above mentioned staff and others who have been connected with this publication.

The present publication is meant only as a condensed compendium of The Wealth of India. For more detailed information the user is advised to refer to the main Wealth of India, Raw Materials Series.

S.P. Ambasta
Editor-in-Chief

A

ABELIA R. Br. *Caprifoliaceae*
A. triflora R. Br. ex Wall.

Wood is used for walking-sticks. A useful nurse plant for deodar seedlings.

ABELMOSCHUS Medic.
Malvaceae

A. crinitis Wall. syn. *Hibiscus crinitus* (Wall.) G. Don; *H. cancellatus* Roxb.

Root edible. Herb used for dysentery; also yields a fibre employed for ropes and cordage.

A. esculentus (Linn.) Moench syn. *Hibiscus esculentus* Linn.

GUMBO, LADY'S FINGER

Hindi—*Bhindi, bhindi tori*; Beng.—*Dheras*; Guj.—*Binda*; Mar.—*Bhendi*; Tel.—*Venda bendi*; Tam.—*Vendai*; Kan.—*Bhende*; Mal.—*Bendai, venda*.

Tender pods used as a vegetable; also employed for thickening soups and gravies because of the mucilage content. Flowers eaten in soups. Tender leaves boiled and eaten like spinach. Ripe seeds are roasted for use as coffee substitute; also used in curries and chutneys. Seeds are rich in protein (18-26%); they are powdered and mixed with maize flour. A vegetable gum, called Okra Gum, similar to gum tragacanth, gum arabic, and gum karya is obtained from the plants; used as a combination flavouring and bodying agent in vegetable soups and gravies. A mucilaginous preparation from the fruits has found application as a plasma replacement or blood volume expander.

Immature capsules are emollient demulcent and diuretic. Seeds are stimulant, cordial and antispasmodic. Seeds yield a fatty edible oil; and leaves an essential oil. Seed cake is rich in proteins. Stalks yield a bast fibre.

A. ficulneus Wight & Arn. syn. *Hibiscus ficulneus* Linn.

WHITE WILD MUSK MALLOW

Hindi—*Ran bhendi*; Beng.—*Ban-dheras, jangli bhindi*; Tel.—*Parupubenda, nella-bende*; Tam.—*Kathivendai*; Punjab—*Dula, deola, kapasiya*.

Fruits richer in vitamin C than those of *A. esculentus*. Aromatic seeds used in Arabia for perfuming coffee; farnesol and ambrettolide present in the volatile oil. Plant yields a white fibre useful for twine and light cordage.

A. manihot (Linn.) Medic. syn. *Hibiscus manihot* Linn.; *H. pungens* Roxb.

Guj.—*Kantalo bhendo*; Mar.—*Jangali bhendi*; Bombay—*Ran bhendi*; Assam—*Usipak*.

Mucilage from the roots used in sizing paper. Seeds yield a fatty oil. Yields fibre which has convolutions like cotton fibre and resembles jute in colour, dry twist and microscopic structure. Leaves cooked and eaten. Bark emmenagogue.

A. moschatus Medic. syn. *Hibiscus abelmoschus* Linn.

AMBRETTE PLANT, MUSK MALLOW
 Sans.—*Latakasturikani*; Hindi, Beng. & Guj.—*Muskdana*;

ABELMOSCHUS

Mar.—*Kasturi-bhenda*; Tel.—*Kasturi benda*; Tam.—*Varttilai kasthuri*, *katukasthuri*; Kan.—*Kasturibende*; Mal.—*Kattukasthuri*; Assam—*Gorukhia-korai*.

Seeds musk-scented, known as Ambrette seeds or Grams-d'Ambrette, used as a flavouring, tonic stimulant, and carminative. Yield an essential oil called Musk Seed Oil or Ambrette Seed Oil, used in perfumery. Musk seed fragrance is free from faecal note sometimes observed in true musk. Seeds yield also a fatty oil. Bark yields good quality fibre. Flowers are much in demand for flavouring tobacco. Tender leaves and shoots eaten in soups. Mucilage from roots employed for sizing paper

ABERIA Hochst.

A. caffra Harv. & Sond. *see* *Dovyalis caffra* Warb.

A. gardneri Clos *see* *Dovyalis hebecarpa* Warb.

ABIES Mill. *Abietaceae*; *Pinaceae*

A. brachytyla Franch. *see* *Picea brachytyla* (Franch.) Pritzl

A. pindrow Royle

HIMALAYAN SILVER FIR

Jaunsar—*Morinda*; Kashmir—*Badar*, *drewar*, *tung*; Kumaun—*Kogha*, *rao-ragha*, *rausla*; Kunawar—*Span*, *krok*.

Yields light wood, used for packing cases; also used for ceilings and floor boards, planking, and camp furniture; suitable for paper pulp, but not generally for matches.

A. smithiana Lindl. *see* *Picea smithiana* Boiss.

A. spectabilis (D. Don) Spach syn. *A. webbiana* Lindl.

EAST HIMALAYAN SILVER FIR

Nepal—*Gobra salla*; Bhutia—*Dumshing*.

Wood mostly used for the same purposes as that of *A. pindrow*; also used for cheap grade pencils. Leaves (*Talisparra*) considered carminative, used for cough and phthisis. A purple or violet dye extracted from the cones. Tree yields a white resin

A. spinulosa Griff. *see* *Picea spinulosa* (Griff.) Henry

A. webbiana Lindl. *see* *A. spectabilis* (D. Don) Spach

ABROMA Jacq. *Sterculiaceae*

Now known as *Ambroma* Linn. f.

A. augusta Linn.

PERENNIAL INDIAN HEMP,
DEVIL'S COTTON

Hindi & Beng.—*Ulatkambal*.

Stems yield fibre which is fairly soft, lustrous, and silky. It is harsher than jute (*Corchorus capsularis* Linn.) but more or less similar to kenaf (*Hibiscus cannabinus* Linn.). Suitable for mixing with jute for manufacture of hessian; also suitable on its own for twines and yarn for sack-cloth, cordage, matting, fishing-lines and nets, and pouches. Roots used as a uterine tonic and emmenagogue. Petroleum ether extract of roots showed anti-implantation and abortifacient action in mice. Leaves used for uterine disorders, diabetes, rheumatic pains, and sinusitis. Seeds yield a fatty oil, which is rich in linoleic acid and lowers cholesterol level in blood.

ABRUS Adans. *Papilionaceae*;
Fabaceae

A. fruticosus Wall. ex Wight & Arn. syn. *A. laevigatus* E. Mey.;

ABUTILON

A. pulchellus Wall.

Used medicinally for the same purposes as *A. precatorius*.

A. laevigatus E. Mey. see *A. fruticosus* Wall. ex Wight & Arn.

A. precatorius Linn.

INDIAN LIQUORICE, JEQUIRITY

Sans.—*Gunja*; Hindi—*Gunchi, rati*; Beng.—*Kunch*; Mar.—*Gunja*; Guj.—*Chanothi*; Tel.—*Guruginia*; Tam.—*Gundu-mani*; Kan.—*Guluganji*; Mal.—*Kunni*.

Roots and leaves contain glycyrrhizin, the principal constituent of liquorice, and their decoction is given for coughs and colds. Seeds contain abrine, a poisonous principle similar to ricin from castor seeds. Roots diuretic, tonic, and emetic. Seeds administered in affections of nervous system and their paste applied locally in sciatica, stiffness of shoulder joints and paralysis. Abrin suppresses Ehrlich ascites tumour growth in mice. Protein extract of seeds exhibited anti-tumour activity on *Yeshida sarcoma* in rats and mice.

Bruised seeds have been used criminally for poisoning cattle and for homicidal purposes. From early times, seeds (*Rati*) have been used as weights by goldsmiths of India; each seed weighs 1.75 grains.

A. pulchellus Wall. see *A. fruticosus* Wall. ex Wight & Arn.

ABUTILON Mill. *Malvaceae*

A. asiaticum (Linn.) Sweet see *A. indicum* (Linn.) Sweet

A. avicennae Gaertn. see *A. theophrastii* Medic.

A. bedfordianum St.-Hil.

Yields a fibre, used for cordage and paper manufacture. A native of Brazil, introduced into India.

A. bidentatum Hochst. ex A. Rich. Yields a smooth, silvery fibre, used for ropes and strings.

A. fruticosum Guill. *et al.*

Used as fodder.

A. glaucum Sweet syn. *A. muticum* Sweet

Hindi—*Kakrai*; Mar.—*Kasili, karandi*.

Seeds used as food in times of scarcity. Herb used as fodder. Leaves contain mucilage, used in piles and as a pectoral. Stem yields a fibre.

A. grandifolium (Willd.) Sweet syn.

A. molle (Ortega) Sweet

Yields fibre used for cordage.

A. graveolens (Roxb. ex Hornem.) Wight & Arn. ex Wight, non Britt. see *A. hirtum* (Lam.) Sweet

A. hirtum (Lam.) Sweet syn.

A. graveolens (Roxb. ex Hornem.) Wight & Arn. ex Wight, non Britt.

Hindi—*Barakanghi*; Beng.—*Kanghani, jhampi*; Kan.—*Haktuti*;

Mundari—*Pusikata*; Oraon—*Ber xa xedd*; Sadri—*Bilai-gorwa*.

Yields a fibre. Uses similar to those of *A. indicum*.

A. indicum (Linn.) Sweet syn.

A. asiaticum (Linn.) Sweet

COUNTRY MALLOW

Sans.—*Atibala*; Hindi—*Kanghi*; Beng.—*Potari*; Tel.—*Tuttura-benda*;

Tam.—*Paniyarattutti*; Kan.—*Tutti*; Mal.—*Velluram*.

ABUTILON

Yields white, lustrous fibre, coarser than jute, with an anti-clockwise drying twist. Suitable for cordage, also mixed with jute. Herb used as a febrifuge, anti-emetic, and anti-inflammatory; also employed in urinary troubles and lumbago. Bark astringent and diuretic. Leaves cooked and eaten; their extract is diuretic and demulcent. Flowers eaten. Roots used as a nervine tonic and antipyretic; also used in piles. With chaulmugra oil used for leucoderma. Seeds called *Balbij* are rich in mucilage and used as a laxative and demulcent; contain a fatty oil.

A. molle (Ortega) Sweet *see* *A. grandifolium* (Willd.) Sweet

A. muticum Sweet *see* *A. glaucum* Sweet

A. persicum (Burm. f.) Merrill syn. *A. polyandrum* Wight & Arn. ex Wight, non G. Don, Mast. in part Hindi—*Tepari*, *chotabanse*; Mar.—*Madam*; Mal.—*Thutthi*.

Yields fibre resembling hemp, fit for ropes.

A. polyandrum Wight & Arn. ex Wight, non G. Don, Mast. in part *see* *A. persicum* (Burm. f.) Merrill

A. theophrastii Medic. syn. *A. avicennae* Gaertn.

INDIAN MALLOW, AMERICAN JUTE
Yields a strong, coarse and lustrous fibre, called Chinese, American, or Manchurian Jute, with jute-like characteristics, used for rugs, ropes, and thread for slippers, also for paper-making and caulking. Decoction of seeds given in dysentery and fistula, and for sore eyes. Seeds contain a semi-drying oil.

ACACIA Willd. *Mimosaceae*

A. arabica Willd. *see* *A. nilotica* (Linn.) Delile subsp. *indica* (Benth.) Brenan

A. auriculaeformis A. Cunn.

A useful sand binder. Bark contains tannin with high tan/nontan ratio. Seeds contain a fatty oil.

A. caesia Wight & Arn. syn. *A. intsia* Willd.

Hindi—*Aila*; Mar.—*Chilar*; Tel.—*Korinta*; Tam.—*Kariyundu*, *tella korinda*; Kan.—*Antarike*; Mal.—*Incha*, *attu*, *inna*; Oriya—*Dentari*.

Bark used as a substitute for soap for washing hair. Bark extract employed as a protective coating for boats and fishing-nets.

A. catechu Willd.

CUTCH TREE

Sans.—*Khadira*; Hindi, Beng. & Mar.—*Khair*; Tel.—*Sandra*; Tam.—*Karangalli*; Kan.—*Kachu*.

Source of catechu, obtained from heartwood of 20-30 year old trees. Catechu is marketed in the form of *Katha*, used in *pan* preparations and as Cutch, used for printing and dyeing purposes. A third product called *kheersal*, met with in some of the older trees, is used medically for sore throat and cough. Wood used for pests, rice-pestles, oil and sugarcane crushers, bows, spear-handles, ploughs, boats, furniture, combs, stocks and felloes of wheels, carts, bedpost legs, sword-handles and tool-handles, tent-pegs, and rolling pins; excellent for spokes and hubs of wheels. Gum, yielded by the tree, called *Khair Gum*, is a seed substitute of gum arabic.

ACACIA

A. chundra Willd. syn. *A. sundra* DC.

Mar.—*Lal khair*; Tel.—*Sandra*;
Tam.—*Karangali*. Trade—Red
cutch.

Wood used for beams, posts, and agricultural implements. It compares favourably with *lignum-vitae* (*Guaiacum officinale* Linn.) in hardness, crushing strength and other properties and used as a substitute for it for steamship propeller and tail-shaft bearings. Heartwood yields *Katha* and cutch. Tree yields a gum. Considerable trade in cutch was carried on in Bombay under the name Red ebony.

A. concinna DC.

Hindi—*Kochi, ritha*; Beng.—*Ban-ritha*; Mar.—*Shikakai*; Guj.—*Chikakai*; Tel.—*Shikaya*; Tam.—*Shikai*; Kan.—*Sige*; Mal.—*Chikaka*.

Tender acidic leaves used in chutneys. Pods, known as *Shikai* or *Shikakai* used as a detergent; also employed as a fish-poison. Decoction of pods purgative, relieves biliousness. Seeds roasted and eaten. Bark used for tanning fishing-lines.

A. dealbata Link.

SILVER WATTLE

Flowers used for the preparation of Mimosa perfume, which resembles Ylang-Ylang, though slightly coarse. Bark used for tanning (tannin 9-17%). Tree yields a gum, resembling gum arabic, used in bronchial troubles.

A. decurrens Willd.

GREEN WATTLE,
COMMON WATTLE

Tam.—*Seemai velam pattai*.

Tender twigs employed as a reinforcing material in mud walls. Wood used for paper and board manufacture. Seeds yield a fatty oil; iodine value compares

favourably with that of well-known drying oils. Decoction of bark used in dysentery. Species planted in tea gardens for green manure; also serves a good windbreak. Bark rich in tannin (30-40%).

A. eburnea Willd.

Hindi—*Pahari kikar, kikar*;
Mar.—*Marmati*; Tam.—*Kal edai, udai vel*; Punjab—*Pahari kikar*.

Wood used chiefly as fuel for burning in kilns. Also used for tool-handles.

A. farnesiana Willd.

CASSIE FLOWER

Hindi & Punjab—*Vilayati kikar*;
Beng.—*Gaya babul*; Guj.—*Gandhelo babul*; Mar.—*Kankar*;
Tel.—*Kasturi tuma*; Tam.—*Kadi vel*; Mal.—*Ari velam*; Oriya—*Kapur*; Assam—*Tarwa kadam*;
Bihar—*Grabur*; Madhya Pradesh—*Gandhio babul, gandharii, gandila bamura*.

Flowers are the source of Cassie perfume. Pods contain tannin (c. 23%). Seeds contain a fatty oil. Tender leaves used in chutneys. Wood used for tent-pegs and knees of ships. Tree yields also a gum.

A. ferruginea DC.

Mar.—*Pandhra-khair*; Guj.—*Kaigu*; Tel.—*Ansandra*; Tam.—*Velvelam*; Kan.—*Banni*.

Wood used for cart wheels, posts, beams, and agricultural implements. Tree yields a gum.

A. intsia Willd. see *A. caesia*
Wight & Arn.

A. jacquemontii Benth.

Punjab—*Kikar, babul, bamul*;
Rajasthan—*Bouli, gulli bouli*;
Guj.—*Ratabauli*.

ACACIA

Tender branches and leaves used as fodder. Bark used for tanning. Wood yields gun powder charcoal. Plant may be used as a sand-binder in arid zones.

A. latronum Willd.

Tam.—*Karodei*; Tel.—*Paki tumma*.

Wood used for tent-pegs; an excellent fuel. Also yields fibre.

A. lenticularis Buch.-Ham.

Kumaun—*Khin*.

Wood used for making carts and agricultural implements, but is susceptible to white ants. Tree yields a gum.

A. leucophloea Willd.

Sans.—*Shvetabarbura*; Hindi—*Safed kikar*; Beng.—*Safed babul*; Mar.—*Hewar*; Guj.—*Haribaval*; Tel.—*Tellatuma*; Tam.—*Velvayalam*; Kan.—*Bilijali*; Mal.—*Pattacharaya maram*.

Bark used for tanning; a good substitute for wattle bark, avarum (*Cassia auriculata* Linn.) and konam bark (*Cassia fistula* Linn.). Wood used for agricultural implements, oil mills and carts, and also for turnery. Bark yields a fibre, used for cordage and fishing-nets. Bark also employed for preparation of spirit from palm juice. The tree is, therefore, called "Distiller's Acacia" or *Sharab-ki-kikkar*. Bark used in bronchitis and biliousness. Tree yields gum, used as an emulsifying agent. Young pods and seeds eaten. Pods used also as fodder.

A. mearnsii de Wild syn. *A. mollissima* auct. mult., non Willd.

BLACK WATTLE

Tam.—*Chavukku*.

Bark is one of the richest tanning materials (tannin upto 35%). Wood used for paper and board manufacture. Spent bark as well as wood used for straw-board; bark also used in the activated

carbon industry. Cold-setting wood adhesives are prepared from the bark. Seeds yield a fatty oil. Tree yields gum; an aldobiouronic acid, identified also in gum arabic, has been isolated. *A. mearnsii* de Wild does not occur in India.

A. melanoxylon R. Br.

AUSTRALIAN BLACKWOOD

Wood beautifully mottled, suitable for furniture and railway carriages. Locally used as firewood. Bark contains tannin (7%) but is of no commercial value.

A. modesta Wall.

Punjab—*Phulai*.

Wood used for cane crushers, Persian wheels, cart wheels, and agricultural implements; also used as fuel. Tender twigs, cleared of thorns, are chewed to make brushes (Datoon) for cleaning teeth.

A. mollissima auct. mult., non Willd. see *A. mearnsii* de Wild

A. nilotica (Linn.) Delile subsp. *indica* (Benth.) Brenan syn. *A. arabica* Willd.

Beng.—*Babul*; Hindi, Punjab & U.P.—*Kikar*; Guj.—*Baval*; Tel.—*Nallatumma*; Tam.—*Karuvelei*; Kan.—*Jaali, gobbli*; Mal.—*Karivelan*.

There are three recognized types: var. *cupressiformis* Steward; var. *vediana* Cooke; and *Telia Babul* which is the much prized variety. *Babul* bark yields tannin (av. c. 12%). Leather made from this bark is firm and durable. Pods also contain tannin (12-19% in the whole pod; 18-27% after removal of seeds). Exhausted tan stuff, both bark and pods, is used as fuel. Wood used for wheelwright work, felloes, spokes, naves and axles, and shafts and yokes. Also used

ACACIA

for agricultural implements, clod crushers and Persian wheels, well-curbs, tent-pegs, knees of boats, oars, railway wagon buffers, hookah-stems and a host of other articles. Wood employed for carving and turnery as well. The gum yielded by the tree, although called gum arabic, is actually not so, the true gum arabic being the product of *A. senegal* Willd. Babul gum used for calico printing and dyeing, as sizing material for silk and cotton, and in paper manufacture; used also as a substitute for gum arabic. Seeds eaten roasted; yield a fatty oil. Pods, when green, used as fodder. Decoction of bark used as a gargle, and that of pods in urino-genital diseases.

A. pennata Willd.

Hindi—*Aila*; Mar.—*Shembi*;
Mal.—*Kareencha*.

Bark contains tannin (9%), used for tanning fishing-nets. Fruit pulp pesti-
cidal. Decoction of leaves used as a
febrifuge.

A. planifrons Wight & Arn.

UMBRELLA THORN

Tel.—*Godugu thumma*; Tam.—
Kodaivelam.

Wood used for agricultural implements.
Pods contain tannin; also serve as fodder.

A. pycnantha Benth.

GOLDEN WATTLE

Native to Australia, introduced into the
Nilgiris for its tan-bark and gum. Very
rich in tannin; best commercial bark
shows an average of 38%, and air-dried
material has shown up to 50% of tannin.

A. senegal Willd.

Sans.—*Sneta khadira*; Guj.—
Goradio-babul; Bombay &
Punjab—*Khor, kumata*; Rajas-
than—*Kumata*.

Yields the true Gum Arabic which is
principally used in confectionery and

also in the manufacture of chewing gums.
In pharmaceutical industry it is used as
a binding agent in the manufacture of
cough pastilles. Also used in adhesives,
lithographic printing and in the sizing of
paper and cloth. Gum Arabic is demul-
cent and emollient, used for intestinal
troubles and applied externally on
inflammations, such as burns, sores, and
nodules in leprosy. Also used as a sus-
pending agent and a hair set. Wood used
for cart wheels, sugarcane crushers,
Persian wheels, weaver's shuttles, fenc-
ing posts, and agricultural implements.
Tough roots, as well as young stems are
used for tool-handles. Bark yields a fibre
used for ropes, cordage, fishing-nets, etc.
Roots are employed for dysentery and
nodular leprosy. Seeds eaten as a vege-
table. Leaves and fallen inflorescences
used as fodder. Tree readily browsed by
camels and goats.

A. sieberana DC.

Native to Senegal, introduced into India;
has given encouraging results for affore-
station purposes. Tree yields a gum.

A. spirocarpa Hochst. ex A. Rich.
see A. tortilis Hayne

A. suma Buch.-Ham.

Beng.—*Sai-kanta*; Mar.—*Kamtiya*;
Tel.—*Tella sundra*; Kan.—*Mugali*.

Bark used as a tan. Seeds showed marked
hypoglycaemic effect on normal albino
rats. Cutch is prepared from heartwood.

A. sundra DC. *see A. chundra*
Willd.

A. tortilis Hayne syn. *A. spiro-*
carpa Hochst. ex A. Rich.

Wood suitable for fencing posts and
agricultural implements. Bark rich in
tannin. Pods and foliage eaten by live-
stock. Tree yields a gum. Native to
Israel, introduced into India.

ACALYPHA

ACALYPHA Linn. *Euphorbiaceae*

A. ciliata Forsk.

Guj.—*Dadaro, inchane.*

Laxative and vermifuge.

A. fruticosa Forsk.

BIRCH-LEAVED ACALYPHA

Tel.—*Chinniaka, chinni*; Tam.—*Sinni-marum, kuppameni*; Kan.—*Chinni, chinnimara.*

The leaves are prescribed in digestive troubles and their infusion used as a vulnerary. Leaf juice used in ophthalmia.

A. hispida Burm f.

CHENILIE PLANT, RED HOT
CAT-TAIL

Tel.—*Moorukonda*; Mal.—*Vattattali.*

Flowers used in diarrhoea. Other uses similar to those of *A. indica*.

A. indica Linn.

INDIAN ACALYPHA

Sans.—*Harita-manjari*; Hindi & Mar.—*Kuppi, khokli*; Beng.—*Muktajhuri*; Guj.—*Dadano*; Tel.—*Kuppichettu*; Tam. & Mal.—*Kuppaimeni*; Kan.—*Kuppi gida.*

Decoction used as a laxative; the herb, however, may cause gastro-intestinal irritation. Plant contains a cyanogenetic glucoside and alkaloid acalypnine. In homocopathy, the herb is used against severe cough associated with bleeding from the lungs (haemoptysis) and insipient phthisis. Leaf juice employed for cutaneous troubles. Juice of fresh leaves is a reliable emetic, found useful in cases of croup.

A. paniculata Miq.

Used as a substitute of *A. indica*.

ACAMPE Lindl. *Orchidaceae*

A. praemorsa Blatter & McCann
syn. *A. wightiana* Lindl.

Mar.—*Kanbher*; Kan.—*Marabale*;
Mal.—*Taliyamaravazha.*

The herb is accredited with anti-typhoid properties. A paste of the pounded leaves is applied to fractures. Plant bitter, tonic, used in rheumatism.

A. wightiana Lindl. see *A. praemorsa* Blatter & McCann

ACANTHOPANAX Miq.

Araliaceae

A. aculeatum Seem. see *A. trifoliatum* (Linn.) Voss.

A. trifoliatum (Linn.) Voss. syn.

A. aculeatum Seem.

Khasi—*Shiah-ryngkhwari, shi-soh-sat-khlaw*; Miri Hills—*Chobolak-sinriube, kenkut.*

Used in paralysis. Roots cooked and eaten. Fruits yield a black dye.

ACANTHOPHORA Lamour.

Rhodomelaceae

A. spicifera (Vahl) Boergesen

An alga eaten raw or as salad.

ACANTHOSPERMUM Schrank
Compositae; Asteraceae

A. hispidum DC.

Essential oil of the herb (2%) shows antibacterial and antifungal activity and the herb has long been in use in dermatological medicaments. Aerial parts contain acanthospermal-B.

ACANTHUS Linn. *Acanthaceae*

A. ilicifolius Linn.

SEA HOLLY

Sans.—*Harkusa*; Hindi & Beng.—*Hargoza*; Mar.—*Marandi, mendli,*

ACER

moranna; Tel.—*Ajasyakampa*,
alchi, *alisi*, *etichilla*; Tam.—
Attumulli, *koshimulli*; Kan.—
Holechudi, *tudechudi*; Mal.—
Chakkaramulli, *mendli*, *moranna*;
 Oriya—*Harkanchi*, *kilichiri*.

Leaves employed for fomentation in neuralgia and rheumatism; also used as an expectorant. Powdered leaves used as food for fishes and prawns. Roots used in asthma, paralysis, leucorrhoea, and debility.

ACER Linn.

Aceraceae

A. caesium Wall. ex Brandis

Punjab—*Trekhan*, *mandar*;
 Jaunsar—*Kainju*; Kumaun—*Kilu*;
 Kashmir—*Kinar*; Tibet—*Kanshin*.

The wood can withstand high-speed machines and is suitable for turnery work, rifle-stocks, and furniture. Also used for carving and for bowls, plates and ladles.

A. campbellii Hook. f. & Thoms.

HIMALAYAN MAPLE

Beng.—*Kabashi*; Lepcha—*Daom*,
dom, *yali*, *yatli*.

Yields a fine turnery and ornamental wood. It is extensively used for planking, tea-boxes, and small turnery articles; also employed for the production of newsprint.

A. cappadocicum Gleditsch var.
indicum Rheder syn. *A. mono*
 Maxim.; *A. pictum* Hiern in part,
 non Thunb.

Punjab—*Kilpattar*, *tarkhana*,
kanjar; Jaunsar—*Kainjli*;
 Garhwal—*Gadkinu*, *potli*, *dumitha*;
 Kumaun—*Tikta*, *pata*, *bankimu*.

The timber is heavier and harder than that of *A. caecium* and is substituted for walnut wood. It is mixed with other

woods for the manufacture of wrapping paper. Commonly used for boards, rafters, plough-shafts, bedsteads, and poles for carrying loads. Branches lopped for fodder.

A. laevigatum Wall.

Nepal—*Saslendi*, *cherauni*, *thali*
kabashi; Lepcha—*Tungnyok*.

Wood used for tea-boxes and agricultural implements, also for building purposes.

A. mono Maxim. see *A. cappadocicum* Gleditsch var. *indicum* Rheder

A. negundo Linn.

BOX ELDER, ASH-LEAVED MAPLE

A rapid-growing tree native to North America, introduced into India. The timber is suitable for wooden wares, cheap furniture and cooperage, and also as fuel. Ethanolic extract of the leafy twigs yields two tumour-inhibiting saponins. Fresh bark used in homoeopathy; astringent and vulnerary.

A. oblongum Wall. ex DC.

HIMALAYAN MAPLE

Punjab & Jaunsar—*Pangoi*;
 Garhwal—*Kirmoti*, *ktrmola*;
 Kumaun—*Parpat*, *potai*, *putli*;
 Nepal—*Mugila*, *buzimpala*.

Wood is moderately soft and fine textured. It is suitable for turnery and minor construction work, and also for plywood and plyboards. Also used for making ladles, drinking cups, and agricultural implements.

A. pictum Hiern in part, non Thunb.
 see *A. cappadocicum* Gleditsch
 var. *indicum* Rheder

A. thomsonii Miq. syn. *A. villosum*
 Wall. var. *thomsonii* Hiern

ACER

Wood very light, lustrous, and moderately strong; used for toys and ladles, and also for planking.

A. villosum Wall. var. *thomsonii*
Hiern see *A. thomsonii* Miq.

ACHILLEA Linn. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

A. millefolium Linn.

MILFOIL, YARROW

Hindi—*Gandana*; Guj.—*Biran-jasif* (Persian); Kan.—*Rooamari*;
Bombay—*Rojmari*; Kashmir—*Momadnu, chopandiga, akarkhara.*

Bitterish, pungent, and aromatic aerial parts are used as a flavouring. The herb is also substituted for hops in the preparation of beer. A decoction of it is given in colic. Contains the alkaloid achilline; also yields an essential oil, used as a haemostatic. Herb considered astringent, tonic, diaphoretic, vulnerary and styptic. Decoction of leaves carminative and stimulant.

ACHRAS Linn. *Sapotaceae*

A. sapota Linn. see *A. zapota*
Linn.

A. zapota Linn. syn. *A. sapota*
Linn.

SAPOTA, SAPODILLA

Fruits edible, sweet with rich fine flavour. Bark contains latex, 20-25% of which consists of gutta-percha like substance (chicle gum), used as a base for chewing gum. Other uses of chicle are in dental surgery, as a substitute for gutta-percha, and for making transmission belts. Bark also contains tannin (11.8%) used by fisherman for colouring sails and fishing tackles. Seeds yield a fat.

ACHYRANTHES Linn.

Amaranthaceae

A. aspera Linn.

PRICKLY CHAFF FLOWER

Sans.—*Apamarga*; Hindi—*Latjira*; Beng.—*Apang*; Mar.—*Aghadha*; Guj.—*Aghedo*; Tel.—*Uttaren*; Tam.—*Nayurivi*; Kan.—*Uttarane*; Mal.—*Katalati.*

Decoction of herb diuretic, used in renal dropsies. Young leaves are served as spinach. Ash is rich in potash and might be of value as manure.

A. verschaffeltii Lam. see *Iresine herbstii* Hook. f.

ACONITUM Linn. *Ranunculaceae*

A. balfourii Stapf

West Nepal—*Gohari.*

The roots contain the alkaloid pseudoaconitine, which is highly toxic and biologically 1.5 times as active as aconitine. It is one of the common constituents of *A. ferox* of commerce.

A. chasmanthum Stapf

INDIAN NAPELLUS

Kashmir—*Ban-bal-nag.*

Often mistaken for *A. nepellus*, a foreign species. Its uses are similar to those of *A. ferox*. The alkaloids isolated from the roots include indaconitine, chasmaconitine, chasmanthnine, chasmanine, and homochasmanine.

A. deinorrhizum Stapf

Bashahr—*Mohra*; Kashmir & Punjab—*Dudhia bish or safed bikh.* The roots contain the alkaloid pseudoaconitine. Apart from *A. ferox*, and *A. balfourii*, it appears to be the principal constituent of the aconite of commerce.

A. falconeri Stapf

Garhwal—*Bis*, *bikh*, *mæetha-tellia*.

Roots used for nervous and digestive diseases ; also for rheumatism and fevers.

A. ferox Wall. ex Ser.

INDIAN ACONITE

Sans.—*Visha*; Hindi—*Bacchang*, *bish*, *mahoor*, *mitha zahar*; Beng.—*Katbish*; Mar.—*Bachnag*; Guj.—*Vacchang*; Tel.—*Ativasanabhi*; Tam.—*Vashanabi*; Kan.—*Vasanabhi*; Mal.—*Vatsanabhi*; Assam—*Bish*; Bombay—*Butchnat*; Nepal—*Atisingua bish*.

The alkaloids isolated from the roots include pseudoaconitine, chasmaconitine, indaconitine, bikhaconitine, veratroyl pseudoaconine, and diacetyl pseudoaconitine. Total alkaloidal content in commercial *A. ferox* varies from 0.63 to 4.7%. Used for nasal catarrh, tonsillitis, sore throat, gastric disorders, debility and fever of inflammatory origin. Also used as a sedative and diaphoretic. Applied in the form of paste in cases of neuralgia and rheumatism.

A. heterophyllum Wall. ex Royle

ATIS ROOT

Sans.—*Ativisha*; Hindi—*Atis*.

The alkaloids isolated from the roots include atisine, heteratisine, histisine, heterophyllisine, heterophylline, heterophyllidine, atidine, hetidine, benzolheteratisine, F-dihydroatisine, and hetisinone. Total alkaloidal content 0.79%. Plant considered a valuable febrifuge and bitter tonic. Roots used for hysteria, throat infections, dyspepsia and vomiting, abdominal pain and diabetes.

A. laciniatum Stapf

Sikkim—*Kalo bikhoma*.

The roots are common in the Nepal aconite and are also occasionally found in the commercial drug deemed to have been obtained from *A. ferox*.

A. luridum Hook. f. & Thoms.

The roots find their way into the market in admixture with other aconites. They are said to be as potent a drug as *A. ferox*.

A. palmatum D. Don

Hindi—*Bikhima*; Bombay—*Wakhma*; Sikkim—*Setobikhuma*.

The root, like quinine, is intensely bitter, used as a tonic and for vomiting and bowel complaints. It contains five diterpene alkaloids, viz. palmatisine, vakognavine, vakatisine, vakatisinine, and vakatidine.

A. rotundifolium Kar & Kir.

The aerial parts are reported to contain two un-named alkaloids and the herb exhibits weak anti-tumour activity.

A. spicatum Stapf

NEPAL ACONITE

Nepal & Sikkim—*Bikh* or *Bish*.

It is the principal source of *Bikh* or *Bish* of Calcutta market. Roots yield alkaloids which contain mainly pseudoaconitine and bikhaconitine. Significant antipyretic and analgesic properties have been reported.

A. violaceum Stapf

Sutlej Basin—*Tilia Kachang*.

The roots are reported to contain the alkaloid indaconitine, and are used as a tonic.

ACORUS Linn.

Araceae

A. calamus Linn.

SWEET FLAG

Sans.—*Vacha*; Hindi & Beng.—*Bach*; Mar & Guj.—*Vekhand*;

ACORUS

Tel.—*Vasa*;
Kan.—*Baje*
Vavambu;

Tam.—*Vasambu*;
gida;
Mal.—

Rhizomes used in epilepsy and other mental ailments, chronic diarrhoea and dysentery, and glandular and abdominal tumours. They are the source of Calamus oil, which is an essential oil containing asarone and its isomer. The essential oil free alcoholic extract of the rhizome possesses sedative and analgesic properties.

A. gramineus Soland. ex Ait.

The herb yields an essential oil having asarone as major constituent. It is used medicinally for the same purposes as *A. calamus*.

ACROCARPUS Wight & Arn.

Caesalpinaceae

A. fraxinifolius Wight & Arn.

Beng.—*Mundani*;
Malamkonnai;
havulagi;

Tam.—

Kan.—*Hantige*,
Kurangadi;

Trade—*Mundani*.

A general-utility timber-tree. Wood used for planking and tea-boxes. After proper seasoning and treatment, the wood, which is ornamental, may be employed for furniture and cabinet-making as a substitute for teak; also suitable for veneers and plywood. Timber may be used for second class kraft pulp.

ACRONYCHIA J. R. & G. Forst.

Rutaceae

A. laurifolia Blume see *A. pedunculata* Miq.

A. pedunculata Miq. syn. *A. laurifolia* Blume

Nepal—*Paowlay*; Assam—*Loajan*;
Tam. & Mal.—*Mutta-nari*.

Root and bark used in external applications for sores and ulcers. Bark tonic, used in scabies; also for caulking boats. Roots used as a fish-poison. Leaves have the flavour of cumin; used in salads and as a condiment. Fruits (Jambol) edible. Wood used for carving; also employed for poles and house construction. It gives good charcoal, preferred by goldsmiths.

ACROSTICHUM Linn.

Pteridaceae

A. aureum Linn.

Dried fronds, which are 50-200 cm. long, are used for thatching and for making brooms. Young fronds eaten. Rhizomes are made into paste for application to boils.

ACTAEA Linn.

Ranunculaceae

A. acuminata Wall. ex Royle see
A. spicata Linn.

A. spicata Linn. syn. *A. acuminata* Wall. ex Royle

BANEBERRY GRAPEWORT

Kan.—*Vishaphala*.

Rhizomes are used for nervous disorders; their decoction is used in cases of ovarian neuralgia and uterine tenderness, also as a substitute for digitalis in the treatment of fatty and irritable heart. The berries are poisonous. Seeds yield black, red, and green dyes.

ACTINIDIA Lindl. *Actinidiaceae*

A. chinensis Planch.

KIWI FRUIT, CHINESE GOOSEBERRY
Fruit edible, good keeping quality. Used for making wine, jam and marmalade; also employed for decorating ice-creams. A Chinese plant with economic potential in India; 'Allison' strain introduced from New Zealand showed promise in Himachal Pradesh.

ADENANTHERA

ACTINIOPTERIS Link

Actinopteridaceae

A. australis Link syn. *A. dichotoma* Kuhn

PEACOCK'S TAIL

Hindi—*Mayurshikha*; Bombay—*Bhui tad*.

The fern is accredited with antibiotic properties and is used in some places as an antifertility drug. Also used as an antiseptic and styptic.

A. dichotoma Kuhn see *A. australis* Link

ACTINODAPHNE Nees

Lauraceae

A. angustifolia Nees syn. *A. hookeri* Meissn.

Mar.—*Pisa, pisha, pichli, gulchal*; Tam.—*Thali, tali*; Mal.—*Mala-virinji*; Kan.—*Hoggodgimara, tudgensu*; Oriya—*Tudambo, jar-champa, jhar-jhampa*; Assam—*Petarichawa*; Bombay—*Pisa*. Trade—*Pisa*.

Seeds yield a fat, *Pisa* fat, which is a better source of lauric acid than palm kernel oil or coconut oil. The soap made from the fat, along with groundnut and castor oils, shows excellent wetting, lather formation, and detergent qualities. Infusion of the leaves used for diabetes and urinary disorders.

A. hookeri Meissn. see *A. angustifolia* Nees

A. madraspatana Bedd. ex Hook. f. Mal.—*Irolimarom, mungali*; Tam.—*Patta-thali*.

The wood is very suitable for match-boxes and splints.

A. obovata Blume

The leaves and stems contain three alkaloids, viz. laurotetanine, N-methyl laurotetanine, and actinodaphnine.

ADANSONIA Linn. *Bombacaceae*

A. digitata Linn.

BAOBAB, MONKEY BREAD TREE

Hindi—*Gorak umli*; Mar. & Guj.—*Gorakh chinch*; Tam.—*Anaipuli*; Kan.—*Magimavu*.

The trunk sometimes becomes hollow and forms a water reservoir; 4,500 litres of water was recorded in a tree. Tender leaves are used for seasoning. Powdered leaves when orally administered to guinea pigs prevented the crisis in asthma induced by histamine aerosols. Fruit pulp is diaphoretic, gives relief in bronchial asthma and allergic dermatitis. The kernels are eaten as nuts and yield an oil used for cooking. The bark yields a soft fibre. It is occasionally used for ropes and sacking. The wood yields paper pulp suitable for wrapping as well as writing paper. Wood also used for trays, canoes, rafts, floats, and fishing-nets.

A. gregorii F. Muell.

BOTTLE TREE

Fruit pulp is boiled with sugar and given as an antiscorbutic. Seeds eaten. Tree yields edible gum. Introduced.

ADENANTHERA Linn.

Mimosaceae

A. microsperma Teijsm. & Binn.

Wood resistant to insects and decay and used for house-building, furniture, bridges, and rolls in sugar mills. Introduced into India.

ADENANTHERA

A. pavonina Linn.

CORAL WOOD, RED WOOD

Sans.—*Kunchandana*; Beng.—*Rakta kambal*; Mar.—*Thorligunj*; Tam.—*Anikundumani*; Tel.—*Bandi guruvenda*; Kan.—*Manjetti*; Mar.—*Manjadi*.

A decoction of the seeds and wood used in pulmonary affections and externally applied in chronic ophthalmia. Seeds show inhibitory activity against trypsin and α -chymotrypsin, but the activity is lost on subjecting the seeds to heat treatment. Kernels contain a pale-yellow fat. The red heartwood is used as a substitute for true red sandalwood (*Pterocarpus santalinus* Linn. f.); also used for building purposes and cabinet-making.

ADENIA Forsk. *Passifloraceae*

A. heterophylla Koord.

Juicy aril is sweet and edible. In the Philippines, a decoction of the roots is prescribed for stomach troubles

A. palmata Engl. syn. *Modecca palmata* Lam.

Tel.—*Modikha*, Mal.—*Mutakku*; Konkan—*Undal*.

Juice of the leaves and roots used in skin troubles. Roots used as an ingredient of tonics

A. wightiana Engl. syn. *Modecca wightiana* Wall. ex Wight & Arn.

Roots as well as fruits poisonous.

ADENOCALYMMA Endl.

Bignoniaceae

A. nitidum Mart. ex DC.

Flowers contain kaempferol, quercetin, and hisperitin.

ADENOSMA R. Br.

Scrophulariaceae

A. capitatum Hance see **A. indicum** Merrill

A. indicum Merrill syn. **A. capitatum** Hance

CAMPHOR PLANT

Yields a pale-yellow essential oil. Aqueous extract of the herb is used as a febrifuge. Aqueous extract is also used in the preparation of *Rasa-bhasma* (mercury oxide), a medicine much employed in Ayurvedic system.

ADHATODA Mill. *Acanthaceae*
Recently the genus has been merged with *Justicia*.

A. beddomei C. B. Clarke

Tam.—*Cinna aatatotai*; Mal.—*Cheria aatalotakam*.

Leaf juice used in haemoptysis and menorrhagia.

A. vasica Nees

Sans.—*Vasaka*; Hindi—*Arusha*; Beng.—*Bakas*; Mar.—*Adulsa*; Guj.—*Alduso*; Tel.—*Adasaramu*; Tam.—*Adadodai*; Kan.—*Adusoge*; Mal.—*Atalotakam*.

Fresh or dried leaves constitute the drug *vasaka*, used in bronchial troubles and consumption. Leaf juice used also in diarrhoea, dysentery and glandular tumours. Powdered leaves used for skin affections. Chief principle is vasicine (yield, 0.54-1.1%). Vasicine has also been found to be a promising uterotonic abortifacient. It may also find use in stopping postpartum haemorrhage. Leaves are rich in vitamin C (upto 250 mg/100g) and carotene (4500 μ g/100g) and yield an essential oil. Flowers also contain an essential oil. Seeds yield a fatty oil. Plant is employed as a green manure. Ether extract of the leaves yields a resin which is toxic to grain insects, but non-toxic to human beings. Wood used for gunpowder charcoal.

ADIANTUM Linn. *Adiantaceae*

A. aethiopicum Linn. syn. ⁴*A. emarginatum* Bedd.

A decoction of the fern is used by the South Africans as an abortifacient. The fern also possesses emetic and astringent properties.

A. capillus-veneris Linn.

MAIDENHAIR FERN

Hindi & Kan.—*Hansraj, mubaraka, pursha*; Guj.—*Hanspadi*; Kashmir—*Dumtuli*; Kumaun—*Mubaraka*.

The fern is used as a pectoral demulcent, expectorant and tonic. It is boiled in wine which is given in cases of hard tumours of the spleen, liver and other viscera. The fern contains 3 α , 4 α -epoxy-filicane, 21-hydroxyadiantone, and adiantone. It also contains an essential oil.

A. caudatum Linn. see *A. incisum* Forsk.

A. chusanum Linn. see *Sphenomeris chusana* (Linn.) Copeland

A. emarginatum Bedd. see *A. aethiopicum* Linn.

A. flabellulatum Linn.

Rhizomes used for cough and as an anthelmintic; also used against gripe.

A. incisum Forsk. syn. *A. caudatum* Linn.

Sans.—*Mayurshikha*; Tam.—*Myle kondai*; Kan.—*Gajkarna*; Punjab—*Adhsarita-ki-jhari, gunkeri, kanghai*.

Used in hemicrania and diabetes. It yields adiantone, isoadiantone, fernene, hentriacontane, hentriacontanone-16, and β -sitosterol.

A. lunulatum Burm. see *A. philippense* Linn.

A. pedatum Linn.

Rhizomes used as a stimulant, expectorant, demulcent, and emmenagogue; contain a bitter principle, volatile oil, and tannin.

A. philippense Linn. syn. *A. lunulatum* Burm.

WALKING MAIDENHAIR FERN

Hindi & Beng.—*Kalijhant*; Mar.—*Ghoda-khuri, ratkombadu*; Guj.—*Hansapadi, hansaraj, mubarakhu*; Kan.—*Nayalad*; Bombay—*Mubarak, rajhans*; Santal—*Dodhali*.

Used in blood diseases and epileptic fits. In Bihar, the fern is used in cases of rabies. Rhizomes prescribed for strangury and in fever due to elephantiasis. Fronds are burnt in oil and applied to itch.

A. venustum G. Don

Tam.—*Mayir sikki*; Bombay—*Mubarak*.

The fern appears to constitute much of the drug *Hansraj* in Punjab, which is used as an anodyne in bronchitis; also used against tumours, biliousness, inflammatory diseases of the chest, and ophthalmia. Petroleum ether extract of the plant gave 21-hydroxyadiantone, adiantone, 3-filicene, a carotenoid possibly α -carotene monoepoxide, leucopelargonidin, and kaempferol, and quercetin glucosides.

ADINA Salisb.

Rubiaceae

A. cordifolia Benth. & Hook. f.

Hindi—*Haldu*; Beng.—*Petpuria, dakom*; Mar.—*Heddi*; Tel.—*Pasupukadamba*; Tam. & Mal.—*Manjakadamba*; Kan.—*Arsintega, yettega*.
Trade—Haldu.

Timber is easy to saw, seasons well and takes good polish; durable under cover, resistant against subterranean termites,

ADINA

but highly susceptible to drywood termites. It is one of the best Indian woods for flooring and panelling railway carriages, and for bobbins. A good turnery wood. Haldu is accepted as grade I commercial and moisture-proof plywood timber. Wrapping, writing, and printing paper is manufactured from the wood pulp. Bark yields tannin; spent bark used for boards. Leaves used as fodder. Bark febrifuge.

A. sessilifolia Hook. f. *see* *Nauclea sessilifolia* Roxb.

ADONIS Linn. *Ranunculaceae*

A. aestivalis Linn.

Diuretic and cardiac stimulant. Stems and leaves contain a cardioactive glycoside cymarin, which on hydrolysis yields strophanthidin and cymarose. The herb also contains glucosides adonin, adonidin, and adonilene. Flowers are considered laxative, diuretic, and lithon-
triptic.

A. autumnalis Linn.

PHEASANT'S EYE, FLOS ADONIS

Aerial part of the flowering and fruiting herb contain 18 compounds, of which k-strophanthin- β , cymarin, adonin, adonidin, adonitoxin, acetylodonitoxin, vernadigin, strophadogenin, and strophanthidin have been identified. Herb bitter and astringent.

A. chrysocyathus Hook. f. & Thoms.

Kashmir—*Marnil*, *nilmar*.

The plant is suspected of fatally poisoning sheep and goats. The roots contain glycosides cymarin and k-strophanthin- β . The herb contains a sugorose and strophanthidine tetroside; k-strophanthin- β and cymarin are also present.

AEGIALITIS R. Br.

Plumbaginaceae

A. annulata Kurz *see* *A. rotundifolia* Roxb.

A. rotundifolia Roxb. syn. *A. annulata* Kurz

Oriya—*Bana ruar*.

The bark contains 11% tannin.

AEGICERAS Gaertn. *Myrsinaceae*

A. corniculatum Blanco syn.

A. majus Gaertn.

Hindi—*Halsi*; Beng.—*Khalshi*;

Mar.—*Kanjala*; Tel.—*Dudumara*;

Tam.—*Narikandam*.

Fruits used as a fish-poison. The bark contains saponin and high percentage of tannin and compares well with avrum. Honey extracted from the flowers is white. Wood used for knife-handles and in hut construction; may also be used as stakes for oyster beds. Bark used as a fish-poison.

A. majus Gaertn. *see* *A. corniculatum* Blanco

AEGINETIA Linn. *Orobanchaceae*

A. indica Linn.

Alcoholic extract gave β -sitosterol, aeginetic acid, and a monoterpenoid lactone, aeginetolide. A destructive root-parasite of sugarcane, upland rice, corn, and other crops.

AEGLE Correa ex Koen. *Rutaceae*

A. marmelos Correa ex Roxb.

BAEL TREE

Sans.—*Bilva*; Hindi, Beng. &

Mar.—*Bel*; Guj.—*Bil*; Tel.—

Maredu; Tam. & Mal.—*Vilvam*;

Kan.—*Bilpatre*.

AESCHYNOMENE

Unripe or half ripe fruits astringent, digestive, and stomachic, used for diarrhoea and dysentery. Pulp aromatic and cooling, used in the form of sherbet. Marmelosin is the active constituent; it acts as a laxative and diuretic, in strong doses a cardiac depressant. Gummy substance around the seeds serves as an adhesive, more abundant in young fruits. Also used as a varnish for pictures and adds brilliancy to water-colour paints. Dried fruits, freed from pulp, are used as pill-boxes. Stem yields a gum. Leaves contain an essential oil.

AEOLANTHUS Mart. *Labiataeae;*
Lamiaceae

A. gamwellae Taylor *see A. myrianthus* Baker

A. myrianthus Baker syn. *A. gamwellae* Taylor

Introduced into Assam for essential oil from the flowers. The oil, called Oil of Ninde, is used in soaps and perfumery.

AERVA Forsk. *Amaranthaceae*

A. javanica Juss. ex Schult. syn. *A. persica* Juss.; *A. tomentosa* Forsk.

Guj.—*Bur*; Tel.—*Magavira*;
Tam.—*Perumpoolai*; Kan.—*Dod-*
dahindi gidda; Delhi—*Dholimundi,*
kamheda; Punjab—*Boi kalan*;
Rajasthan—*Buida*.

Herb diuretic and demulcent. Given to horses and camels as a purgative and emetic. Extract contains kaempferol-3-galactoside, kaempferol-3-rhamnoglactoside, β -amyrin, and β -sitosterol.

A. lanata Juss. ex Schult.

Sans.—*Astmabayota*; Beng.—*Chaya*;
Mar.—*Kapur-madhura*;
Guj.—*Gorakha ganjo*; Tel.—*Pindi-*

conda, thelagapundi kooru; Kan.—*Bilihindisoppu*;
Mal.—*Cherupulu*;
C'riya—*Paunsia*.

Used in cough, sore throat, diabetes, and lithiasis. It contains β -sitosteryl palmitate, α -amyrin, and β -sitosterol. Decoction diuretic.

A. persica Juss. *see A. javanica* Juss. ex Schult.

A. sanguinolenta Blume syn. *A. scandens* Wall.

Beng.—*Naria, nuriya*; Mundari—*Nauri lupu ara*.

Roots used in dysentery.

A. scandens Wall. *see A. sanguinolenta* Blume

A. tomentosa Forsk. *see A. javanica* Juss. ex Schult.

AESCHYNOMENE Linn.

Papilionaceae; Fabaceae

A. americana Linn.

THORNLESS MIMOSA

Used as green manure. Yields hay of attractive appearance and with high nutritive value, but it is less palatable.

A. aspera Linn.

SOLA PITH PLANT

Hindi—*Sola*; Beng.—*Shola*; Tel.—*Nir jiluga*;
Tam.—*Attuneddi*;
Kan.—*Bendu*; Mal.—*Kadessum*.

Yields pith having high insulating properties; used for sun-hats, toys, artificial flowers, ear-tops, lining of planquin tops and other decorations. Also employed for bottle coaks, fishing-nets, swimming jackets and life-belts, and paper. It is employed for cutting sections of plant materials for microscopic study. Leaves used as a pot-herb. Seeds yield a fatty oil, and bark a fibre.

AESCHYNOMENE

A. indica Linn.

Hindi—*Laugauni*; Beng.—*Kath shola*, Assam—*Kuhila*; Tel.—*Tiga jiluga*; Tam. & Mal.—*Nellithalli*; Oriya—*Lajuari*.

Pith is inferior to that from *A. aspera*, cannot be split into thin sheets. Its uses, however, are similar to those of the latter. Plant used as fodder, but is toxic to horses in fruiting stage; seeds yield a fatty oil.

AESCULUS Linn. *Sapinduceae*;
Hippocastanaceae

A. assamica Griff. syn. *A. punduana* Wall. ex Hiern; *A. khassiana* (Voigt) Das & Majumdar

Bark employed as a fish-poison. Wood used for making cups, plates, vases, and toys. Seeds yield a fatty oil.

A. hippocastanum Linn.

Wood used for cutlery-handles, furniture, and boxes; also employed for gunpowder charcoal. Extract of wood used as a dye for silk; that of the leaves given in whooping cough. Starch from the seeds may be employed for alcohol production. Seeds eaten after boiling. Seed oil used for soap making. Introduced for ornament.

A. indica Colebr.

INDIAN HORSE CHESTNUT

Hindi—*Pangar*, *bankhor*;
N.W.F.P.—*Torjagu*; Sutelj—*Kanur*;
Ravi—*Gun*; Kashmir—*Hane, hanudun*.

Wood used for packing cases, water troughs, planking, cooperage, cabinets, and turnery articles; also suitable for mathematical instruments, shoe-heels, match-splints, bobbins, sports goods, panelling in railway carriages, and high quality pencils. Pulp of the wood, along with that of other hard woods, is mixed with long-fibred pulp for making

wrapping paper; bleached pulp suitable for writing and printing paper. Roots used for leucorrhoea. Bark made into a paste, applied to dislocated joints. Fruits given to horses in colic. Oil from the seeds used in rheumatism. Fruits eaten in times of scarcity. Leaves lopped for fodder.

A. khassiana (Voigt) Das & Majumdar see *A. assamica* Griff.

A. punduana Wall. ex Hiern see *A. assamica* Griff.

AFRAMOMUM K. Schum.

Zingiberaceae

A. melegueta (Rosc.) K. Schum.
syn. *Amomum melegueta* Rosc.

GRAINS OF PARADISE, ALLIGATOR
PEPPER, MELEGUETTA PEPPER

Introduced into Indian gardens. Seeds used in veterinary medicine. Also to give pungency to alcoholic liquors. Seeds yield an essential oil as well as a fat. Pulp around the seeds eaten as a stimulant. Decoction of roots given in constipation; also considered as a vermifuge.

AFZELIA Sm. *Caesalpiniaceae*

A. bijuga A. Gray

Wood moderately hard and durable, used in the Andamans for beams and girders.

AGANOSMA G. Don *Apocynaceae*

A. caryophyllata G. Don see
A. dichotoma (Roth) K. Schum.

A. dichotoma (Roth) K. Schum. syn.
A. caryophyllata G. Don

Sans., Hindi, Beng., Mar. & Guj.—*Maalati*; Tel.—*Paalamalle, madhumaalati, gudapaalateege*; Mal.—*Cherupaval*; Oriya—*Gondhomaloti, maloti*; Cachar—*khirishompadokha*.

AGAVE

Used as an ingredient of an Ayurvedic compound *Vishgarbha thaita* which has anodyne and sedative properties and used in paraplegia, sciatica and neuralgia.

A. marginata G. Don

Decoction used in urinary troubles, and as an emmenagogue.

AGAPANTHUS L' Herit. *Alliaceae*

A. africanus Hoffm. syn.
A. umbellatus L' Herit.

AFRICAN BLUE LILY

Shows antimycotic activity. Ethanolic extract yields β -sitosterol, yuccagenin, agapanthagenin, and new spirostan sapogenins.

A. umbellatus L' Herit. see
A. africanus Hoffm.

AGAPETES D. Don ex G. Don

Ericaceae

A. serpens (Wight) Sleum. syn.
Pentapterygium serpens (Wight)
Klotzsch; *Vaccinium serpens* Wight
Lepcha—*Keembutan*; Nepal—
Harchur.

Yields tannin (over 9%). Fruit edible.

A. saligna (Hook. f.) Hook. f.

Leaves used for the preparation of a sort of tea in some parts of India.

AGARICUS Linn. ex Fr.

Agaricaceae

A. campestris Linn. syn. *Psalliota campestris* (Linn.) Fr.

FIELD MUSHROOM

Hindi—*Khumbi*; Beng.—*Bangerchhatta*; Tel.—*Kukkago-dugu*; Punjab—*Khumb*.

Cooked fresh or after dehydration; fruit bodies being gathered before they attain maturity. An excellent source of vitamins of B complex; vitamin K, C, and D are also present. Mushroom juice containing proteolytic enzymes may be used for tenderizing meat.

AGATHIS Salisb. *Araucariaceae*

A. alba Foxworthy see *A. dammara* Rich.

A. dammara Rich. syn. *A. alba* Foxworthy; *A. loranthifolia* Salisb.

AMBOINA PITCH TREE

Wood has uses similar to that of *A. robusta*. Yields an oleoresin (Dammar, Copal) which is available in fossilized form in its native country (Malaysian and Polynesian region). A few trees grown in India.

A. loranthifolia Salisb. see
A. dammara Rich.

A. robusta F.M. Bailey

Excellent timber for general joinery. Wood suitable for manufacture of writing, printing, and wrapping papers, also for viscose rayon. Yields an oleoresin, used in adhesives, paints, polishes, inks, and lacquers. Introduced into India.

AGAVE Linn.

Agavaceae

A. americana Linn.

CENTURY PLANT, AMERICAN ALOE

Sans.—*Kalakantala*; Hindi—*Banskeora*, *bara kanwar*, *kantala*; Beng.—*Bilatipat*, *Koyan*; Guj.—*Jangli-kunvara*; Tel.—*Kithanara*, *rakashima-talu*; Tam.—*Aanaikathalai*, *anaik-katrazhai*; Kan.—*Bhuttale*, *kalanaru*; Mal.—*Panamkattazha*; Oriya—*Birhot okumari*; Punjab—*Wilayati kaitalu*.

AGAVE

Leaves yield a strong and durable fibre, used for ropes and cordage, lashing calico bales, long lines for ships, mats, carpets, and sacking, and for making scrubbing brushes. Dried flower-stalks used for thatching. Leaves used as laxative and emmenagogue, also given for scurvy. They are employed as a resolvent in syphilis, scrofula and cancer. Slices of leaves applied as poultice. Leaves contain an essential oil which renders wall papers and plasters termite proof. Roots diuretic and diaphoretic. Leaves contain ten steroidal saponins. Core of the plant used for ascites, dropsy, venereal sores, and dysentery. Plant also used as a fish-poison.

A. angustifolia Haw. syn. *A. wightii*
Drummond & Prain

DWARF ALOE

Sans.—*Kantala*; Tel.—*Balurakasi*, *kittanara*, *samata*; Tam.—*Chinna erumaikkattalai*, *seema-kathaalai*.

Leaves yield a fibre. They contain hecogenin, tigogenin, and gitogenin.

A. cantala Roxb.

MAGUEY, CANTALA, BOMBAY ALOE

Punjab—*Kantala*, *kitki*.

Leaves yield a fibre, c. 6.4 tonnes/ha. The fibre is pure white as compared to light yellow of sisal. Fibre is known as Manila Maguey, Bombay Hemp, Bombay Aloe. Used in hard fibre twines.

A. rigida Mill. var. *sisalana* Engelm.
see *A. sisalana* Perr.

A. sisalana Perr. syn. *A. rigida*
Mill. var. *sisalana* Engelm.

SISAL

Leaves yield a fibre which has good strength and elongation properties and shows good resistance to micro-organisms. Used for binder twines, ship

cordage, and webbing and sacking; also used as a substitute for Manila hemp which is employed for heavier twines, ropes, marine cordage, fishing-nets, etc. Sisal fibre is substituted for jute for mats, rugs, sacks for coffee, wagon covers and floor coverings. Short fibre is used for brushes, kraft paper, paper board, cheap twine and upholstery. Sisal waste used in the manufacture of wax which is a good substitute of Carnauba wax (*Copernicia cerifera* Mart.). Sweet sap is used by the spaniards for making Pulque beer. Sap is also used for extraction of hecogenin. Juice of leaves ecboic.

The sisal dust may cause pulmonary fibrosis to the workers engaged in making ropes and twines.

A. vera-cruz Mill.

BLUE ELEPHANT ALOE, RAILWAY ALOE

Soft woody portion of the stem is cooked with tamarind and jaggery and consumed by the poor. Stem is also a rich and cheap source of polyfructosans of the type of inulin and its isomers. Leaves yield a fibre which is coarser and stronger than cantala fibre. Used for ropes, cordage, and mat-making. Juice of leaves contains hecogenin.

A. wightii Drummond & Prain see
A. angustifolia Haw.

AGERATUM Linn. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

A. conyzoides Linn. **GOAT WEED**
Beng.—*Uchunti*; Mar.—*Ghanerasadi*;
Guj.—*Ajagandha*, *dholi sadodee*;
Tam.—*Pumpillu*, *sinnapompillu*;
Kan.—*Nayitulasi*; Oriya—*Poksunga*,
boksunga; Almora—*Bakariabish*;
Bombay—*Osari*, *sahadevi*;
Garhwal—*Gumdrya*;
Madhya Pradesh—*Koobhi*.

AGLAONEMA

Used as a nervine tonic; juice of the herb is useful in *prolapsus ani*. Decoction or infusion used in diarrhoea, dysentery, colic with flatulence and other gastrointestinal ailments. Extract of flowers is useful in Asiatic form of Schwartz Leukaemia and prolonged the life-span of mice. Leaves styptic and vulnerary; yield an essential oil, used for flavouring tobacco. Essential oil from the flowers is similar to that from the leaves. Seeds yield a fatty oil.

A. houstonianum Mill.

Yields an essential oil.

AGLAIA Lour. *Meliaceae*

A. argentea Blume

Wood hard, heavy, and fairly durable. used for cabinets and furniture and for heavy construction work.

A. andamanica Hiern

Wood used for house posts.

A. diepenhorstia Miq. *see* *A. odoratissima* Blume

A. edulis A. Gray

Assam—*Momailateku*; Khasi—*Dieng-soh-longar*; Lepcha—*Sinakedang*; Mikir—*Khrang*.

Wood dark brown with wavy boards, suitable for internal construction work. Also used for posts, tent-pegs, and agricultural implements. Arils and fruit pulp edible.

A. elaeagnoidea Benth. syn. *A. roxburghiana* Miq.; *Milnea roxburghiana* Wight & Arn.

Tel.—*Yerra aduga*; Tam.—*Chokkala*; Mal.—*Punyava*.

Wood is heavy to very heavy and lustrous with handsome markings. Useful for ornamental furniture, spokes of wheels, and axe-handles. Fruits edible. They are

cooling and astringent and employed in inflammations and febrile complaints. Seeds useful in painful micturition.

A. maiae Bourd.

Wood possesses fragrance resembling that of sandal wood.

A. odorata Lour.

CHINESE RICE-FLOWER

Leaves stimulant and antipyretic, used in convulsions. They gave tetracyclic triterpenoids, aglaiol and aglaiondiol, and two isomers of aglatriol. Infusion of flowers prescribed in eruptive fever and in venereal diseases. Flowers employed in the manufacture of joss-sticks; yield an essential oil.

A. odoratissima Blume syn. *A. diepenhorstia* Miq.; *A. roxburghiana* Hiern in part, non Miq.

Wood used for the same purposes as that of *A. elaeagnoidea*. Seeds yield an essential oil. Roots and bark prescribed in dysentery and skin troubles. Leaves emetic, used in abdominal pain. Fruits and seeds given in biliousness and uterine complaints.

A. perviridis Hiern

Wood fragrant and ornamental.

A. roxburghiana Hiern in part, non Miq. *see* *A. odoratissima* Blume

A. roxburghiana Miq. *see* *A. elaeagnoidea* Benth.

AGLAONEMA Schott *Araceae*

A. commutatum schott

Leaves used to reduce swellings.

A. pictum Kunth

Leaves eaten as a vegetable. Roots tonic and anthelmintic.

AGRIMONIA

AGRIMONIA Linn. *Rosaceae*

A. eupatoria Linn.

A European plant used as an astringent and tonic. Yields a dye and an essential oil.

A. pilosa Ledeb.

Methanolic extract of the underground parts possesses antibiotic activity. Var. *nepalensis* (D. Don) Nakai syn. *A. eupatorium* Hook. f. in part is, perhaps, used as an astringent and tonic like the European *A. eupatoria* Linn.; also contains an essential oil. Bark contains tannin.

AGROPYRON J. Gaertn.

Gramineae; Poaceae

A. canaliculatum Nebski syn.

A. longe-aristatum Hook. f., non Boiss.

A high altitude grass occurring between 1,650-3,900 m. It contains 7.7% protein and about 40% carbohydrate (dry basis).

A. cristatum Gaertn.

Valuable hay and pasture plant, suitable for arid situations. Introduced from America.

A. intermedium Beauv.

INTERMEDIATE WHEATGRASS

Used for pasture and hay and as a soil binder.

A. longe-aristatum Hook. f., non Boiss. sec. *A. canaliculatum* Nebski

A. repens Beauv.

COUCH GRASS, DOG GRASS

Rhizomes diuretic and demulcent. Contain tritacin. Juice of the root used for cirrhus liver, tumours, and cancerous growths. Roots, possibly rhizomes, yield an essential oil.

A. semicostatatum Nees ex Steud.

A high altitude grass occurring between 1,800-3,300 m. A high yielding and winter

resistant grass, but the palatability is low. Recommended for pasture areas in Japan.

A. sibiricum Beauv.

A valuable hay and pasture grass, suitable for arid situations. Introduced from America.

AGROSTEMMA Linn.

Caryophyllaceae

A. githago Linn. syn. *Lychnis githago* Scop.

CORN COCKLE

It was introduced into India for ornament, but has spread as a pernicious weed. Toxic, the toxic principle being githagin (agrostemine). Grains diuretic, prescribed in dropsy and jaundice.

AGROSTIS Linn.

Gramineae; Poaceae

A. alba auct., non Linn. see

A. stolonifera Linn.

A. canina Linn. VALVET BENT

Suitable for permanent wet pastures, and also as a soil binder and cover.

A. gigantea Roth BLACK BENT

Suitable for permanent wet pastures, and also as a soil binder and cover.

A. inaequiglumis Griseb.

A pasture grass.

A. maxima Roxb. see *Thysanolaena maxima* (Roxb.) Kuntze

A. micrantha Steud.

A pasture grass.

A. munroana Aitch. & Hemsl.

A pasture grass.

A. nervosa Nees ex Trin.

A pasture grass.

AILANTHUS

A. stolonifera Linn. syn. *A. alba* auct., non Linn.; *A. wightii* Nees ex Steud. in part; *A. verticillata* Hook. f. in part, non Vill.

CREEPING BENT

Forms a part of the alpine pasture and is also useful as a fodder grass. Forms close turf and is desirable for lawns and golf-courses.

A. subaristata Aitch. & Hemsl.

A pasture grass.

A. tenuis Sibth. COMMON BENT

Grown as a pasture grass; sometimes cut for hay. Also used for lawns and soil conservation.

A. verticillata Hook. f. in part, non Vill. see *A. stolonifera* Linn.

A. wightii Nees ex Steud. in part see *A. stolonifera* Linn.

AGROSTISTACHYS Dalz.

Euphorbiaceae

A. longifolia Benth. ex Hook. f. in part see *A. meeboldii* Pax & K. Hoffm.

A. meeboldii Pax and K. Hoffm. syn. *A. longifolia* Benth. ex Hook. f. in part

Tam.—*Mancharei*; Mal.—*Mulimpala*.

Leaves used for thatching. Wood employed for poles and rafters in temporary construction.

AIDIA Lour.

Rubiaceae

A. tetrasperma (Roxb.) Yamazaki syn. *Randia tetrasperma* Hook. f.

Jaunsar—*Bhedra*, *chhota gingaru*, *danwa*; Kumaun—*Bara garri*, *botya gingaru*; Punjab—*Kikra*.

Straight branches used for making walking-sticks. Browsed by goats.

AILANTHUS Desf. Simaroubaceae

A. altissima (Mill.) Swingle syn.

A. glandulosa Desf.

AILANTO, TREE OF HEAVEN

Bark antispasmodic and parasiticial, exercising a powerful depressing influence on the nervous system similar to that of tobacco. Useful in diarrhoea and dysentery; contain tannin 11%. Root bark recommended for cardiac troubles, epilepsy, and asthma. Wood used for general construction purposes, furniture, boards, and fancy articles; also useful for pulp and fibre boards. Fruit used in eye troubles and as an emmenagogue. Seeds yield a fatty oil. Leaves used in preparations for seborrhoea and scabies. Flowers contain an essential oil.

A. excelsa Roxb.

Sans.—*Madala*; Hindi & Mar.—*Maharuk*; Guj.—*Ardusi*; Tel.—*Peddamanu*; Tam.—*Perumaram*; Kan.—*Doddamara*; Mal.—*Matti pongilyam*; Oriya—*Mahala, mahanim*.

Wood used for catamarans and small boats; also used for veneers and plywood packing-cases, sword-handles, toys, and poor quality matches. Bark anthelmintic, febrifuge, expectorant and antispasmodic; used for asthma and bronchitis, also for dysentery; said to be a good substitute for kurchi bark (*Holarrhena antidysenterica* Wall.), contains several quassinoids. Root bark yields alkaloids. Trees yield inferior quality Bassora or Hog gum and serves as a host for 'Eri' silkworms. Leaves and shoots used as fodder.

A. glandulosa Desf. see *A. altissima* (Mill.) Swingle

A. grandis Prain

Assam—*Borpat*; Khasi—*Diangchao*.

AILANTHUS

Wood used for tea-chests, matches, laminated boards, and packing-cases; wood pulp suitable for newsprint.

A. malabarica DC. *see* *A. triphysa* (Dennst.) Alston

A. triphysa (Dennst.) Alston syn. *A. malabarica* DC.

Hindi—*Guggul dhup*; Tel.—*Peddamanu*; Tam.—*Perumaram*; Kan.—*Hal-maddi*; Mal.—*Mattipal*; Mar.—*Gugul dhupa*.

Bark carminative, tonic, and febrifuge; juice used for asthma and bronchitis, and also for dysentery; decoction given in typhoid and constipation. Tree yields a resin (*mattipal*), used in bronchitis and dysentery; also employed as an incense. Leaves yield a black dye. Wood suitable for packing-cases, match-boxes, splints, and paper pulp; also used for catamarans, veneers, and plywood. Fruits yield a fatty oil.

AINSLIAEA DC. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

A. aptera DC.

Himachal Pradesh—*Karui buti*.

Diuretic. Pulverized roots used for quick relief from acute stomachache.

AISANDRA (Pierre) Airy Shaw
Sapotaceae

In several Indian floras the generic name has been spelt as *Acsandra*.

A. butyracea (Roxb.) Baehni syn. *Diploknema butyracea* (Roxb.) H.J. Lam.; *Bassia butyracea* Roxb.; *Madhuca butyracea* (Roxb.) Macbr.

Hindi—*Phalwara*, *phulwara*, *phulwa*; Kumaun—*Bhalel*, *chiura*; Oudh—*Cheuli*; Lepcha—*Yel*, *yelpote*. Trade—*Phulwara butter* (fat).

Flowers are a good source of honey. Nectar from the flowers is used in the preparation of sweet syrup, highly prized in Kumaun. Seeds yield a fat called *Phulwa* or *Phulwara Butter*, used as a cooking medium; also employed in the manufacture of margarine and as an adulterant of ghee. Fat burns without smoke or smell and may be used for making candles and as an illuminant. It makes excellent soap and may be mixed with sweet-scented oils for use as hair pomade. *Phulwara Butter* is substituted for cocoa butter in chocolate manufacture. Oil cake used as manure and fish-poison; after removal of toxins it may be used as poultry and animal feed. Leaves fed to cattle. Bark used as a fish-poison. Wood is hard and is quite in demand.

AJUGA Linn. *Labiatae*;
Lamiaceae

A. bracteosa Wall. ex Benth.

Sans.—*Nilkanthi*; Kumaun—*Ratpath*; Punjab—*Khurbanti*.

Herb astringent, febrifuge, aperient, tonic, and diuretic. Used in gout, rheumatism, palsy and amenorrhoea. In preliminary studies, ethanolic extract of the plant showed anti-cancer activity against sarcoma 180 in mice.

A. macrocarpa Wall. ex Benth.
Root used for colic and consumption.

ALANGIUM Lam. *Alangiaceae*

A. begoniaefolium (Roxb.) Baill. *see* *A. chinense* (Lour.) Harms.

A. chinense (Lour.) Harms. syn. *A. begoniaefolium* (Roxb.) Baill.; *Marlea bigoniifolia* Roxb.

Beng.—*Stolpodo*, *bonipodo*, *marlia*; Kashmir—*Prot*; Punjab—*Budanar*, *Padlu*; Kumaun—

Tumri, garh kimu; Lepcha—*Palit-kung*; Assam—*Marfi, bhelu*.

Wood used for axe-handles and furniture. Leaves lopped for fodder.

A. lamarckii Thw. see *A. salviifolium* (Linn. f.) Wang.

A. salviifolium (Linn. f.) Wang. syn. *A. lamarckii* Thw.

Sans.—*Ankola*; Hindi—*Akola*; Beng.—*Akar-kanta*; Mar.—*Ankol*; Guj.—*Onkla*; Tel.—*Ankolamu*; Tam.—*Alangi*; Kan.—*Ankole*; Mal.—*Irinjil*.

Root bark used for cutaneous troubles; astringent, anthelmintic, purgative, emetic and diaphoretic. Also used for biliousness and colic and as a substitute for ipecac (*Cephaelis ipecacuanha* A. Rich.). The bark exhibits antitubercular activity. It contains the alkaloid alangine which shows a selective action on the parasympathetic mechanism, the action being most marked on gastro-intestinal tract. Root extract shows hypotensive action. Leaves are hypoglycaemic. Fruit acidic and astringent, relished by children. They are laxative, tonic, and refrigerant, used in haemorrhages, strangury and consumption. Seeds tonic and refrigerant; also employed in haemorrhages. Yields a fatty oil, used as an illuminant. Wood used for pestles of oil mills, agricultural implements, and for house construction; also suitable for musical instruments, inlaying, and ornamental and cabinet work.

ALBIZIA Durazz. *Mimosaceae*

A. amara Boiv.

Mar.—*Lallei*; Guj.—*Moto sarsio*; Tel.—*Nalla renga*; Tam.—*Wunja*; Kan.—*Chigare*; Mal.—*Varacchi*.

Wood used for tool-handles, mallet heads, and brake blocks; also employed

for carving, turnery, agricultural implements, and cabinets. Leaves used as an adulterant of tea. Tree provides green manure and yields a gum, used on ulcers.

A. lebbek Benth.

SIRIS TREE, EAST
INDIAN WALNUT

Sans. & Mar.—*Sirisha*; Hindi—*Siris*; Beng.—*Sirish*; Guj.—*Pilo sarshio*; Tel.—*Dirasana*; Tam.—*Vagei*; Kan.—*Begemara*; Mal.—*Vaga*. Trade—*Kokko*.

Wood excellent for high class furniture, internal decoration and panelling, parquet and strip flooring, and railway carriage work. Also, used for construction purposes, agricultural implements, oil pressers, cane crushers, carts and carriages, well-curbs, and carving. Tree yields a gum used as an adulterant of Gum Arabic. Bark used for tanning fishing-nets (tannin 7-11%). Leaves and seeds used for eye troubles; bark for boils.

A. lucida Benth.

Beng.—*Sil koroi*; Nepal—*Tapria siris*; Lepcha—*Ngraem*.

Wood used for posts, rafters, and scantlings.

A. odoratissima Benth.

Beng.—*Kakur siris*; Hindi—*Kala siris*; Mar.—*Chikunda*; Guj.—*Kalo sarasio*; Tam.—*Kasuvagei*; Tel.—*Chinduga*; Kan.—*Bilvara*; Mal.—*Puli vaga*. Trade—Black Siris.

Wood fairly resistant to white ants, used for construction purposes, carts, agricultural implements, oil mills, furniture, decorative work and panelling. Tree yields a gum similar to the gum from *A. lebbek*. Leaves and twigs lopped for fodder. Bark is source of a fermented drink, called *Basi*, used in the Philippines.

ALBIZIA

A. procera Benth.

Hindi—*Safed siris*; Beng.—*Koroi*;
Mar.—*Kinhai*; Tel.—*Tella chinduga*;
Tam.—*Konda vagei*; Kan.—*Bellate*;
Mal.—*Karunthagara*. Trade—
White Siris.

Wood very similar to that of *A. lebbek* used for constructional purposes, furniture, and carts and carriages. Also employed for dug-outs, oars, cane-crushers, rice pounders, and carving.

A. stipulata Boiv.

Hindi—*Siran*; Beng.—*Chakua*;
Mar.—*Laeli*; Tel.—*Konda chiragu*;
Tam.—*Pili vagei*; Kan.—*Hotta bage, kal bage*; Mal.—*Potta vaga*.

Wood used for boxes especially tea-boxes, and packing cases, small turnery articles, agricultural implements and furniture. Tree yields an insoluble gum used for sizing paper. Leaves and twigs lopped for fodder.

ALCIMANDRA Dandy

Magnoliaceae

A. cathcartii (Hook. f. & Thoms.)

Dandy syn. *Michelia cathcartii*
Hook. f. & Thoms.

Khasi—*Disng-rar*; Lepcha—*Atokdung, gokdum*

Wood used for light furniture and plywood; also employed for planking, tea-boxes and indoor work. Fine-textured wood suitable for turnery work.

ALECTORIA Ach. *Usneaceae*

A. jubata (Linn.) Ach.

A lichen used as food; source of carbohydrate in brewing and distilling; and yields pale-green and brown dyes.

ALECTRA Thunb.

Scrophulariaceae

A. parasitica A. Rich. var. **chitrukutensis** M.A. Rau

Hindi—*Nirgundi, nirgundikanda*.

Rhizomes used for constipation, leprosy, and tuberculosis. Contain azafrin and mannitol. Presence of alkaloids also reported.

ALEURITES Forst. *Euphorbiaceae*

A. cordata Steudl.

Seeds source of Japanese Tung Oil, a drying oil used for water-proofing of fabrics and paper, and in paints and varnishes.

A. fordii Hemsl.

TUNG OIL TREE

Seeds source of Chinese Tung Oil or Chinese Wood Oil, a drying oil used for water-proofing of fabrics, wood and paper, and manufacture of paints and enamels, varnishes, automobile break lining, linoleum, lacquers, tiles, pressed fibre boards, and printing ink. Pressed seed cake used as a fertilizer. Trade does not make any distinction between oils from *A. fordii* and *A. montana*.

A. moluccana (Linn.) Willd.

CANDLE NUT TREE

Seeds yield a drying oil (Lumbang oil) used in paints and varnishes, for soap making, and painting boats and craft. Wood used for tea-boxes and matches; also suitable for paper pulp. Bark used for tanning nets. Seeds laxative; their oil purgative. Candles shaped from the paste of kernels used for illumination.

A. montana E.H. Wils.

WOOD-OIL TREE

Seeds source of a drying oil called Abrasin Oil or Mu Oil; it possesses a high degree of water resistance, gloss, and durability.

A. trisperma Blanco

Seeds of this Philippine tree yield a useful drying oil.

ALLIARIA

ALHAGI Desv. *Papilionaceae*;
' *Fabaceae*

A. camelorum Fisch. see *A. pseudalhari* (Bieb.) Desv.

A. maurorum Desv. ex Baker see
A. pseudalhari (Bieb.) Desv.

A. pseudalhari (Bieb.) Desv. syn.
A. camelorum Fisch.; *A. maurorum*
Desv. ex Baker

CAMEL THORN,

PERSIAN MANNA PLANT

Hindi—*Bharbharra*, *jawasa*; Mar. &
Guj.—*Jawaso*; Tel.—*Girikarmika*,
tella giniya chettu; Kan.—*Billiduruva*,
durlava; Punjab—*Tamiya*,
zoz, *zozani*.

Possesses laxative, diuretic, antibilious,
and antiseptic properties. The twigs used
for fumigation in piles; flower also used
for this purpose. Decoction of twigs used
in cough. Decoction of roots used for
swellings and abscesses. Twigs contain
alkaloids which showed sympathomimetic
activity. Leaves and twigs lopped for
camel fodder. A sweet, sugary excretion,
Alhagi manna, obtained from the plant, is
imported. It is called *Taranjabin* and used
as an expectorant, anti-emetic, and laxative.
Plant yields tannin used for tanning
kips. Twigs used for making *Tatties*
(cooling mats).

ALISMA Linn. *Alismataceae*

A. plantago-aquatica Linn.

WATER-PLANTAIN,

MAD-DOG WEED

Farinaceous root stocks eaten after drying;
the acrid principle in the fresh
rootstocks is lost on drying. They are
tonic, stimulant, laxative, diuretic, and
galactagogue, used in dropsy, hydrophobia,
inflammatory and indurated
tumours, leukaemia, and cancer of

stomach. Leaves employed as an antidote
to opium poisoning; also used in renal
and urinary ailments. Seeds used against
beri-beri. Pulp of raw fruits applied to
sores, ulcers and wounds.

ALLAEANTHUS Thw. *Moraceae*

A. zeylanicus Thw.

Source of a very tough fibre which is
obtained from the bark; confined to Sri
Lanka, may be introduced.

ALLEMANDA Linn. (*Allamanda*)
Apocynaceae

A. blanchettii A. DC.

Sap emetic and cathartic. Native to
Brazil, introduced into India.

A. cathartica Linn.

GOLDEN TRUMPET

Beng.—*Harkakra*; Tel.—*Alle-*
mandatheega; Kan.—*Allamanda-*
gide, *haladilu*; Mal.—*Kolaambi*;
Bombay—*Jahari sontakka*, *pivli-*
kanher; Konkan—*Kanangani*;
Mundrai—*Arba*.

Leaves used as a cathartic. Ethanolic
extract of the roots is active against
P-388 leukaemia *in vivo* in mice, and *in*
vitro against human carcinoma of naso-
pharynx. Roots contain an antileukemic
lactone, allamandin. Extract of leaves
with sodium bicarbonate solution shows
high inhibition of Ehrlich ascites tumour
cells. Bark and its decoction adminis-
tered as a hydrogogue in ascites.

A. violacea Gardn. & Field

Roots cathartic, used in malignant fevers.
Aqueous extract of roots shows antiprotozoal
activity. Native to Brazil, introduced.

ALLIARIA Scop. *Cruciferae*;
Brassicaceae

ALLIARIA

A. officinalis Andrzej ex Beib. see
A. petiolata (Bieb.) Cavara &
Grande

A. petiolata (Bieb.) Cavara &
Grande syn. *Sisymbrium alliaria*
Scop.; *Alliaria officinalis* Andrzej
ex Beib.

GARLIC MUSTARD,

GARLICWORT, HEDGE GARLIC

Possesses odour resembling that of garlic;
used in salads and for seasoning. Herb
diuretic, diaphoretic, expectorant, stim-
ulant, antiscorbutic, vermifuge and
lithontriptic. Yields a garlic-flavoured
essential oil. Seeds contain a fatty oil.

ALLIUM Linn. *Liliaceae*;
Alliaceae

A. ascalonicum Linn.

THE SHELOT

Hindi—*Gandana*; Beng.—
Gundhun.

Cloves greenish white or red, used for
flavouring curries and for pickling.
Introduced.

A. cepa Linn.

ONION

Sans.—*Palandu*; Hindi—*Piyaz*;
Beng.—*Pyanj*; Mar.—*Kanda*;
Guj.—*Dungari*; Tel.—*Nirulli*,
ulligaddalu; Tam.—*Vengayam*;
Kan.—*Nirulli*, *irulli*; Mal.—
Chuvannaulli.

Onions are a popular vegetable, also used
for flavouring and pickling. Bulbs as well
as fresh herb yield an essential oil.
Onions considered stimulant, diuretic
and expectorant, used against flatulence
and dysentery. Roasted onions are
applied as poultice.

A. fistulosum Linn.

WELSH ONION, CÉBOULE

Used as a substitute for leek. Leaves
used in salads.

A. porrum Linn.

WINTER LEEK

Bleached stems and leaves are eaten
boiled, also used in soups.

A. sativum Linn.

GARLIC

Sans.—*Arishtha*, *lashuna*; Hindi
& Guj.—*Lasan*; Beng. & Mar.—
Lasun; Tel. & Mal.—*Velluli*,
tellagadda; Tam.—*Vellaipundu*;
Kan.—*Bellulli*; Punjab—*Thom*.

Bulbs, consisting of cloves, used as a
spice and condiment. Preparations of
garlic are used in pulmonary phthisis,
gangrene of the lung, and whooping
cough. Laryngeal tuberculosis, lupus,
and duodenal ulcers are treated by garlic
juices. Cloves also used for flatulence,
colic, and atonic dyspepsia. Juice is
applied in skin troubles and used as ear-
drops, it is used diluted with water as a
vulnerary.

A. schoenoprasum Linn.

CHIVES OR CIVES

Onion flavoured leaves and bulbs used
for seasoning salads. Introduced in
gardens.

ALLOPHYLUS Linn.

Sapindaceae

A. cobbe (Linn.) Raeuschel

Beng.—*Rakhalphul*; Mar.—
Tipani; Tel.—*Eravalu*; Tam.—
Amalai, *naimaram*; Kan.—
Togaratti, *sidisale*, *eruala*; Mal.—
Mukkanamperu; Oriya—*Khondo-*
koli.

Fruits edible; used also against tape-
worms. Bark and leaves used for ele-
phantiasis. Crushed and pulverized leaves
are inhaled as a sternutatory. Leaf-juice
vulnerary; decoction given in colic. Wood
used for house posts, fuel, and charcoal.
In Sri Lanka, employed for bows.

ALNUS Mill. *Betulaceae*

A. glutinosa (Linn.) Gaertn.

Furnishes a durable and beautifully mottled wood used for cigar boxes, wooden shoes and slippers, and wood carving. Bark and leaves astringent. Bark used for tanning.

A. nepalensis D. Don

INDIAN ALDER

Hindi—*Utis*; Punjab—*Koni*;
Lepcha—*Kowal*. Trade—Indian Alder.

Wood used for tea-boxes, in house construction and general carpentry. Also used for hooked sticks in rope bridges. Bark contains tannin (7%); also used in dyeing to deepen the colour yielded by *Rubia cordifolia* Linn.

A. nitida Endl.

U.P.—*Utis, kunis*; Punjab—*Sharol*;
Kashmir—*Chamb*.

Wood used for the same purposes as that of *A. nepalensis*. Bark contains tannin.

ALOCASIA (Schott) G. Don

Araceae

A. cucullata Schott

Leaves and tubers used as vegetables.

A. indica (Roxb.) Schott

GIANT TARO

Sans.—*Manaka*; Hindi—*Mankanda*;
Beng.—*Mankachu*; Mar.—*Alu*;
Tel.—*Chara kanda*; Tam.—*Merukankilangu*;
Kan.—*Maanaka*; Mal.—*Marambu*.

Esculent stems, bulbous, rhizomatous portion or rootstock, and tubers at the ends of suckers are used as vegetables after boiling and thorough washing. Rootstocks are pulped for extraction of starch which is nutritious, mucilaginous, and easily digestible, suitable for

invalids. Rootstocks considered diuretic and laxative. Leaves styptic and astringent.

A. macrorrhiza Schott GIANT TARO

Assam—*Boro mankachu*.

Aerial esculent stems, together with their tuberous underground portions and petioles are used as vegetables, after proper cooking to remove crystals of calcium oxalate and hydrocyanic acid. Acid juice is applied for relief from the sting of Giant Nettle (*Laportea gigas* Wedd.). Roots laxative and diuretic.

A. montana Schott

Kan.—*Balarakshigidda*.

Roots employed for poisoning tigers.

ALOE Linn.

Liliaceae

Aloe species have been in use for a host of diseases, particularly of the digestive system. Medicinally, the term aloe is used for dried juice of the leaves. Cathartic properties of aloe are due to the presence of glycosides called aloin, widely used in chronic constipation.

A. barbadensis Mill. syn. *A. vera*
Tourn. ex Linn.

CURACAO ALOE, BARBADOS ALOE,
INDIAN ALOE, JAFFARABAD ALOE

Sans. & Beng.—*Ghrita-kumari*;
Hindi—*Ghee-kunvar*; Mar.—*Korphad*;
Guj.—*Kumarpathu*;
Tam.—*Chirukattali*; Tel.—*Chinnakata banda*;
Kan.—*Loli-sara*;
Mal.—*Kumari*.

Fresh juice of leaves is cathartic and refrigerant, used in liver and spleen ailments and for eye troubles. Found useful in X-ray burns, dermatitis, cutaneous leishmaniasis and other skin disorders. Leaf extract inhibits the growth of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (Zopf) Lehmann & Neumann; this activity is attributed to the presence of barbaloin. Leaves and flower-stalks pickled. Leaves yield a fibre.

ALOE

A dye is prepared from this plant. Jaffarabad aloe is used in lacquer work.

A. ferox Mill.

Source of Cape aloe.

A. pernyi Baker

Juice of the leaves used as a stomachic and tonic and, in large doses, as a purgative. Also used in jaundice, amenorrhoea, atonic dyspepsia, and piles. A new glycoside, aloinoside B has been isolated; it has laxative action similar to that of aloin. Source of Socotrine aloe.

A. succotrina Lam. syn. *A. vera* Mill., non Linn.

MOKA OR MOCHA ALOE

Used in the same way as *A. barbadensis*. Thickened juice of the leaves used in haemorrhoidal congestion of stomach and spleen; also in prolapsed uterus. Plant also employed as a bitter in aperitifs.

A. vera Mill., non Linn. see
A. succotrina Lam.

A. vera Tourn. ex Linn.
A. barbadensis Mill.

ALOPECURUS Linn. *Gramineae*; *Poaceae*

A. geniculatus Linn.

MARSH FOX-TAIL

A good forage grass.

A. myosuroides Huds.

SLENDER FOX-TAIL

A good forage grass.

A. pratensis Linn.

MEADOW FOX-TAIL

A good forage grass.

ALOYSIA Ort. & Palau. ex Pers. *Verbenaceae*

A. triphylla (L' Herit.) Britton syn. *Lippia citriodora* H.B. & K.

LEMON VERBENA

Accredited with carminative, stomachic, and stimulant properties. Leaves used as a flavouring. Yields an essential oil, called Oil of Verbena, used in toilet waters, perfumes, and Eau de Cologne.

ALPHONSEA Hook. f. & Thoms. *Annonaceae*

A. lutea Hook. f. & Thoms.

Wood used for the same purposes as that of *A. ventricosa*.

A. ventricosa Hook. f. & Thoms. Assam—*Noga-kola*; Cachar—*Pakna-kala*; Mikir—*Norlok-arong*.

Elastic, moderately heavy wood used for posts, poles, bows, and boat-building.

ALPINIA Roxb. *Zingiberaceae*

A. allughas (Retz.) Rosc. in part
see *A. nigra* (Gaertn.) Burt

A. calcarata Rosc.

Tam.—*Amkolinji*; Mal.—*Kattuchena*; Oriya—*Toroni*.

Uses similar to those of *A. galanga*.

A. conchigera Griff.

A poultice of boiled leaves, or leaves and rhizomes applied to rheumatic swellings. Rhizomes are used as a condiment, also in the preparation of a wine.

A. galanga Willd.

THE GREATER GALANGAL

Sans., Hindi, & Beng.—*Kulanjan*; Guj.—*Kulinjan*; Mar.—*Kosht-kulinjan*; Tam.—*Perà-ratthai*; Tel.—*Pedda-dumparash-tram*; Kan.—*Dumbarasme*; Mal.—*Kol inji, peraratta*.

ALSTONIA

Dried rhizomes constitute Greater Galangal. Used in rheumatism and bronchial catarrh; also considered stimulant and carminative. Rhizome yields an essential oil, used in perfumery as a source of methyl cinnamate and cineol. They are used for pickling, as a condiment, and for seasoning fish; also substituted for ginger. Flowers eaten raw or pickled. Herb accredited with antitubercular properties. Seeds used for colic, diarrhoea, and vomiting, and as a sternutatory.

A. malaccensis Rosc.

Tam.—*Saliyeridumpa*.

Rhizomes and leaves yield essential oils. Rhizomes employed for treating sores.

A. nigra (Gaertn.) Burt. syn. *A. allughas* (Retz.) Rosc. in part; *Zingiber nigrum* Gaertn.

Rhizomes used in gout and colic. Yield an essential oil.

A. nutans Rosc. see *A. zerumbet* Burt. & R.M. Smith

A. officinarum Hance

Rhizomes furnish the drug Lesser Galangal, used as an aromatic stimulant and carminative. Rhizomes contain an essential oil and have a spicy odour and pungent taste resembling that of a mixture of pepper and ginger; they are used in curry-powder blends, for flavouring liquors, bitters, and tobacco.

A. speciosa K. Schum. see *A. zerumbet* Burt. & R.M. Smith

A. zerumbet Burt. & R.M. Smith syn. *A. speciosa* K. Schum.; *A. nutans* Rosc.

THE LIGHT GALANGAL

Beng.—*Punnagchampa*.

Rhizomes used as a substitute of those of *A. galanga*. Rhizomes and leaves yield essential oils.

ALSEODAPHNE Nees

Lauraceae

A. petiolaris Hook. f.

Wood used locally for boats and furniture.

A. semecarpifolia Nees

Mar.—*Phudugus*; Tam.—*Yavaranai*; Kan.—*Massi*.

Wood useful for plywood for tea-chests.

ALSINE Scop.

A. media Linn. see *Stellaria media* (Linn.) Vill.

ALSOIDEIA Thouars

A. bengalensis Wall. see *Rinorea bengalensis* (Wall.) Kuntze forma *bengalensis*

ALSTONIA R. Br. *Apocynaceae*

A. constricta F. Muell.

Bark bitter tonic, febrifuge.

A. macrophylla Wall. ex A. DC.

MATCH-STICK TREE

Bark used for the same purposes as that of a *A. scholaris*. The alkaloid macralstonine, present in the bark, showed marked hypotensive action. Leaves contain the alkaloids picrinine, affinisine, picralstonine, O-benzoylvincamajine, and quebrachidine. Wood is suitable for match-splints, flooring, and household utensils.

A. neriifolia D. Don

Lepcha—*Purbo-kung*; Nepal—*Chatiwan*.

Bark contains alkaloids echitamine and nerifoline.

ALSTONIA

A. scholaris R. Br.

DITA BARK

Sans.—*Saptaparna*; Hindi—*Chatian*; Beng.—*Chattin*; Mar.—*Satvin*; Tel.—*Aedakularite-chettu*, *palgaruda*; Tam. & Mar.—*Pala*; Kan.—*Maddale*. Trade—Chatiyani or Shaitan Wood.

Bark (*Dita Bark*) bitter tonic, febrifuge, anthelmintic and galactagogue. used in the form of liquid extract or tincture for chronic diarrhoea, asthma, and cardiac troubles; also used as an haemostatic. Bark contains several alkaloids (0.16-0.27%), echitamine being the chief constituent. Leaves used in beri-beri, dropsy, and congested liver. Latex applied to sores, ulcers, tumours, and rheumatic swellings. Flowers yield an essential oil and the alkaloid picrinine which acts as a depressant on the central nervous system. Wood used for packing cases, tea-boxes, writing boards, lamin boards, minor furniture, frames, and scabbards; also for veneers and plywood, match-splints, inferior quality pencils, and paper industry. Wood charcoal used for gun-powder. Bark yields a fibre. Ash of the plant employed as caustic to open abscesses.

A. venenata R. Br.

Tam.—*Pazha munnipala*; Kan.—*Addasapra*; Mal.—*Palamunpala*; Oriya—*Ranajita*; Mundari—*Man-gar jita*.

Fruits are used in insanity and epilepsy and the pharmacological properties of the alkaloid echitovenidine, the major alkaloid in the fruit, substantiate the use of the fruit in mental disorders. Bark contains alstovenine, venenatine and other alkaloids. Tree yields guttapercha-like concrete latex called Bresk or Dead Borneo; lupeol is its chief constituent.

ALTERNANTHERA Forsk.

Amaranthaceae

A. denticulata R. Br. see *A. sessilis* DC.

A. philoxeroides Griseb.

ALLIGATOR WEED

Native to South America, recently introduced into India. Iron content very high (c. 2%), may be used as a salad.

A. pungens H.B. & K. syn. *A. repens* (Linn.) Link

KHAKI WELD

Diuretic; decoction given in gonorrhoea.

A. repens (Linn.) Link see *A. pungens* H.B. & K.

A. repens Gmel., non Link see *A. sessilis* DC.

A. sessilis DC. syn. *A. triandra* Lam.; *A. denticulata* R. Br.; *A. repens* Gmel., non Link

Sans.—*Giojihra*; Mar.—*Kanchari*; Guj.—*Jalajambe*, *paninibheju*; Tel.—*Ponnagantikura*; Tam. & Mal.—*Ponnanganni keeray*; Kan.—*Honagone soppu*.

Accredited with galactagogue properties; a good fodder, increases the flow of milk in the cattle. Also used for night blindness, contains carotene 1926 μ g/100g. Leaves used in soups. Young shoots nutritious, contain protein 5% and iron 16.7mg/100g.

A. triandra Lam. see *A. sessilis* DC.

ALTHAEA Linn. *Malvaceae*

A. officinalis Linn.

MARSH MALLOW

Roots contain mucilage (25-35%); used in making absorbent pills and pastilles.

AMARANTHUS

Roots used in tea and salads. Leaves emollient and demulcent. Fibres from stems and roots used for paper manufacture.

A. rosea Cav.

HOLLY-HOCK

Flowers yield a red dye which may be used as an indicator in acidimetry and alkalimetry. They are considered emollient, demulcent, and diuretic, used in chest complaints.

ALTINGIA Noronha *Altingiaceae*

A. excelsa Noronha

Hindi & Guj.—*Silaras*; Mar.—*Shilaras*; Tel.—*Shilarasamu*; Tam.—*Neriyurishippal*; Mal.—*Rasamala*; Assam—*Jutuli, duang*.

Timber, used for building purposes and bridge construction; can be used for railway sleepers after treatment. Source of two aromatic balsams. Resin, known as *Rasamala*, obtained from this tree, is carminative, expectorant, stomachic, antiscorbutic, and antipyretic. Used in leucoderma, vesicular calculi, scabies, lumbago, menorrhagia, early stages of hydrocele, and renal and pulmonary troubles. Resin used also in perfumery, substituted for styrax.

ALYSICARPUS Neck. ex Desv.

Papilionaceae; Fabaceae

A. longifolius Wight & Arn.

A good fodder plant; used in both green and dried state. Roots sweet substituted for liquorice.

A. pubescens Law

A good fodder plant; used in both dried and green state.

A. rugosus DC.

A good fodder plant, used in both green and dried state.

A. vaginalis DC.

A good forage plant. Suitable for hay, makes a good pasturage. Excellent soil improver.

ALYSSUM Linn.

A. maritimum Lam. *see* *Lobularia maritima* (Linn.) Desv.

AMARANTHUS Linn.

Amaranthaceae

A. blitum Linn.

Sans.—*Alpa marisha*; Hindi & Beng.—*Sada natya, van natya*; Guj.—*Ukdi bhaja*; Mar.—*Ranta durja*.

Used as a pot-herb, rich in potassium nitrate

—var. *oleracea* Duthie

Sans.—*Bashpaka, marisha*; Hindi—*Chaulai, marsa*; Beng.—*Sadanatya*; Mar.—*Bhaji, dant*; Guj.—*Dambho*; Tel.—*Totakura*; Tam.—*Tandukirai*.

Used as a pot-herb; also, seeds roasted and eaten. Herb fairly rich in iron, 18.18mg/100g.

A. caudatus Linn.

Hindi—*Ram dana*; Beng.—*Anantmul*; Tel.—*Keikera*; Tam.—*Sirukirai*.

Used as a pot-herb. Seeds (*Ram Dana*) consumed as food.

A. dubius Mart. ex Thell.

Oriya—*Khada sag*; Tam.—*Arakeerai*.

A pot-herb. Introduced.

A. gangeticus Linn.

Sans.—*Ariki sira*; Hindi—*Lal sag, chaulai sag*; Beng.—*Dengua*; Tel.—*Tota kura*; Kan.—*Dantu*.

AMARANTHUS

Used as a pot-herb. Tender shoots contain Vitamin A 2,500-11,000 I.U. and Vitamin C 173 mg/100g. Seeds contains saponin which is slightly toxic.

A. gracilis Desf. see *A. viridis* Linn.

A. gracizans Linn. PROSTRATE
AMARANTH

Tender shoots used as a pot-herb; also a good source of green feed for poultry. Introduced.

A. paniculatus Linn.

Hindi—*Chua, chaulai*; Beng.—*Natya*; Guj.—*Chuko*; Tam.—*Pungu kirai*; Kan.—*Kire soppu*.

Tender shoots and leaves are used as vegetable. Seeds consumed as food by the poor.

A. spinosus Linn.

PRICKLY AMARANTH

Sans.—*Tanduliya*; Hindi—*Kataili chaulai*; Beng.—*Kanta notya*; Mar.—*Kante math*; Guj.—*Kantanu-dant*; Tel.—*Mullatota-kura*; Tam.—*Mulluk-kirai*; Kan.—*Mullu harive soppu*; Mal.—*Kattu-mullen-keera*.

Used as a pot-herb. Considered sudorific and febrifuge, recommended for eruptive fevers; also used as lactagogue. Leaves emollient. Infusion of shoots used in eczema.

A. viridis Linn. syn. *A. gracilis* Desf.

GREEN OR WILD AMARANTH,
GREEN FLOWERED

Sans.—*Tanduliya, vishaghna*; Beng.—*Ban note*; Guj.—*Dhinmado*; Kan.—*Chilikirae soppu, dagli-soppu*; Mar.—*Lhanamat*; Tam.—*Kuppai keerai, sinna keerai, siru keerai pullu*; Tel.—*Chailaka thota-kura*.

The plant is used as a pot-herb. Tastes like spinach when boiled. Also used as cattle fodder.

AMARYLLIS Linn. *Amaryllidaceae*

A. belladonna Linn. syn. *Hippeastrum equestre* Herb.

Bulbs used in Java for poulticing swellings of the neck and contusions; contain alkaloid bellamarine.

A. formosissima Linn. see *Sprekelia formosissima* (Linn.) Herb.

A. vittata Ait. syn. *Hippeastrum vittatum* Herb.

Bulbs on injury exude a red pigment, which is classed with haematoxylin.

AMBERBOA Less.

Compositae; Asteraceae

A. divaricata Kuntze syn. *Volutarella divaricata* Benth. & Hook. f.

Herb used as a tonic and laxative; also for fevers and cough.

AMISCHOPHACELUS Rolla Rao & Kamm. *Commelinaceae*

A. axillaris Rolla Rao & Kamm. syn. *Tradescantia axillaris* Linn.; *Cyanotis axillaris* Roem. & Schult.

Hindi—*Bagha nulla, soltraj*; Mar.—*Nirpulli*; Tel.—*Gela gandi*; Tam.—*Nirupalli, velukkeippul*.

Used for tympanitis. Seeds contain 55-64% starch and 14-16% albuminoids and are used as food in times of scarcity.

AMMANNIA Linn. *Lythraceae*
A. auriculata Willd. see *A. senegalensis* Lam.

A. baccifera Linn.

BLISTERING AMMANIA

Hindi & Beng.—*Dadmari*; Mar.—*Bharjambhul*; Guj.—*Jala agio*; Tam.—*Kallurivi*; Tel.—*Agnivednapaku*; Mal.—*Kalluravanchi*.

Acrid leaves are bruised and used for ringworm and other parasitic skin affections. Herb is reported to possess anti-typhoid and anti-tubercular properties.

A. senegalensis Lam. syn. *A. auriculata* Willd.

Used as a blistering agent and as a hypotensive. Rich in vitamin C, 88.9mg/100g.

AMMI Linn.

Umbelliferae;
Apiaceae

A. majus Linn.

Cremocarps or fruits, (commonly called seeds) used in vitilago and also in the formulation of suntan lotions. Chief active principle is furocoumarin ammoidin which has been found useful in the treatment of vitilago. Fruits used also as tonic, stomachic, carminative, and diuretic. Prescribed for angina pectoris and bronchial asthma. Introduced into India.

A. visnaga (Linn.) Lam. syn. *Daucus visnaga* Linn.

Decoction of the fruits (commonly called seeds) has long been used by the Egyptians for urethral spasm to cause passage of kidney stones; also for renal colic. Cremocarps (fruits) contain khellin, which is used as an antispasmodic and vasodilator.

AMOMUM Linn. *Zingiberaceae*

A. aromaticum Roxb.

BENGAL CARDAMOM

Hindi & Beng.—*Morang elaiichi*; Mar.—*Veldoda*.

Fruits called seeds used as a spice; they yield an essential oil.

A. costatum Benth. see *Hornstedtia costata* (Roxb.) K. Schum.

A. melegueta Rosc. see *Aframomum melegueta* (Rosc.) K. Schum.

A. subulatum Roxb.

GREATER OR NEPAL CARDAMOM

Beng.—*Bara elaiichi*.

Seeds possess properties more or less similar to those of the true cardamoms (*Elettaria cardamomum* Maton), for which they are often substituted. They are used in sweetmeats and in medicine. An oil extracted from seeds is applied to inflamed eyelids.

A. xanthioides Wall. ex Baker

MALABAR OR TAVOY CARDAMOM

Seeds imported. They are smaller than true cardamom seeds and possess a strong agreeable odour. Employed as a carminative and stimulant.

A. zerumbet Linn. see *Zingiber zerumbet* Rosc. ex Sm.

AMOORA Roxb. *Meliaceae*

A. cucullata Roxb.

Wood used for posts and as fuel.

A. rohituka Wight & Arn. see *Aphanamixis polystachya* (Wall.) Parker

A. spectabilis Miq. syn. *A. wallichii* King

Hindi—*Lalchini*; Assam—*Amari, bhoto-mayna*. Trade—*Amari*.

Wood used for boat-building and railway carriages; also suitable for furniture, decorative work, and plyboards.

A. wallichii King see *A. spectabilis* Miq.

AMORPHOPHALLUS

AMORPHOPHALLUS Blume

Araceae

A. campanulatus Blume ex Decne
Sans.—*Arsaghna*, *balukand*;
Hindi—*Zamin-kand*; Beng.—*Ol*;
Guj. & Mar.—*Suran*; Tel.—*Kanda*;
Tam.—*Karnai-kilangu*; Kan.—*Suvarna gadde*; Mal.—*Chena*.

Corms after washing and prolonged boiling used for edible purposes—for curries and pickles. Tender petioles also edible. Corms are used also in dysentery and piles. Var. *blumei* Prain is known as *ol* in Bombay.

A. rivieri Dur.

Var. *konjac* cultivated for tubers which are boiled and eaten in China and Japan. Source of konjaku flour or konjaku powder.

A. sylvaticus (Roxb.) Kunth syn. *Synantherias sylvatica* Schott

Sans.—*Vajra-kanda*.

Fruits and seeds crushed into a paste and used for bruises and tooth-ache on account of their numbing effect. Also used for glandular enlargements.

AMPELOCISSUS Planch. *Vitaceae*; *Vitidaceae*

A. araneosa (M. Laws.) Planch. syn. *Vitis araneosus* Dalz. & Gibs. ex M. Laws.

Hindi—*Kauraj*; Bombay—*Bander-vel*, *ghorvel*.

Tuberous roots are sliced and dried and marketed under the name *Chamar-musli*; they are astringent and refrigerant. Young twigs fed to horses.

A. arnottiana (Wight & Arn.) Planch. syn. *Vitis indica* Wight & Arn., non Linn.

Hindi—*Jangli-angur*; Beng.—*Anoluka*; Mar.—*Raudraksha*, *kolejan*; Tel. & Tam.—*Sambaravalli*; Kan.—*Palkande*; Mal.—*Chemparavalli*, *semparavalli*.

Juice of the root is depurative, aperient, and diuretic; also used for eye troubles and in applications for ulcers.

A. barbata (Wall.) Planch. syn. *Vitis barbata* Wall.

Nepal—*Jarila laha*; Lepcha—*Mikrum-rik*.

Fruits edible.

A. latifolia Planch. syn. *Vitis latifolia* Roxb.

Hindi—*Panibel*; Beng.—*Govila*; Mar.—*Golinda*; Tel.—*Bedasativva*; Tam.—*Kattukkodi-mundirikai*; Mal.—*Karantavalli*; Oriya—*Dibroi*, *kanjianoi*.

Juice of tender leaves used in dental troubles and as a detergent for indolent ulcers. Decoction of roots given in dysentery.

A. rugosa Planch. syn. *Vitis rugosa* Wall.; *V. lanata* Roxb. var. *rugosa* M. Laws.

Fruits edible, sold as wild grapes.

A. tomentosa Planch. syn. *Vitis tomentosa* Heyne

Tel.—*Atukulabadda*; Tam.—*Sirunalarai*; Oriya—*Katobhangonoi*.

Roots and bark used for haemorrhoids. Roots used also in applications for swellings.

AMPELOPTERIS Kunze

Thelypteridaceae; *Aspidiaceae*

A. prolifera Copeland syn. *Goniopteris prolifera* Presl; *Nephrodium proliferum* Keys

ANADENDRUM

Young tips of fronds, which keep on growing, are eaten as a vegetable. Fronds aperient.

AMPHICOME Royle *Bignoniaceae*

A. emodi Lindl.

Kashmir—*Kaur*.

Herb used as a febrifuge and as a substitute for chirata or chirayita.

AMPHILOPHIS Nash *Gramineae*; *Poaceae*

A. odorata A. Camus syn. *Andropogon odoratus* Lisboa

Bombay—*Ushadhana*.

Herb smells like ginger and yields a volatile oil. Carminative.

AMYGDALUS Linn.

A. communis Linn. see *Prunus amygdalus* Batsch

ANACARDIUM Linn.

Anacardiaceae

A. occidentale Linn.

CASHEW NUT TREE

Sans.—*Kajutaka*; Beng.—*Hijli-badam*; Hindi & Mar.—*Kaju*; Tel.—*Jidi-mamidi*, *muntha-mamidi*; Tam.—*Mindiri*; Kan.—*Geru bija*; Mal.—*Andi paruppu*.

Kernels eaten raw and fried, used as a dessert and employed in sweetmeats and confectionery, highly nutritious. Cashew apple, which is not a fruit, but thickened peduncle is used for jams and for preparation of wines and beverages. Cashew shells yield a drying oil used as a waterproofing agent, preservative in painting of boats and fishing-nets, and light wood work. Oil has high heat resistance and is an excellent lubricant in magnets armatures in aeroplanes; also used in varnishes, inks, termite proofing of

timber, and insulation coatings. Tree produces a gum used in varnishes and as protection for books and wood work against insects. Peelings obtained during the preparation of kernels may be utilized as a wholesome poultry feed. Milky sap of the bark turns black on exposure to air and is used as an indelible ink for marking linen. Wood used for packing cases and boat-building.

ANACOLOSA Blume *Olacaceae*

A. densiflora Bedd.

Tam.—*Kattu ockkali*, *Katu vekkali*; Mal.—*Kal manikkam*.

Wood used for house posts and other constructional purposes. Also suitable for toys and curios.

ANACYCLUS Linn. *Compositae*; *Asteraceae*

A. officinarum Hayne see *A. pyrethrum* DC.

A. pyrethrum DC. syn. *A. officinarum* Hayne

SPANISH PELLITORY

Hindi, Beng. & Mar.—*Akarkara*; Guj.—*Akarkaro*; Tel.—*Akkalakara*; Tam.—*Akkirakaram*; Kan.—*Akkalakari*; Mal.—*Akkalakaram*, *akkikaruka*.

Roots stimulant, pungent, and rube-facient; used in tooth-powders and gargles, and as a masticatory to allay toothache. Roots contain pellitorine which is a sialogogue. Alcoholic infusion of roots and an ointment prepared from them are used for mange disease of horses.

ANADENDRUM Schott *Araceae*

A. montanum Schott

Leaves used in curries. Considered useful in remittent fever.

ANAGALLIS

ANAGALLIS Linn. *Primulaceae*

A. arvensis Linn.

SCARLET PIMPERNEL

Hindi—*Jonkmari*; Guj.—*Anagal-lide, morgellina*; Punjab—*Dhabbar*. Herb accredited with expectorant, stimulant, diaphoretic and vulnerary properties. Used for dropsy, leprosy, hydrophobia, mania and other cerebral affections. Active against *Ranikhet virus*. An acetyl saponin isolated showed marked taenicidal activity. Herb also used to intoxicate fish and to expel leeches from the nostrils of cattle.

ANAMIRTA Colebr.

Menispermaceae

A. cocculus Wight & Arn. syn.

A. paniculata Colebr.

LEVANT BERRIES, FISH BERRIES

Indian names are derived from Sans.—*Kakamari*.

Berries, a convulsive poison, are used to stupify fish and to poison crows. Useful for external application in some types of ringworm and skin affections.

A. paniculata Colebr. *see* *A. cocculus* Wight & Arn.

ANANAS Mill. *Bromeliaceae*

A. comosus (Linn.) Merrill syn.

A. sativa Schult. f.

PINEAPPLE

Mal.—*Kazhudhachakka*. Names in Indian languages are mostly derived from *Ananas*.

Fruits are sliced and eaten as such, preserved, canned, and candied; also used in jams and sherbets, and for fruit juice. Grated or crushed they are used in pies, ice-creams, cakes, confectionery, and other preparations. Pressed peels

and cores are fed to livestock. Pine-apple waste is used for making vinegar. Juice from ripe fruits is diuretic and antiscorbutic (vitamin C 63mg/100g); that from unripe fruits, purgative and abortifacient. Leaves yield a fibre; Pina, a delicate fabric of the Philippines, is made from the fibre. Waste material, after extraction, used for paper-making.

A. sativa Schult. f. *see* *A. comosus* (Linn.) Merrill

ANAPHALIS DC. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

A. adnata DC.

Flower heads and the hairs are employed for stopping bleeding.

A. contorta Hook. f.

Yields an essential oil which shows antibacterial activity. Flower heads and the hairs are employed for stopping bleeding.

A. cinnamomea C. B. Clarke

Leave applied to cuts and wounds.

A. neelgerriana DC.

Sans.—*Raktaskandana, vrana patu*; Nilgiris—*Katplaster*.

Fresh leaves applied to wounds and cuts in the form of plaster.

ANATHERUM Beauv.

A. zizanioides (Linn.) Hitchcock & Chase *see* *Vetiveria zizanioides* (Linn.) Nash

ANCISTROCLADUS Wall. ex Arn. *Ancistrocladaceae*

A. extensus Wall. ex Planch. *see* *A. tectorius* Merrill

ANDROPOGON

A. heyneanus Wall. ex Grah.
Mar.—*Kardal, kardor.*

Extract shows plasmolytic activity. Roots contain four isoquinoline alkaloids.

A. tectorius Merrill syn.
A. extensus Wall. ex Planch.

Tender leaves aromatic, eaten as a flavouring; mature ones employed for thatching. Boiled roots used in malaria and dysentery. Wood used for arrows. Plant contains an alkaloid which is identical with ancistrocladine.

ANDIRA Juss. *Papilionaceae;*
Fabaceae

A. inermis H.B. & K.

Wood strong, elastic, hard and heavy, used for furniture, indoor work, and boats. Wood possesses powerful anthelmintic properties. Seeds anthelmintic and narcotic. Plant contains alkaloids berberine and N-methyltyrosine (angeline and andirine).

ANDRACHNE Linn.
Euphorbiaceae

A. cordifolia Muell.-Arg. syn.
Leptopus cordifolius Decne;
Arachne cordifolia Hurusawa

Garhwal—*Bhatula*; Punjab—*Gurgub.*

Aqueous extract of branchlets shows insecticidal properties.

ANDROGRAPHIS Wall.
Acanthaceae

A. echlioides Nees

Hindi—*Birkubat*; Mar.—*Banchi-mani*; Guj.—*Kalu kariyatu*; Tam. & Mal.—*Gopuram thangi*; Mundari—*Gusum puru, niuri*; Oraon—*Nadnaur.*

Juice used as a febrifuge. Properties and uses similar to those of *A. paniculata*.

A. paniculata Wall. ex Nees
CREAT

Sans.—*Kirata*; Hindi—*Kirayat*; Beng.—*Kalmegh*; Mar.—*Olikiryata*; Guj.—*Kariyatu*; Tel. & Tam.—*Nelavemu*; Kan.—*Nelaberu*; Mal.—*Nelavepu.*

Herb is an ingredient of a medicine commonly used as a bitter tonic and febrifuge. Plant is astringent, anodyne, tonic and alexipharmic, used in dysentery, cholera, diabetes, consumption, influenza, bronchitis, itches and piles. Often substituted for chirayita. Decoction used for sluggishness of liver and in jaundice. Leaves and roots used as a febrifuge, cholagogue, and anthelmintic.

ANDROPOGON Linn.
Gramineae; Poaceae

A. annulatus Forsk. *see* *Dichanthium annulatum* Stapf

A. ascinodis C.B. Clarke
Tender grass eaten by cattle.

A. brevifolius Sw. *see* *Schizachyrium brevifolium* Nees

A. caesius Nees *see* *Cymbopogon caesius* Stapf

A. caricosus Linn. *see* *Dichanthium caricosum* A. Camus

A. citratus DC. *see* *Cymbopogon citratus* Stapf

A. coloratus Nees *see* *Cymbopogon coloratus* Stapf

A. contortus Linn. *see* *Heteropogon contortus* (Linn.) Beauv. ex Roem. & Schult.

ANDROPOGON

- A. exilis* Hochst. *see* *Schizachyrium exile* Stapf
- A. fastigiatus* Sw. *see* *Diectomis fastigiata* H.B. & K.
- A. foveolatus* Delile *see* *Eremopogon foveolatus* Stapf
- A. gidarba* Buch.-Ham. ex Wall. *see* *Cymbopogon gidarba* Haines
- A. halepensis* Hook. f. in part *see* *Sorghum controversum* (Steud.) Snowden; *S. halepense* (Linn.) Pers.; *S. miliaceum* (Roxb.) Snowden
- A. intermedius* R. Br. *see* *Bothriochloa intermedia* (R. Br.) A. Camus
- A. jwarancusa* Jones *see* *Cymbopogon jwarancusa* Schult.
- A. lancearius* Hook. f. *see* *Chrysopogon lancearius* (Hook. f.) Haines
- A. laniger* Duthie, non Desf. *see* *Cymbopogon jwarancusa* Schult.
- A. laxus* Roxb., non Willd. *see* *Sorghum controversum* (Steud.) Snowden
- A. martini* Roxb. *see* *Cymbopogon martini* (Roxb.) Wats.
- A. monticola* Schult. *see* *Chrysopogon montanus* Trin.
- A. muricatus* Retz. *see* *Vetiveria zizanioides* (Linn.) Nash
- A. nardus* Linn. *see* *Cymbopogon nardus* (Linn.) Rendle
- var. *coloratus* Hook. f. *see* *Cymbopogon coloratus* Stapf
- var. *flexuosus* Hack. *see* *Cymbopogon flexuosus* (Steud.) Wats.
- A. odoratus* Lisboa *see* *Amphiphis odorata* A. Camus
- A. pertusus* Willd. *see* *Bothriochloa pertusa* (Willd.) A. Camus
- A. pumilus** Roxb.
A good fodder, fed green or dried.
- A. purpureo-sericeus* Hochst. ex A. Rich. *see* *Sorghum purpureo-sericeum* (Hochst. ex A. Rich.) Aschers. & Schweinf.
- A. schoenanthus* Linn. var. *caesius* Hack. *see* *Cymbopogon caesius* Stapf
- var. *martini* Hook. f. *see* *Cymbopogon martini* (Roxb.) Wats.
- var. *versicolor* Hack. *see* *Cymbopogon polyneuros* Stapf
- A. semiberbis* Kunth *see* *Schizachyrium semiberbe* Nees
- A. serratus* Thunb. *see* *Sorghum nitidum* (Vahl) Pers.
- A. sorghum* Brot.
- var. *bicolor* (Hack.) Hook. f. in part *see* *Sorghum subglabrescens* (Steud.) Schweinf. & Aschers. (Race *Durra-bicolor*) var. *irungi-forme* Snowden
- var. *globosus* Hack. *see* *Sorghum cernuum* Host (Race *Durra*) var. *globosum* (Hack.) Snowden
- var. *hians* Stapf *see* *Sorghum roxburghii* Stapf var. *hians* Stapf

ANGELICA

—var. *miliiformis* (Hack.) Hook. f.
see *Sorghum miliiforme* (Hack.)
Snowden

—var. *obovatus* (Hack.) Hook. f.
see *Sorghum dochna* (Forsk.)
Snowden var. *obovatum* (Hack.)
Snowden

—var. *roxburghii* (Hack.) Hook. f.
see *Sorghum roxburghii* Stapf

—var. *saccharatus* Koern. see
Sorghum dochna (Forsk.) Snow-
den

—var. *thomsonii* Stapf ex Hook. f.
see *Sorghum membranaceum*
Chiov. var. *ehrenbergianum*
(Koern.) Snowden

—var. *wightii* (Hack.) Snowden
see *Sorghum dochna* (Forsk.)
Snowden var. *wightii* (Hack.)
Snowden

A. squarrosus Hook. f., non Linn. f.
see *Vetiveria zizanioides* (Linn.)
Nash

A. wightianus Steud. see *Chryso-*
pogon orientalis A. Camus

ANEMONE Linn. *Ranunculaceae*

A. obtusiloba D. Don

Jaunsar—*Ageli*; Kumaun—
Kakriya, ratanjota; Punjab—
Padar, rattanjog.

Rootstock used for concussions; seed
oil in rheumatism.

A. rivularis Buch.-Ham. ex DC.

Khasi—*Bat-soh-plia*.

Extract of rootstocks gave positive test
for saponin. Betulenic acid and a new
saponin rivularinin have been isolated
from the plant.

A. vitifolia Buch.-Ham. ex DC.

VINE-LEAVED ANEMONE

Trials have shown that fresh juice
inhibits growth of several pathogenic
fungi.

ANETHUM Tourn. ex Linn.

Umbelliferae; *Apiaceae*

A. graveolens Linn. syn. *Peucedan-*
um graveolens Linn.

DILL

Leaves used as a flavouring, carminative.
Yields an essential oil considered stom-
achic and diuretic.

A. sowa Kurz syn. *Peucedanum*
graveolens Linn. (in part).

DILL

Sans.—*Satapushpi*; Hindi &
Beng.—*Sowa*; Guj.—*Surva*; Tam.—
Sata kuppi; Kan.—*Sabsige*.

Cremocarps (commonly called seeds)
used as a carminative and stomachic;
their essential oil (Dill oil) given to
children for flatulence. Carvone content,
however, is low. Dill oil also used as
soap perfume.

ANGELICA Linn. *Umbelliferae*;
Apiaceae

A. archangelica Linn. var. *hima-*
laica (C.B. Clarke) Krishna &
Badhwar syn. *Archangelica*
officinalis Hoffm. var. *himalaica*
C.B. Clarke

Herb used for flavouring; also as a car-
minative. Leaf-stalks are employed in
confectionery. Roots diaphoretic and
diuretic, used in flatulent colic; yields
an essential oil employed in liquors,
dental preparations, and high grade per-
fumery for musk-like notes. Decoction of
roots used for bronchial colds and indi-
gestion. Leaves employed as a condiment.
Dried rhizomes (*Angelicae Radix*), and

ANGELICA

dried leaves and flowering tops (Herba Angelicae) are stomachic, carminative, stimulant. Ripe fruits (called seeds) are carminative and stimulant.

A. glauca Edgew.

Roots used as a condiment and spice, stimulant, cardioactive, carminative, expectorant and diaphoretic; yield an essential oil.

ANISEIA Choisy *Convolvulaceae*

A. martinicensis (Jacq.) Choisy
syn. *Ipomoea uniflora* Roem. & Schult.; *A. uniflora* Choisy

Juice given in bilious dyspepsia. Seeds used as a purgative. Herb used also as a vegetable.

A. uniflora Choisy see *A. martinicensis* (Jacq.) Choisy

ANISOCHILUS Wall. *Labiatae*; *Lamiaceae*

A. carnosus Wall.

Stimulant, expectorant, and diaphoretic. Juice given in urticaria associated with liver disorders; mixed with sugar-candy used for coughs and colds. Leaves eaten as a vegetable; yield an essential oil.

ANISOGONIUM Presl

A. esculentum Presl see *Athyrium esculentum* (Retz.) Copeland

ANISOMELES R. Br. *Labiatae*; *Lamiaceae*

A. indica (Linn.) Kuntze syn.
A. ovata R. Br.

Herb used as an astringent and carminative. Essential oil useful in uterine affections. Made into a syrup by the Tamilians.

A. malabarica R. Br.

MALABAR CATMINT

Mar.—*Chodhara*; Tel.—*Moga-biraku*;
Tam.—*Peyameratti*;
Kan.—*Karitumbe*; Mal.—*Karithumba*.

Infusion of leaves used in dyspepsia and fever accompanying teething in children. A decoction of the plant, or its essential oil used in rheumatism.

A. ovata R. Br. see *A. indica* (Linn.) Kuntze

ANISOPHYLLEA R. Br. *Rhizophoraceae*

A. zeylanica Benth.

Wood used for shingles, tea-boxes, and cabinets; splinters if not properly seasoned.

ANNONA Linn. *Annonaceae*

A. cherimola Mill.
CHERIMOYER, CHERIMOLIA

Kan.—*Hanuman phala*.

Fruits delicious eaten as such or used for cooling drinks, sherbets, etc. Seeds used as an emeto-cathartic.

A. glabra Linn. syn. *A. palustris* Linn.

ALLIGATOR APPLE, MONKEY APPLE

Pulp of the fruit can be made into a jelly. Raw fruits are edible, but not usually liked. Wood used for floats. A native to Central America introduced into India.

A. montana Macf.

Fruit pulp juicy and refreshing. Fruits, leaves and seeds possess insecticidal properties. Introduced into India.

A. muricata Linn.

SOURSOP

Mar.—*Mamphal*.

ANREDERA

Fruits upto 30 cm long, fibrous, juicy, aromatic, more sour than custard apple, considered antiscorbutic. Tender fruits used as a vegetable. Fruits used in sherbets and various other drinks; pulp consumed also with wine or cognac. Leaves and flowers used in kidney troubles. Green bark purgative.

A. palustris Linn. see *A. glabra* Linn.

A. purpurea Moc. & Sesse

Fruit pulp edible, fragrant. Alkaloids present in the leaves and stems show limited tumour inhibition. Native to Central America, introduced into India.

A. reticulata Linn.

BULLOCK'S HEART

Beng.—*Nona*; Other Indian names are derived from Sans.—*Ramphal*.

Fruits edible, but considered inferior to Cherimoyer or Sugar Apple. Unripe fruits considered anthelmintic; bark is a powerful astringent; leaves and seeds insecticidal.

A. senegalensis Pers.

Fruits eaten. Flowers used in soups and as a flavouring. Native to tropical Africa, introduced into India.

A. squamosa Linn.

CUSTARD APPLE

Hindi—*Sharifa*; Beng.—*Ata*; Other Indian names are derived from Sans.—*Sitaphal*.

Fruits edible with juicy white or creamy-yellow delicately flavoured, sweet flesh. They can be made into drinks and fermented liquor. Roots purgative; seeds abortifacient. Seeds yield a fatty oil.

ANODENDRON A. DC.

Apocynaceae

A. paniculatum A. DC.

Mar.—*Kavali*; Kan.—*Maniballi*; Bombay—*Lamtani*; Lushai—*Thleikelki*.

Yields a fibre used for cordage and bow-strings.

ANOGEISSUS Wall. ex Guillem. & Perr. *Combretaceae*

A. acuminata Wall. ex Bedd.

Beng.—*Chakwa*; Oriya—*Pasi*; Tel.—*Panchman, pansi*; Tam.—*Nunnera*. Trade—Yon.

Wood strong and elastic; as good as hickory and ash wood for tool-handles.

A. latifolia Wall. ex Bedd.

Hindi—*Dhawa, dhaura*; Mar.—*Dhaura*; Guj.—*Dhavdo*; Tel.—*Chirimanu, yella maddi*; Tam.—*Vellay naga*; Kan.—*Dinduga*; Mal.—*Marukinchiram*. Trade—Axle-wood.

Tree yields a gum, a good substitute for Gum Arabic, used in pharmaceutical preparations. It is a constituent of Gum ghatti of commerce and is used for sizing paper and calico printing. Wood used for axles, shafts, poles, batons, agricultural implements, and tool-handles; also suitable for furniture, construction purposes. Tasar silkworm is fed on its leaves.

A. pendula Edgew.

Rajasthan—*Dhay, dhaukra, kala dhaura*; Gwalior—*Kardahi*.

Yields an exceptionally strong wood which is rated as the third toughest timber of the world; used for poles and rafters and for carts, tool-handles, and toys. But it is not durable.

ANREDERA Juss. *Basellaceae*

A. baselloides (H.B. & K.) Baill.

ANREDERA

syn. *Boussingaultia baselloides*
H.B. & K.

MADEIRA VINE, MIGNONETTE
VINE, LAMB'S TALL

Roots used for corns, also eaten. Fleshy leaves used as spinach. Vine is suspected of poisoning cows.

ANTHEMIS Linn. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

A. cotula Linn.

Used as an adulterant of *A. nobilis*.

A. nobilis Linn.

ROMAN CHAMOMILE

Source of Oil of Roman or Tree Chamomile, an essential oil used in perfumery and for flavouring fine liqueurs. Dried flowerheads carminative, stimulant, and nervine tonic. An infusion, called Chamomile tea, is given for indigestion. Source of a yellow dye.

ANTHISTIRIA Spreng.

A. anathera Nees ex Steud. *see*
Themeda anathera (Nees ex Steud.)
Hack.

A. arguens Willd. *see* *Themeda*
arguens (Linn.) Hack.

A. ciliata Linn. f. *see* *Themeda*
quadri-valvis (Linn.) Kuntze

A. cymbaria Roxb. *see* *Themeda*
cymbaria Hack.

A. gigantea Hack. subsp. *arundinacea*
Hack. *see* *Themeda arundinacea*
(Roxb.) Ridley

A. imberbis Retz. *see* *Themeda*
triandra Forsk.

A. strigosa Buch.-Ham. ex Hook. f.
see *Themeda strigosa* (Buch.-Ham.)
ex Hook. f.) *A. Camus*

A. thwaitesii Hook. f. *see* *Themeda*
tremula (Nees ex Steud.) Hack.

A. tremula Nees ex Steud. *see*
Themeda tremula (Nees ex Steud.)
Hack.

A. villosa Poir. *see* *Themeda*
villosa (Poir.) *A. Camus*

ANTHOCEPHALUS A. Rich.
Rubiaceae

A. cadamba Miq.

Sans., Hindi, Beng., Mar. & Guj.—
Kadamba; Tel.—*Kadambamu*;
Tam.—*Vellai-cadamba*; Kan.—
Kadawala; Mal.—*Attutek*.
Trade—Kadam.

Wood used chiefly for boarding and for packing-cases and tea-boxes, also employed for beams and rafters, and light construction work. Suitable for dugouts, canoes, carving, and turnery. Pulp suitable for manufacture of cheap quality paper. Flowers receptacle edible. Bark tonic and febrifuge. Flowers yield an essential oil. *A. chinensis* Walp. is the new name.

ANTHOXANTHUM Linn.

Gramineae; *Poaceae*

A. odoratum Linn.

SWEET VERNAL GRASS

Yields an essential oil used in perfumery; aromatic odour is due to coumarin. Grass was the main source of coumarin for perfume industry before its synthesis. Yields fragrant hay.

ANTHRISCUS (Pers.) Hoffm.

Umbelliferae; *Aptiaceae*

A. nemorosa Spreng. *see* *A. sylvestris*
Hoffm.

A. sylvestris Hoffm. syn. *A. nemorosa*
Spreng.

Abortifacient; also applied to sores as a dressing. Methanolic extract of aerial parts hypotensive. Fruit yield an essential oil.

ANTIARIS Lesch. *Moraceae*

A. toxicaria Lesch.

UPAS TREE

Mar.—*Karwat*; Tam. & Mal.—*Nettavil*; Kan.—*Ajjanapatte*.

In small quantities, the latex is a mild cardiac and circulatory stimulant; in large doses acts as a myocardial poison. Stimulates intestinal and uterine contractions. Seeds used as a febrifuge and in dysentery. Latex used also as an arrow poison, very toxic. Poison consists of glucosides antiarin- α and antiarin- β . Bark yields a fibre used for making sacks; also suitable for cordage and matting. Wood used for packing-cases, match-boxes and paper-pulp.

ANTICHARIS Endl.

Scrophulariaceae

A. glandulosa Aschers.

Used in diabetes.

A. linearis Hochst. ex Aschers. *see*

A. senegalensis Bhandari

A. senegalensis Bhandari *syn.*

A. linearis Hochst. ex Aschers.;
Doratanthera senegalensis Walp.

Used in diabetes.

ANTIDESMA Linn.

Euphorbiaceae

A. acuminatum Wall. ex Wight

Oriya—*Kath jamrala*; Assam—*Pani heloch*; Khasi—*Dieng pothar*; Lepcha—*Kunchur kung, tungcher*; Nepal—*Kalo bilaune*.

Fruits edible.

A. bunius Spreng.

Mar.—*Amati*; Tel.—*Anepu*; Tam.—*Nolalali*; Kan.—*Nayikoote, karikoomma*; Mal.—*Ariyaporiyan, noolitali*; Arunachal Pradesh—*Somkongasing*; Assam—*Bor-heloch, pani heloch*; Garo—*Bol-aborak*; Khasi—*Dieng-soh-silli*; Nepal—*Himalcheri*; Lepcha—*Kantjer, kunchur-kung*.

Fruits used for jams and jellies and in the preparation of a wine. Leaves are acidic and edible, diaphoretic. Wood yields pulp for cardboards. Bark poisonous.

A. diandrum Heyne ex Roth

Hindi—*Amari, amta, dhakki, khatua, katma*; Beng.—*Mutta, archal*; Mar.—*Ghondurili*; Tel.—*Pellagumudu*; Tam.—*Ariporian*; Mal.—*Areepazham*; Kan.—*Karrihulipa, sannagooge*; Oriya—*Kundui, marmuri*.

Assam—*Abutenga, nekhon-tenga*; Dehradun—*Kali khatai*; Garo—*Aburok*; Kashmir—*Amtu*; Khasi—*Dieng-japeu, chounding*; Lepcha—*Kantjer*; Madhya Pradesh—*Sabheli baji*; Santal—*Matha arak*.

Leaves used as a vegetable and made into a preserve. Seeds yield a fatty oil. Fruits eaten. New name is *A. acidum* Retz.

A. ghaesembilla Gaertn.

Hindi & Punjab—*Umtao*; Beng.—*Khudi jamb*; Mar.—*Jhondri*; Tel.—*Janupulisaru*; Kan.—*Pullampurasi gida*; Oriya—*Nuniare, jamula*; Assam—*Heloch, mikhon-tenga*; Karwar—*Amtua*; Kol—*Mata sure*; Lepcha—*Chipli*; Madhya Pradesh—*Khatua*; Mikir—*Theng-merok-arong*.

ANTIDESMA

Leaves eaten, also used as a flavouring. Fruit edible, used for seasoning meat and fish preparations. Wood employed for light rafters in house construction.

A. khasianum Hook. f.

Khasi—*Dieng-soh-syllih*.

Fruits edible.

A. menasu Miq. ex Tul.

Tam.—*Kalakatatha*; Kan.—*Kadi-vaalasoppu*; Mal.—*Putharaval*.

Fruits edible.

ANTIGONON Endl. *Polygonaceae*

A. leptopus Hook. & Arn.

CORAL CREEPER

Native to America, introduced for ornament. Tubers edible. A bee plant.

ANTIRRHINUM Linn.

Scrophulariaceae

A. majus Linn.

SNAPDRAGON

Infusion cardiotoxic, sedative, and hypotensive. Leaves applied in poultices to tumours and ulcers. Two iridoids, present in the plant, are probably responsible for the medicinal properties. Seeds yield a fixed oil which is rich in linoleic acid and only slightly inferior to olive oil. Aerial parts contain sixteen amino acids including γ -aminobutyric acid (GABA).

A. orontium Linn.

Used more or less in the same way as *A. majus*.

APAMA Lam. *Aristolochiaceae*

A. siliquosa Lam. syn. *Bragantia wallichii* R. Br. ex Wight & Arn.

Mature roots used in dysentery, also used for cholera. An ointment prepared from the plant is said to be beneficial for chronic sores and ulcers.

A. tomentosa Engl. syn. *Bragantia tomentosa* Blume

Stems and leaves used in Indonesia for washing clothes; also used as a diuretic and fish-poison.

APHANAMIXIS Blume *Meliaceae*

A. polystachya (Wall.) Parker syn. *Amoora rohituka* Wight & Arn.

Sans.—*Rohituka*; Hindi—*Harin-harra*; Beng.—*Tikataraj, pitta-raj*; Mar.—*Rohada*; Tel.—*Chawa-manu*; Tam.—*Malampuluvan*; Kan.—*Mullu munthala*; Mal.—*Chemmarom*.

Trade—*Amoora*.

A durable timber used for dugouts, canoes and knees of boats; also suitable for furniture, cabinet-making, constructional purposes, tea-chests and other packing cases, and cigar boxes. Seeds accredited with laxative and anthelmintic properties; yield an essential oil and a semidrying oil. Bark astringent, used in diseases of liver and spleen and for abdominal complaints and tumours. Pounded bark made into poultice for rheumatism. Bark appears to be an effective immunosuppressive drug similar to prednisolone. A 50% ethanolic extract of the stems showed anticancer activity.

APHANIA Blume *Sapindaceae*

A. rubra (G. Don) Radlk. syn. *Sapindus attenuatus* Wall. ex Hiern in part

Beng.—*Lal-kocpura*; Assam—*Bongadhi, hekokeko, maiki-ban-dardima tiktiki*; Garo—*Dodekhi-theng*; Khasi—*Dieng-soh-jimmang*; Lepcha—*Sirhootungchir*; Lushai—*Zutul*; Nepal—*Achatta*.

Wood white and tough, used for tool-handles. Arils of ripe fruits edible.

APIUM Linn. *Umbelliferae*;
Apiaceae

A. crispum Mill. *see* *Petroselinum crispum* (Mill.) Airy-Shaw

A. graveolens Linn.

CELERY

Hindi—*Shalari, ajmud*; Beng.—*Randhuni*; S. India—*Ajmod* or *ajmoda*.

Leaves used in salads and soups. Cremona-corns (fruits) are used as spice; they are stimulant, carminative, sedative, and nervine tonic, decoction used in rheumatism. Fruits yield an essential oil, used as a spasmodic and nervine stimulant. It probably acts as an intestinal antiseptic and has been found useful in rheumatoid arthritis. Roots diuretic, used for anasarca and colic.

—var. *dulce*. (Mill.) Pers.

It is the cultivated variety of celery.

—var. *rapaceum* (Mill.) Pers.

A cultivated variety with swollen roots and dark-green foliage; consumed after cooking.

APLUDA Linn. *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

A. aristata Linn. *see* *A. mutica* Linn.

A. mutica Linn. syn. *A. aristata* Linn.; *A. varia* Hack.

Hindi—*Ponai*; Beng.—*Goroma*;
Tel.—*Putstryagali*; Tam.—*Manda pillu, mungil pillu*; Bombay—*Khavas, paodi, phules*; Madhya Pradesh—*Kadmor, phulor*; Uttar Pradesh—*Bhanjura, chhari, send*.

Grass may be used as a raw material for rayon industry. Young grass eaten by buffaloes; stalks used for making hats.

A. varia Hack. *see* *A. mutica* Linn.

APONOGETON Linn. f.
Aponogetonaceae

A. crispum Thunb.

Tuberous rootstocks edible.

A. monostachyon Linn. *see*

A. natans (Linn.) Engl. & Krause

A. natans (Linn.) Engl. & Krause syn. *A. monostachyon* Linn.

Sans.—*Kaangi*; Hindi—*Ghechu*;
Tel.—*Kottigadda nama*; Tam.—*Kottikizhangu*;
Mal.—*Parvaki-zhangu*.

Starchy rootstocks edible.

APORUSA Blume corr. Blume
Euphorbiaceae

Also spelt as Aporosa.

A. acuminata Thw.

Tam.—*Cheruseru, vettilmarom*;

Mal.—*Nirvetti*.

Wood suitable for match-boxes.

A. aurea Hook. f.

Beng.—*Kokra*; Assam—*Garokhuta*;
Garo—*Chhamolja*; Khasi—*Dieng-soh-kyrsui*.

Timber used for house posts. Leaves yield a yellow dye.

A. dioica Muell.-Arg. syn. *A. roxburghii* Baill.; *A. villosula* Kurz

Beng.—*Kokra*; Oriya—*Mossu*;
Assam—*Bara heloch, garo khuta, khokora*;
Cachar—*Khempasibaphang*;
Garo—*Chhamolja*; Lushai—*Sontul*;
Manipur—*Tamsir-arong*;

APORUSA

Nepal—*Barkaunli*, *chipli khari*, *kagbhalai*.

Fruit edible. Wood hard and close-grained. Used for constructional purposes. Infusion of leaves used as a black dye.

A. lindleyana Baill.

Sans.—*Valaka*; Tam.—*Vettikan*, *vettii*; Kan.—*Sali*, *salle*, *sulla*.

Fruit edible. Wood used for rafters.

A. oblonga Muell.-Arg.

Garo—*Chham chholja*.

Timber used for house posts.

A. roxburghii Baill. *see A. dioica* Muell.-Arg.

A. villosa Baill.

Bark yields a red dye; also exudes a red resin.

A. villosula Kurz *see A. dioica* Muell.-Arg.

AQUILARIA Lam. *Thymelaeaceae*

A. agallocha Roxb.

ALOE-WOOD, EAGLE-WOOD

Sans.—*Agaru*; Hindi—*Agar*; Assam—*Sasi*. Other Indian names are derived from the Sanskrit name. Trade—Indian Eagle-wood.

Source of Agar, which consists of irregular patches of dark wood highly charged with oleoresin, found in the interior of comparatively old trees. Prized as an incense. It yields an essential oil, called Chuwah or Agar Attar, used in perfumery. Agar is considered as a stimulant, cordial, tonic, and carminative. It is now used mainly for making fumigators and pastilles. Wood used for cabinets and inlay work. Bark yields a fibre used for ropes; it was used in Assam for home made paper.

A. malaccensis Lam.

MALACCA EAGLE-WOOD

Chief source of Malayan Aloe-wood, which is resinous and put more or less to the same uses as agar. Bark yields a fibre used by the tribals for making cloth.

AQUILEGIA Linn. *Ranunculaceae*

A. karelini Baker *see A. vulgaris* Linn.

A. vulgaris Linn. syn. *A. karelini* Baker

COMMON COLUMBINE

Herb diuretic, diaphoretic, antiscorbutic, and tranquilizing. In homoeopathy employed for hysteria, somnolency, dysmenorrhoea, and chronic skin troubles. Roots used for removal of kidney stones. Seeds used as an oxytocic, and for jaundice; contain a fatty oil and resin.

ARABIDOPSIS Heynh.

Cruciferae; *Brassicaceae*

A. thaliana (Linn.) Heynh. syn. *Sisymbrium thalianum* (Linn.)

J. Gay & Monn.

Used for sores in the mouth. Seeds yield a fatty oil.

ARACHIS Linn. *Papilionaceae*;
Fabaceae

A. hypogaea Linn.

GROUNDNUT, PEANUT,
MONKEY NUT

Hindi—*Mung-phali*; Beng.—*Chini-badam*; Mar.—*Bhui mug*; Tel.—*Verusenagalu*; Tam.—*Verkadalai*; Kan.—*Nela-gadale*; Mal.—*Nelakadala*.

Fruits develop underground (hypogaeal). Kernels are a rich source of protein and oil. They are consumed as such or after

ARAUCARIA

roasting, also used in various foods and confectionery. They are ground and made into peanut butter. Peanut flour is prepared by grinding the finest grades of peanut cake; it is used for supplementing the white flour. Peanut oil, obtained from the kernels, is predominantly used for culinary purposes; considerable proportion of hydrogenated fats, used as Vanaspati, consists of groundnut oil. Cake is used as feed for cattle and other farm animals; also used as manure. Cake has high nutritive value. Husks have very little food value, they are, however, pulverised and mixed with groundnut meal, molasses, and other cattle feeds for increasing their bulk. Seed coats are mixed with groundnut husk and the product is called groundnut bran. Some new commercial products are groundnut milk, peanut ice-cream, and peanut massage oil for infantile paralysis. Hulls are used as filler for fertilizers, or ground into meal for insulation blocks, floor sweeping compounds, bedding the stables, etc. Peanut oil also finds some use as a lubricant, and blends with mineral oil have been developed.

ARACHNE Neck.

A. cordifolia Hurusawa see
Andrachne cordifolia Muell.-Arg.

ARALIA Linn. *Araliaceae*

A. cachemirica Decne

Kashmir—*Khoree*; Punjab—*Banakhor*.

Eaten by goats; contains sitosterol.

A. papyrifera Hook. see *Tetrapanax papyriferus* (Hook.) Koch

ARAUCARIA Juss. *Araucariaceae*

A. araucana (Moldina) Koch
syn. *A. imbricata* Pav.

CHILE PINE, MONKEY PUZZLE

Wood used for furniture, general construction work, indoor finish of houses, and boxes; also recommended for paper pulp. Branches yield an essential oil. Bark yields a resin and possesses thermoplastic properties. Seeds eaten and a liquor distilled from them. Native to South America, introduced.

A. bidwillii Hook.

Wood suitable for indoor finish of houses, furniture, carving, and boxes. Pulp suitable for making paper. Seeds eaten after roasting. Native to Australia, introduced.

A. columnaris (Forst.) Hook. syn.

A. cookii R. Br. ex Lindl.

Wood similar to that of *A. cunninghamii*, used for general carpentry work. A native to New Caledonia, Polynesia, and Isle of Pines, introduced.

A. cookii R. Br. ex Lindl. see

A. columnaris (Forst.) Hook.

A. cunninghamii D. Don

HOOP PINE, MORETON BAY PINE

Wood excellent for joinery, cabinet work, flooring, railway cars, furniture, boxes, small boats, veneers, match splints and agricultural implements. Tree produces latex which yields a volatile oil called Turpentine of Araucaria. Bark used for hard boards. Native to Australia, introduced.

A. exelsa R. Br. see *A. heterophylla* (Salisb.) Franco

A. heterophylla (Salisb.) Franco
syn. *A. exelsa* R. Br.

NORFOLK ISLAND PINE

Grown on a large scale for decoration as window or table plants. Wood used for the same purpose as that of other Araucarias. Native to Norfolk Island (Australia), introduced.

ARAUCARIA

A. imbricata Pav. see *A. araucana*
(Moldina) Koch

ARCHANGELICA Wolf

A. officinalis Hoffm. var. *himalaica*
C.B. Clarke see *Angelica archan-*
gelica Linn. var. *himalaica* (C.B.
Clarke) Krishna & Badhwar

ARCTIUM Linn. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

A. lappa Linn.

BURDOCK

Roots diuretic and diaphoretic, used in
gout and skin affections. Tincture of
seeds used for psoriasis, acne, and
prurigo.

ARDISIA Sw. *Myrsinaceae*

A. colorata Roxb.

Roots used for fever, diarrhoea, and
rheumatism.

A. crenata Roxb. see *A. crispa*
(Thunb.) DC.

A. crispa (Thunb.) DC. syn.
A. crenata Roxb.

Leaves eaten in salads. Roots used in
fever, diarrhoea, and rheumatism. Red
fruits edible.

A. humilis Vahl see *A. solanacea*
Roxb.

A. odontophylla Wall.

Roots used in fever, diarrhoea, and
rheumatism.

A. solanacea Roxb. syn. *A. humilis*
Vahl

Leaves eaten in salads. Roots used in
fever, diarrhoea, and rheumatism. Ber-
ries yield a yellow dye.

A. villosa Roxb.

Roots used in fever, diarrhoea, and
rheumatism.

ARECA Linn. *Palmae*; *Arecaceae*

A. catechu Linn.

ARECA NUT, BETEL NUT

Sans.—*Poogphalam*; Hindi—
Supari; Tel.—*Vakka*; Tam.—*Pakku*;
Kan.—*Adike*; Mal.—*Adakka*.

Areca nuts are extensively used as a
masticatory, chewed with *Paan* (leaves of
Piper betle Linn.); extensive use however,
may sometimes result in oral carcinoma.
Fresh nuts are intoxicating; juice of tender
fruits laxative. Burnt nuts used in denti-
frices. Arecoline is the important alkalo-
id in areca nuts; it is employed as a
cathartic and taenicide in veterinary me-
dicine. Wood used in house construction.

A. concinna Thw.

Fruits substituted for areca nuts.

A. nagensis Griff.

Fruits substituted for areca nuts.

A. triandra Roxb.

Fruits substituted for areca nuts.

ARECASTRUM Becc. *Palmae*;
Arecaceae

A. romanzoffianum Becc. syn. *Cocos*
plumosa Hook. f.

Fruits edible. Young buds preserved in
oil or vinegar for use as a vegetable.
Yields Sagu, a starchy food. Kernels
yield a fatty oil similar to coconut oil in
flavour.

ARENARIA Linn. *Caryophyllaceae*

A. holosteoides Edgew.

Used as a vegetable.

ARGYREIA

ARENKA Labill.

Palmae;
Arecaceae

with drying oils, such as linseed oil, it may be used in the paint industry; also used for soap-making. Yellow juice, which exudes when the plant is injured, is used in scabies and in ophthalmia.

A. obtusifolia Mart.

Pith sweetish, edible.

A. pinnata (Wurmb.) Merrill syn.

A. saccharifera Labill.

SUGAR PALM OF MALACCA,
GOMUTI PALM

Tam.—*Kichilippanai*.

Syrupy liquid exuded from male peduncles is rich in sugar and it can be easily fermented; unfermented syrup is boiled and cooled to form jaggery. Starch obtained from the trunk is used in the form of sago which actually is a product of *Metroxylon sago* Rottb. Tender leaves and sweet pith edible. Leaf-sheaths yield fibre, used for caulking boats. Coir obtained from petiolar sheaths used for cordage and brushes. Kernels and terminal bud edible. Juice of the fruit covering is corrosive and used as fish-poison. In old trees the trunk becomes hollow and used as water pipes.

A. saccharifera Labill. *see*

A. pinnata (Wurmb.) Merrill

A. wightii Griff.

Pith sweetish, edible. Floral shoots yield toddy. Petiole fibre used for cordage.

ARGEMONE Tourn. ex Linn.

Papaveraceae

A. mexicana Linn.

PRICKLY POPPY, MEXICAN POPPY

Sans. & Tel.—*Bramhadandi*;

Hindi—*Bharband*; Beng.—*Siyal-*

kanta; Tam.—*Kudiyoetti*; Kan.—

Datturi; Mal.—*Ponnummattam*.

Seeds yield a nauseous, bitter, non-edible oil, used in cutaneous troubles; it is cathartic. Presence of Argemone oil in edible mustard oil is probably responsible for outbreaks of epidemic dropsy. Mixed

ARGYREIA Lour. *Convolvulaceae*

A. aggregata (Roxb.) Choisy syn.

Lettsomia aggregata Roxb.;

L. mysorensis C.B. Clarke

Tel.—*Ettakuta*; Kan.—*Uganiballi*.

A paste of the leaves is applied externally to the neck region for cough and quinsy. Its new name is *A. imbricata* (Roth) Sant. & Patel

A. cuneata Ker-Gawl. syn. *Rivea*

cuneata Wight

Leaves used in diabetes; contain several alkaloids. Pulverized leaves caused a gradual fall in fasting blood-sugar in rabbits, but oral administration in human beings had little effect on fasting blood-sugar level.

A. elliptica (Wight) Choisy syn.

Lettsomia elliptica Wight

Mar.—*Bondvel, khedari*; Tam.—

Unnayangodi; Kan.—*Ugani hambiu*.

Fresh leaves and twigs employed as green manure in paddy fields.

A. fulgens Choisy

Leaves antiphlogistic; also used as an aphrodisiac.

A. malabarica Choisy

Tam.—*Pay moostey*.

Used more or less in the same way as

A. nervosa. Roots cathartic.

A. nervosa (Burm. f.) Boj. syn.

A. speciosa Sweet

ELEPHANT CREEPER

Sans.—*Samudrapalaka*; Hindi—

Samandar-ka-pat; Beng.—

ARGYREIA

Bichtarak; Mar.—*Samudra soka*; S. India—*Samudrapala, chandrapada*.

Used in gleet, gonorrhoea, strangury and chronic ulcers. Leaves eaten as a vegetable; applied externally in cases of itch, eczema and other skin troubles. Roots diuretic and aphrodisiac, used in rheumatism and nervous diseases, also as a tonic. Seeds show significant hypotensive and spasmolytic activity; yield a fatty oil.

A. setosa (Roxb.) Choisy *see*
A. strigosa (Roth) Sant. & Patel

A. speciosa Sweet *see* *A. nervosa*
(Burm. f.) Boj.

A. strigosa (Roth) Sant. & Patel
syn. *A. setosa* (Roxb.) Choisy;
Lettsomia setosa Roxb.

Mar.—*Bhaisvel*; Tel.—*Mayatige, vertibodditige*;
Tam.—*Unnayan-godi*;
Oriya—*Bono-monda, noibhada*;
Madhya Pradesh—*Bhaisela, budhwara*.

Leaves eaten as a vegetable. Pliable stems are substituted for ropes for tying bundles.

ARIKURYROBA Barb.-Rodr.

Palmae; Areaceae

A. schizophylla Becc. syn. *Cocos schizophylla* Mart.

ARIKURY PALM

Leaflets used for making hats. Juice of unripe fruits used in eye troubles.

ARIOPSIS Nimmo *Araceae*

A. peltata Nimmo ex Schott

Konkan—*Khadaktiri*.

Leaves used as a vegetable.

ARISAEMA Mart. *Araceae*

A. concinnum Schott

Corms fed to pigs; they are rich in starch but highly irritant due to the presence of calcium oxalate crystals. They may be rendered edible by repeatedly boiling them; used as food during times of scarcity.

A. speciosum Mart.

Punjab—*Samo-ki-khumb, kiralu, kiri-ki-kuri*.

Corms used like those of *A. concinnum*. Roots given to the sheep for colic; also used for killing worms in cattle.

A. tortuosum Schott

Roots used to kill worms which infest cattle.

ARISTIDA Linn. *Gramineae; Poaceae*

A. adscensionis Linn.

Grazed by cattle when tender.

A. adscensionis Hook. f. in part, non Linn. *see* *A. depressa* Retz., non Hook. f. & Thoms.

A. cyanantha Steud.

Grazed by cattle when tender.

A. depressa Retz., non Hook, f. & Thoms. syn. *A. adscensionis* Hook. f. in part, non Linn.;

Cattle eat tender grass, but its nutritive value is low. Mature grass causes stomach trouble which may prove fatal. Flowers used for itch and ringworm. An inferior thatching grass, used also for matting. Culms used for making brooms. A grass used to fill saddles of camels.

A. funiculata Trin. & Rupr.

Grazed by cattle when tender.

A. hystrix Linn.

Grazed by cattle when tender.

A. mutabilis Trin. & Rupr.

Grazed by cattle when tender. Also used for thatching and stuffing saddles.

ARMORACIA

A. royleana Trin. & Rupr.

Grazed by cattle when tender.

A. setacea Retz.

Culms used for making brooms, brushes, screens, and frames for paper manufacture.

ARISTOLOCHIA Linn.

Aristolochiaceae

Presence of aristolochic acid, a nitrophenanthrene compound with tumour inhibiting properties appears to be the characteristic of the genus.

A. bracteata Retz.

BRACTEATED BIRTHWORT

Sans.—*Dhumra-patra*; Hindi—*Kiramar*; Guj.—*Kidamari*; Mar.—*Kidemar*; Tam. & Mal.—*Aduthinapalai*; Tel.—*Gadidha-gadappa*; Kan.—*Adumuttada-gida*; Oriya—*Paniri*; Rajasthan—*Aulosa, jufa*.

Purgative and anthelmintic. Bruised leaves are mixed with castor oil and applied to control eczema. Seeds yield a non-drying fatty oil. Decoction of roots was found efficacious in expulsion of round worms.

A. ciliata Hook. *see A. fimbriata* Cham.

A. elegans Mast. *see A. littoralis* Parodi

A. fimbriata Cham. syn. *A. ciliata* Hook.

FRINGE-FLOWERED ARISTOLOCHIA

Roots and rhizomes contain aristolochic acid-I and an alkaloid magnoflorine.

A. indica Linn.

THE INDIAN BIRTHWORT

Sans.—*Ishvari mul* (root); Guj.—*Arkmula*; Mar.—*Sapasan*.

Roots and rhizomes esteemed as a gastric stimulant and bitter tonic, chief active principle of the drug being aristolochic acid which is used for stimulating phagocytosis in infectious diseases in formulation with antibiotics. Juice of leaves used for cough, and seeds for inflammations and biliousness.

A. littoralis Parodi syn. *A. elegans* Mast.

CALICO FLOWER

Roots contain aristolochic acid and the alkaloid magnoflorine.

A. macroura Gomez

LIVID-FLOWERED BIRTHWORT

Roots emmenagogue. Stem and leaves used in rheumatism, and form a constituent of antiseptic external preparations.

A. roxburghiana Klotzsch *see*

A. tagala Cham.

A. tagala Cham. syn. *A. roxburghiana* Klotzsch

Tel.—*Nallayiswari*; Assam—*Bellkol, panipipuli*; Mikir Hills—*Chohu*.

Roots contain aristolochic acid and frequently used as an adulterant of *A. indica* roots. Considered carminative, tonic, and emmenagogue.

ARMILLARIA (Fr.) Kummer

Agaricaceae

A. mellea (Vahl) Fr.

An edible fungus.

ARMORACIA Gaertn. *et al.* *Cruciferae; Brassicaceae*

A. lapathifolia Gilib. *see A. rusticana* Gaertn. *et al.*

A. rusticana Gaertn. *et al.* syn. *Cochlearea armoracia* Linn.;

A. lapathifolia Gilib.

HORSE-RADISH

ARMORACIA

Roots considered stimulant, diaphoretic diuretic, digestive, and antiscorbutic. Also used as a condiment. Contains a volatile oil and sinigrin. They promote appetite and improve digestion.

ARNEBIA Forsk. *Boraginaceae*

A. benthamii (Wall. ex G. Don) Johnston syn. *Macrotomia benthamii* A. DC.

Kashmir—*Kashmiri kahzaban*,
Kashmiri gozaban.

Stimulant, tonic, diuretic and expectorant. Aqueous extract, sherbet, and jam prepared from flowering shoots used in troubles of tongue and throat, and for cardiac disorders and fevers. Underground parts yield a purple dye.

A. euchroma (Royle) Johnston syn. *Macrotomia perennis* Boiss

Roots yield a red dye (Ratanjot). Herb used for tooth- and ear-ache. Roots bruised and applied to eruptions. Genuine Ratanjot, however, is obtained from the roots of *A. nobilis* Reichb. f., a plant found in Afghanistan. It imparts pleasing red colour to food stuffs, oils, fats, and medicinal preparations; also used for dyeing silk and wool. Shows anticancer activity.

A. guttata Bunge syn. *A. tibetana* Kurz

Roots yield a red dye used for cough. They contain *d*-alkanine (Shikonine).

A. hispidissima DC.

Roots yielded *dl*-alkanin (shikalkin) as a crystalline red solid.

A. nobilis Reichb. f.

Roots constitute the genuine Ratanjot, imported from Afghanistan. They yield a red dye used for colouring fats and oils and in culinary and medicinal preparations.

A. tibetana Kurz see *A. guttata* Bunge

ARNICA Linn.

Compositae;
Asteraceae

A. montana Linn.

Dried flower heads used as tonic, irritant and vulnerary; contain arnicin and an essential oil. Arnica root consists of dried rhizomes and roots, used for the same purposes as dried flower heads; their tincture used for sprains and bruises.

ARTABOTRYS R. Br. *Annonaceae*

A. hexapetalus (Linn. f.) Bhandari syn. *A. odoratissimus* R. Br. ex Ker-Gawl., non Blume; *A. uncinatus* (Lam.) Merrill; *A. uncatatus* (Lour.) Baill.

Sans.—*Hara champaka*; Beng.—*Katchampa*; Mar.—*Hirva champaka*; S. India—*Madan mast*, *manoran-jitam*.

Leaves contain an antifertility principle. Flowers used for making a stimulating tea-like beverage; also yield an essential oil used in perfumery.

A. odoratissimus R. Br. ex Ker-Gawl., non Blume see *A. hexapetalus* (Linn. f.) Bhandari.

A. suaveolens Blume

Mal.—*Koluvaravalli*.

Decoction of bark used as an emmenagogue, and also after parturition. Seeds yield an essential oil.

A. uncatatus (Lour.) Baill. see

A. hexapetalus (Linn. f.) Bhandari

A. uncinatus (Lam.) Merrill see

A. hexapetalus (Linn. f.) Bhandari

ARTEMISIA Linn. *Compositae*; *Asteraceae*

A. absinthium Linn.

ABSINTHE, WORMWOOD,
MADDERWOOD

Sans.—*Indhana, damar*; Hindi—*Vilayathi afsanthin*; Beng. & Guj.—*mastaru*; Mar.—*Serpana*; Tel.—*Tartiha, moshipatri*; Tam.—*Mackhipattri*; Kan.—*Uruvalu, urittige*; Mal.—*Nilampala, tiruni-tripachcha*; Kashmir—*Tethwen*.

Main source of the drug Afsanteen, which consists of twigs, leaves, and flower-heads, and used in chronic fever, swellings, and inflammation of liver; also employed as a tonic and stimulant. Herb yields an essential oil called Absinthe or Wormwood Oil which has a tonic effect on digestive organs; also used externally in rheumatism. Seeds yield a fatty oil. Herb is the best source of azulene.

A. dracunculus Linn.

DRAGON MUGWORT, TARRAGON,
ESTRAGON

Aromatic leaves used as an aperient, stomachic, stimulant, and febrifuge; also used as a spice. Yields an essential oil, used for flavouring vinegar sauces, salads, canned soups, and liqueurs; also employed in cheap perfumes.

A. grata Wall. *see A. roxburghiana* Bess.

A. gmelinii Weber ex Stechm. syn. *A. sacrorum* Ledeb

Ladakh—*Burmack, tatwan*; Punjab—*Burnak, chumbar, jan, munya*. Herb is given to horses in affections of the head. Leaves used for abdominal pains. Yields an essential oil containing cineol and camphor.

A. maritima Linn.

WORMSEED, SANTONICA

Sans.—*Gadadhari, gandha*; Hindi—*Kirmala*; Mar.—*Kirmaniova*; Garhwal—*Purcha*; Lahaul—*Seski, neorcha*; Jammu & Kumaun—*Seski*; Kashmir—*Moorni*.

A. maritima var. *thomsoniana* C.B. Clarke is the only santonin bearing species occurring in India. Alkaloid santonin is extracted from unopened flower heads. Santonin is used as an anthelmintic, particularly effective against round worms. Herb used as a stomachic and laxative. Decoction used as a febrifuge. Contains an essential oil.

A. nilagirica (C.B. Clarke) Pamp. syn. *A. vulgaris* Linn. var. *nilagirica* C.B. Clarke; *A. vulgaris* auct., non Linn.

Leaves and flowering tops used in asthma. Much allied to *A. vulgaris* Linn. and known by the same name *Nagdona*. Yields an essential oil.

A. pallens Wall. ex DC.

Mar., Tam. & Kan.—*Davana*.

Source of Davana Oil, with cisdavanone as the main constituent; used in high grade perfumes. Plant accredited with anthelmintic, tonic, and antipyretic properties. Also considered a good fodder.

A. parviflora Roxb.

Possesses anti-viral properties.

A. persica Boiss.

Guj.—*Pardesi davano*; Mar.—*Davana*.

Tonic, febrifuge, and vermifuge.

A. roxburghiana Bess. syn. *A. grata* Wall.

Leaves and flowers yield an essential oil having thujone-like flavour.

ARTEMISIA

A. sacrorum Ledeb. see *A. gmelinii*
Weber ex Stechm.

A. scoparia Waldst. & Kit.

Bombay—*Churisaroj*, *dhaul*;
Punjab—*Dona*.

Infusion used as a purgative. Flowering
tops yield an essential oil; also a fixed
oil.

A. siversiana Ehrh. ex Willd.

Considered a good fodder, composition
of milk is not affected even when it
constitutes as much as 40% of the feed.
It contains protein 15.5% and fat 5.12%.
Sieversinin, present in the herb, possesses
antimicrobial activity. Plant is a good
source of chamazulene.

A. vestita wall. ex DC.

Garhwal—*Kundia*, *chamariya*.
Leaves used as a haemostatic. Plant
yields an essential oil.

A. vulgaris Linn.

INDIAN WORMWOOD; FLEABANE
Sans.—*Nagadamani*; Hindi &
Beng.—*Nagdona*; Mar.—*Dhordava*;
Tel.—*Davanamu*; Tam.—*Machipatri*;
Oriya—*Dayona*,
nagodoyana.

Emmenagogue, anthelmintic, and sto-
machic; also used as a febrifuge, anti-
lithic, and alexipharmic. Infusion of
leaves given in asthma and nervous and
spasmodic affections. Roots used as a
tonic and antiseptic. Herb yields an
essential oil and used as a flavouring:

A. vulgaris Linn. var. *nilagirica*
C.B. Clarke see *A. nilagirica* (C.B.
Clarke) Pamp.

A. vulgaris auct., non Linn. see
A. nilagirica (C.B. Clarke) Pamp.

ARTHRAOXON Beauv. *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

A. breviaristatus Hack.

Used as cattle fodder.

A. castratus Narayanaswami ex
Bor

Used as cattle fodder.

A. ciliaris Beauv.

Used as fodder.

A. hispidus Makino

Used as cattle fodder.

A. inermis Hook. f.

Used as fodder.

A. lanceolatus Hochst.

Used as fodder and for hay.

A. meeboldii Stapf

Used as fodder.

A. microphyllus Hochst.

Used as cattle fodder.

A. quartinianus Nash

Used as fodder.

ARTHROCNEMUM Moq.

Chenopodiaceae

A. fruticosum Moq.

Used in garlic porridge in some parts
of Greece. Contains fucosterol.

A. indicum Moq.

Sans.—*Subhar*, *suvar*; Hindi—
Machola; Beng.—*Jadu palang*;
Mar.—*Machur*; Guj.—*Bholado*;
Tel.—*Koyya-pippili*; Tam.—*Umari*;
Bombay—*Machola*.

Grown in saline soils to reduce salinity.
Ashes used as a mordant in dyeing.
Consumed as a salad, also pickled. Used
to reduce pain due to scorpion sting.

ARTOCARPUS Forst.

Moraceae

A. altilis (Park.) Fosberg syn.
A. communis Forst.; *A. incisa* Linn. f.

BREAD-FRUIT

Mar.—*Vilayati phanas*; Tel.—*Seema panasa*; Tam.—*Seema pila*.

Bread-fruit is starchy; it is sliced after removal of the outer rind and baked or boiled before eating. Leaves relished by cattle. Latex used for painting canoes and caulking boats. Bark yields a fibre used for ropes, which can withstand prolonged contact with water. Wood used for beams, posts, rafters, and flooring.

A. chaplasha Roxb.

Beng.—*Chaplash*; Assam—*Sam*.
 Trade—Chaplash.

Wood used for ship and house-building, dugouts, masts, carts, well construction, furniture, boxes, and general carpentry work. Also used for turnery, cooper's work, and carving. Considered a first class general utility timber.

A. communis Forst. see *A. altilis* (Park.) Fosberg

A. heterophyllus Lam. syn.
A. integra (Thunb.) Merrill;
A. integrifolia Linn. f.

JACK TREE

Sans. & Tel.—*Panasa*; Hindi—*Kathal*; Beng.—*Kanthal*; Mar.—*Phanas*; Tam.—*Pilapalam*; Kan.—*Halasu*; Mal.—*Chakka*.

Fruits are 30-60 cm long, containing a large number of seeds, each enclosed in a yellowish juicy sheath. Two varieties: *Kapa* with sweet and fleshy pericarp; and *Barka*, inferior, with mucilaginous sour pericarp. Unripe fruits used as a vegetable,

or pickled; ripe ones eaten fresh or preserved in syrup. Seeds are rich in starch and eaten after roasting or boiling. Wood used for general carpentry work, plain furniture, brush backs, turnery, and inlay work. Also employed for musical instruments. Wood yields a yellow colouring matter.

A. hirsuta Lam.

Mar.—*Pat-phanas*; Tel.—*Pejata*; Tam.—*Anjili*; Kan.—*Hebbhalasu*; Mal.—*Aini*. Trade—Aini.

Wood strong, very durable also when kept under water and resistant to termites. Used for general carpentry work, boat-building, panelling, furniture, flooring, dugouts, veneers, cabinet work, turnery, cooper's work and carriages. One of the best substitutes of teak in India.

A. incisa Linn. f. see *A. altilis* (Park.) Fosberg

A. integra (Thunb.) Merrill see *A. heterophyllus* Lam.

A. integrifolia Linn. f. see *A. heterophyllus* Lam.

A. lakoocha Roxb.

MONKEY JACK

Hindi—*Barhal*; Beng.—*Dephal*;
 Mar.—*Wotomba*; Tel.—*Kamma-regu*; Kan.—*Vatehuli*. Trade—*Lakuch*.

Fruits edible with sweetish-sour taste; ill-shaped. Wood used for posts, beams, scantlings, and rafters, and for medium weight furniture and boat-building. Wood (*Lakuch*) is durable in exposed situations as well as under water.

A. rigidus Blume

Fruits eaten. Wood used for small furniture, beams, and boats.

ARUM

ARUM Linn.

A. nigrum Vell. *see* *Xanthosoma nigrum* (Vell.) Mansfeld

ARUNCUS (Linn.) Schaeff.

Rosaceae

A. dioicus (Walt.) Fernald var. *triternatus* Hara syn. *Spiraea aruncus* Hook. f. in part

A crystalline antibiotic has been isolated from the plant.

ARUNDINARIA Michx.

Gramineae; Poaceae

A. aristata Gamble *see* *Thamnocalamus aristatus* (Gamble) E.G. Camus

A. debilis Thw.

Used as fodder for ponies and cattle, especially during the rainy season.

A. elegans Kurz *see* *Sinobambusa elegans* (Kurz) Nakai

A. falcata Nees

Used for making fishing-rods and hookah tubes.

A. falconeri Benth. & Hook. f. *see* *Thamnocalamus falconeri* Hook. f. ex Munro

A. intermedia Munro *see* *Chimonobambusa intermedia* (Munro) Nakai

A. jaunsarensis Gamble

Split culms locally employed for cottages and for mats and baskets.

A. prainii Gamble *see* *Thamnocalamus prainii* (Gamble) E.G. Camus

A. racemosa Munro

Culms employed for cottages and for mats and baskets. Also used as fodder for cattle and ponies.

A. spathiflora Trin. *see* *Thamnocalamus spathiflorus* (Trin.) Munro

A. wightiana Nees

Culms employed for cottages and for mats and baskets.

ARUNDINELLA Raddi

Gramineae; Poaceae

A. brasiliensis Hook. f. in part *see* *A. intricata* Hughes

A. brasiliensis Hook. f. in part, non Raddi *see* *A. nepalensis* Trin.

A. intricata Hughes syn. *A. brasiliensis* Hook. f. in part

An excellent soil binder.

A. lawii Hook. f. *see* *A. metzii* Hochst. ex Miq.

A. metzii Hochst. ex Miq. syn. *A. lawii* Hook. f.

Used as a forage.

A. nepalensis Trin. syn. *A. brasiliensis* Hook. f. in part, non Raddi Bombay—*Dundi*.

Eaten by cattle in times of scarcity. Also used for thatching. A lotion prepared from the grass used as a vulnerary.

A. pumila (Hochst.) Steud. syn. *A. tenella* Nees ex Steud.

Used as forage.

A. setosa Trin.

Hindi—*Murkia puleri*; Tel.—*Pathi oopagaddi*; Kan.—*Hakkivarji hullu, marga thattu*.

Grass eaten in times of scarcity. Used for making brooms.

A. tenella Nees ex Steud. *see* *A. pumila* (Hochst.) Steud.

ASPARAGUS

ARUNDO Linn.

Gramineae;
Poaceae

A. donax Linn.

GREAT REED, SPANISH CANE

Hindi—*Bara nal*; Punjab—*Bansi*;
Beng.—*Gaha nal*.

Reed used for mats, baskets, trays, fishing-rods, and musical pipes. When the reeds are made fire-proof by treatment with water-glass etc., they may be used for thatching. Stalks and leaves yield a pulp of high cellulose content, used for rayon manufacture; also suitable for high grade writing paper.

ASAGRAEA Baill.

A. officinalis Lindl. *see* Schoenocaulon officinale A. Gray

ASCLEPIAS Linn. *Asclepiadaceae*

A. curassavica Linn.

CURASSAVIAN SWALLOW-WORT,
WEST INDIAN IPECACUANHA

Hindi & Sans.—*Kakatundi*; Mar.—*Kurki*.

Roots emetic and cathartic; used in piles and gonorrhoea. Also used as an adulterant of Ipecac (*Cephaelis ipecacuanha* Tussac), but devoid of Ipecac alkaloids. Vincetoxin, isolated from roots, resembles emetine and aconitine in pharmacological action. Juice of leaves anthelmintic, antidiysenteric and sudorific, used against cancer. Latex used to remove warts and corns. Stem yields a fibre. Seeds also yield a fibre used for stuffing. Plant used as a fish-poison.

A. physocarpa Schlecht.

A severe gastro-intestinal irritant; may prove fatal.

ASPARAGOPSIS Mont.

Bonnemaisoniaceae

A. sandfordiana Harv.

An alga relished as salad or as a vegetable with fish and soybean sauce.

ASPARAGUS Linn. *Liliaceae*

A. adscendens Roxb.

Hindi & Mar.—*Satavar*, *safed-musli*; Guj.—*Ujli-musli*, *dholi-musali*.

Tubers cooling and demulcent and diaphoretic; other uses similar to those of *Salep misri* (*Orchis mascula* Linn). Herb sometimes used as a vegetable.

A. filicinus Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don

Astringent and tonic; also diuretic.

A. gonocladus Baker

Used in skin troubles.

A. officinalis Linn.

ASPARAGUS

Hindi—*Nag-down*, *halyun*; Beng.—*Hillua*.

New succulent shoots which come up every year constitute the Asparagus; large quantity is canned. Young stems are eaten green or bleached after boiling, also used in soups. Contains asparagine which is diuretic and used in cardiac dropsy and chronic gout.

A. racemosus Willd.

Sans. & Beng.—*Satamuli*; Hindi—*Satawar*; Mar.—*Satawarmul*; Guj.—*Satawari*; Tel.—*Challagadda*, *pilli-tegalu*; Tam.—*Shimai-shadavari*; Kan.—*Majjige-gadde*; Mal.—*Shatavali*.

Herb tonic, diuretic, and galactagogue. Fresh root juice is mixed with honey and given for dyspepsia. Roots form a constituent of medicinal oils used for nervous and rheumatic complaints.

ASPARAGUS

A. sarmentosus Linn.

Fleshy roots considered nourishing and aphrodisiac.

ASPHODELUS Linn. *Liliaceae*

A. fistulosus Linn.

Bulbs eaten during times of scarcity. Seeds diuretic.

A. tenuifolius Cav.

Seeds diuretic. Yield a fatty oil.

ASPLENIUM Linn.

Aspleniaceae

A. adiantoides C. Chr. syn. *A.*

falcatum Lam.

Bombay—*Pana*; Madras—*Nelapanna*.

Used for enlarged spleen, jaundice, and malaria; also for incontinence of urine.

A. adiantum-nigrum Linn.

BLACK SPLEENWORT

Bitter, diuretic, and laxative and used in diseases of spleen and jaundice, and also to produce sterility in women. Rhizomes anthelmintic.

A. ceterach Linn. see *Ceterach officinarum* DC.

A. esculentum Retz. see *Athyrium esculentum* (Retz.) Copeland

A. falcatum Lam. see *A. adiantoides* C. Chr.

A. falcatum Sw. see *Cyrtomium falcatum* Presl

A. macrophyllum Sw.

Decoction of fronds a powerful diuretic.

A. ruta-muraria Linn.

Used as an expectorant; also for rickets.

A. trichomanes Linn.

Expectorant and refrigerant; also enters into medicines used for abscesses of uterus.

ASTER Linn.

Compositae;
Asteraceae

A. amellus Linn. syn. *A. trinervius* Roxb.

Roots used for cough and pulmonary affections, also in malarial fever and haemorrhage.

A. trinervius Roxb. see *A. amellus* Linn.

ASTERACANTHA Nees

Acanthaceae

A. longifolia Nees syn. *Hygrophila spinosa* T. Anders.

Sans.—*Kokilaksha*; Hindi & Mar.—*Talimakhana*; Beng.—*Kullakhara*; Tel.—*Neerugubbi*; Tam.—*Nirmulli*.

Roots, leaves, and seeds diuretic, used in jaundice, dropsy, rheumatism, anasarca, and urino-genital diseases. Seeds yield a semidrying oil.

ASTRAGALUS Linn.

Papilionaceae; *Fabaceae*

A. gummifer Labill.

Source of gum tragacanth, originating from the stem injuries. Irregular tears are called tragacanth. Gum is used in cosmetics, calico printing and confectionery. Also used as a suspending medium for insoluble powders, emulsifying oils and resins, and adhesive in pills and troche masses. Gum is imported into India.

A. hamosus Linn.

Hindi—*Purtuk*; Bombay—*Akhille-malik*.

Used as an emollient and demulcent, useful in irritation of mucous

ATHYRIUM

membranes, laxative, used in nervous affections and as a lactagogue.

A. multiceps Wall.

Punjab—*Kandiara*, *sarmul*.

Seeds emollient and demulcent, used in colic and leprosy.

A. strobiliferus Royle

Chitral—*Garmezu*.

Yields a gum used as a substitute for tragacanth. Naturally exuding gum is of inferior quality, but gum obtained by making incisions on the plant compares well with tragacanth.

A. tribuloides Delile

Punjab—*Ogai*.

Seeds demulcent and emollient.

ASYSTASIA Blume *Acanthaceae*

A. coromandeliana Wight ex Nees
see *A. gangetica* T. Anders.

A. gangetica T. Anders. syn.

A. coromandeliana Wight ex Nees;
A. violacea Dalz., non C.B. Clarke

Sans.—*Lavana-valli*; Tam.—*Medday keera*; Mal.—*Upputhali*.

Used as a pot-herb; tender leaves a good source of thiamine. Leaves used also as fodder. Juice of the plant administered to children suffering from swellings and rheumatism.

A. neesiana Nees see *Asystasiella neesiana* (Wall.) Lindau

A. violacea Dalz., non C.B. Clarke
see *A. gangetica* T. Anders.

ASYSTASIELLA Lindau

Acanthaceae

A. neesiana (Wall.) Lindau syn.
Asystasia neesiana Nees; *Mackaya neesiana* Nees

Assam—*Obul-oing*.

Leaves used as a pot-herb.

ATALANTIA Correa *Rutaceae*

A. malabarica (Rafin.) Tanaka syn.

A. monophylla Correa

WILD LIME

Sans.—*Atavi-jambira*; Mar.—

Makad-limbu; Tel.—*Adavi-nimma*;

Tam.—*Kattelumicchai*; Kan.—

Kadu-nimbe; Mal.—*Kattunarenga*.

Wood used for cabinet work and furniture; also recommended for camp furniture since it is strong and shock resistant. Berries yield a fatty oil used externally in rheumatism. They are pickled.

A. missionis Oliver

Wood used for furniture and cabinet work.

A. monophylla Correa see *A. malabarica* (Rafin.) Tanaka

ATHYRIUM Roth *Polypodiaceae*; *Athyriaceae*

A. asperum (Blume) Milde syn.

Diplazium asperum Blume

Fronds eaten. Closely related to *A. esculentum*.

A. esculentum (Retz.) Copeland

syn. *Diplazium esculentum* Sw.;

Anisogonium esculentum Presl;

Asplenium esculentum Retz.

Young fronds eaten in salads, or after cooking.

A. filix-femina Roth

LADY FERN, FEMALE FERN

Rhizomes employed as a substitute and adulterant of Filix Mas or Male Fern but show only weak anthelmintic activity, contain pannic acid (pannol) closely

ATHYRIUM

related to filicic acid. Fronds consumed by goats but avoided by cattle.

ATRIPLEX Linn. *Chenopodiaceae*

A. crassifolia C.A. Mey.

Leaves consumed as a vegetable.

A. halimoides Tineo

One of the best pasture plant of saline soils. Introduced from Australia.

A. halimus Linn.

SIA-ORACHE. MEDITERRANEAN
SALTBUSH

Plant used as food in Africa in times of scarcity. High fodder value, specially suitable for calves and milch cows.

A. hortensis Linn.

ORACHE

Hindi—*Korake, surake*; Beng.—*Paharipalang*; Mar.—*Chandanbatva*; Kan.—*Chakottae soppu*; Assam—*Paharipalang*; Bombay—*Juri, suraka*; Punjab—*Korake, suraka*.

Leaves cooked and served like spinach; also used in salads and soups. Prolonged consumption, however, may cause hemeralopia. Leaves and seeds rich in proteins. Seeds flour helps in vitamin A deficiency, but should be used with caution as it contains toxic substances. Leaves and seeds diuretic, emollient, and refreshing, used in pulmonary troubles. Contains alkaloids chenopodine and amaranthine.

A. nummularia Lindl.

OLDMAN SALTBUSH

One of the most useful drought-resistant fodders. Protein content of fresh leaves 11.75 mg/g.

A. repens Roth

Leaves consumed as a vegetable.

A. vesicaria Heward

BLADDER SALTBUSH

Useful for reclaiming alkaline soils; contains saponin.

ATROPA Linn.

Solanaceae

A. acuminata Royle

INDIAN ATROPA,
INDIAN BELLADONNA

Roots and leaves narcotic, sedative, diuretic, and mydriatic; used as an anodyne. They may serve as a source of atropine.

A. belladonna Linn.

Dried roots and leaves used as a sedative, antispasmodic, and anodyne. Used in ophthalmology to dilate pupils (mydriatic). Leaves stimulant and narcotic, contains atropine and hyoscyamine, extremely toxic alkaloids.

ATYLOSIA Wight & Arn.

Papilionaceae; Fabaceae

A. barbata Baker see *A. goensis* Dalz.

A. goensis Dalz. syn. *A. barbata* Baker

Used as a febrifuge, and also in biliousness and rheumatism.

A. scarabaeoides Benth.

Useful as green manure. Eaten as a pot-herb.

AUCUBA Thunb.

Cornaceae

A. himalaica Hook. f.

Nepal—*Phulamphi*; Lepcha—*Singha, tapathyer*.

Wood has a good silver-grain and may be used for carving and inlaying.

AVENA Linn. *Gramineae; Poaceae*

AZADIRACHTA

A. aenea Hook. f. *see* *Trisetum aenum* (Hook. f.) R.R. Stewart

A. barbata Brot.

A useful fodder.

A. byzantina C. Koch syn.

A. sterilis var. *culta* Linn.

INDIAN OAT

Hindi—*Javi*; Mar. & Guj.—*Jav*;
Tel.—*Yavalu*.

Used mainly as fodder for horses and cattle. Seeds and *bhusa* (Husk) form an important cattle food.

A. fatua Linn.

Used as fodder, but suspected of occasionally producing bad effects.

A. flavescens Linn., non Hook. f. *see* *Trisetum flavescens* (Linn.) Beauv.

A. pratensis Linn. *see* *Helictotrichon pratense* (Linn.) Pilger

A. pubescens Huds.

A useful fodder.

A. sativa Linn.

OAT, COMMON OAT

Source of Oatmeal, very nutritious; used as rolled oats, porridge, breakfast foods, and in cakes and biscuits. Oats are particularly rich in fat and protein, but protein does not occur in form of gluten. Plant used as fodder. Oat hulls are a source of furfural, a valuable industrial solvent.

A. sikkimensis Hook. f. *see* *Trisetum flavescens* (Linn.) Beauv.

A. sterilis var. *culta* Linn. *see*

A. byzantina C. Koch

A. subspicata Clairv. *see* *Trisetum spicatum* (Linn.) Richt.

AVERRHOA Linn. *Oxalidaceae*;
Averrhoaceae

A. bilimbi Linn.

BILIMBI, TREE SORREL

Acid fruits used in drinks, marmalades, jellies and syrups; also candied and pickled.

A. carambola Linn.

CARAMBOLA

Fruits used in compotes, jellies, jams, preserves and pickles; also sliced and used in salads. For culinary preparations they are made into stews, curries, puddings and tarts. Sweeter ones eaten as dessert. Wood used for building purposes and for furniture.

AVICENNIA Linn. *Verbenaceae*;
Avicenniaceae

A. marina Vierh.

Wood used for pillars of houses. Aromatic; bitter juice used as an abortifacient. Bark employed for tanning.

A. officinalis Linn.

WHITE MANGROVE

Hindi & Beng.—*Bina*; Mar.—*Tivar*;
Guj.—*Tavariyan*; Tel.—*Mada*.

Two or three varieties are distinguished by the colour of bark: black, white, or mottled. On account of its attractive grain the wood may find use in small cabinet work and creosoted paving blocks. Bark used for tanning. Ashes of wood are mixed in paints to make them adhere more firmly. Green fruits are made into a poultice for boils. Kernels, though bitter, are said to be eaten. Leaves used as fodder.

AZADIRACHTA A. Juss.

Meliaceae

A. indica A. Juss. syn. *Melia azadirachta* Linn.

NEEM TREE, MARGOSA TREE

AZADIRACHTA

Sans.—*Nimba*; Hindi & Beng.—*Nim*; Mar. & Guj.—*Limba*; Tel., Tam. & Mal.—*Vepa*; Kan.—*Bevu*.

Bark used in skin troubles. Leaves considered antiseptic, applied to boils in the form of poultice; decoction given for ulcers and eczema. Flowers tonic and stomachic. Berries purgative, emollient. Dried leaves placed in books for keeping away the moths. Odour of burning leaves kills insects. Seeds yield a non-drying oil used for skin affections. Neem Oil may be mixed with other oils and fats for the manufacture of washing soap; medicated soaps with the odour of Neem Oil are available. Nimbidin is the chief bitter principle of the oil. Neem toddy is occasionally obtained as an exudation from the upper part of some trees; used as a tonic. Timber employed for house-building purposes and for boards, panels, toys, and ploughs; termite proof. Fresh tender twigs used to clean teeth particularly in pyorrhoea.

AZALEA Linn.

A. indica Linn. *see* *Rhododendron indicum* (Linn.) Sweet

AZANZA Alef. *Malvaceae*

A. lampas (Cav.) Alef. *syn. Thespesia lampas* (Cav.) Dalz. & Gibs., *T. macrophylla* Blume

Hindi—*Jangli bhendi*, *bankapasi*; Beng.—*Bankapas*; Mar.—*Ranbhendi*; Guj.—*Jangli paras-piplo*; Tel.—*Adavipratti*, *kondapratti*; Mal.—*Kattuparatti*, *Katupvarasu*;

Kan.—*Turuve*; Assam—*Bonkapas*; Lepcha—*Kaphalmuk*; Santal—*Bonkapasi*; Mundari—*Birkadsom*.

Young stems yield a fibre used for fabrics, cordage, and fishing-nets. Roots and fruits employed for gonorrhoea and syphilis. Flowers yield a dye. Wood used for making drums and frames. Floral parts used for cutaneous diseases. Seeds yield a fatty oil.

AZIMA Lam. *Salvadoraceae*

A. tetraantha Lam.

Sans.—*Kundali*; Hindi—*Kantagurkamai*; Beng.—*Trikanta-gati*; Mar.—*Sukka-pai*; Tel.—*Tella-upi*; Tam.—*Ichanka*.

Juice of the leaves used to relieve cough in phthisis and in asthma. Bark expectorant. White berries eaten.

AZOLLA Lam. *Azollaceae*;
Salviniaceae

A. pinnata R. Br. *syn. Salvinia imbricata* Roxb.

Used as green compost in rice fields; growth and yield of transplanted paddy increased by 300 per cent. It is used fresh as green forage and as poultry feed; rich in protein, minerals, and carotenoids.

AZUKIA Takahashi ex Ohwi

A. umbellata (Thunb.) Ohwi *see* *Vigna umbellata* (Thunb.) Ohwi & Ohashi

B

BACCAUREA Lour.

Euphorbiaceae

B. courtallensis Muell.-Arg.

Tam.—*Mootapalam*, *muttithuri*;

Kan.—*Kalikuki*; Mal.—*Muttathuri*.

Fruits edible, acidic in taste.

B. ramiflora Lour. syn. *B. sapida*
Muell.-Arg.

Hindi—*Kataphal*, *lutco*; Beng.—
Latqua; Assam—*Leteku*.

Fruits edible; also used for making wine.
Leaves and flowers also eaten. Leaves
and bark used for dyeing. Pulpy arillus
yellow, having acidic agreeable taste.

B. sapida Muell.-Arg. see *B. rami-*
flora Lour.

BACOPA Aubl. *Scrophulariaceae*

B. monnieri (Linn.) Penn. syn. *Her-*
pestis monnieri (Linn.) H.B. & K.

THYME LEAVED GRATIOLA

Sans.—*Nira-brahmi*; Beng.—
Brihmi-sak; Mar., Tam. & Mal.—
Nirbrahmi; Kan.—*Nirubrahmi*.

Said to improve intellect, used for
epilepsy, insanity and other nervous
diseases. Often confused with *Centella*
asiatica Urban. Leaves used as a diuretic
and aperient. Contains alkaloids brah-
mine and herpestine and a saponin
hersaponin which showed cardiotoxic
action in frogs.

BACTRIS Jacq.

Palmae;
Arecaceae

B. major Jacq.

BEACH PALM, PRICKLY PALM,
BLACK ROSEAU

Fruit used for food; a wine is also made
from thissucculent portion of the fruits.

Stems used for lathes and for making the
framework of tapia plastering to houses.

B. utilis Benth. & Hook. f. ex
Hemsl.

Native to central America and northern
parts of South America; considered as
the American counterpart of the oriental
date palm and can be profitably introduc-
ed into India. Fruits cooked and eaten,
or dried and made into flour.

BALANITES Delile

Simaroubaceae; *Balanitaceae*

B. aegyptiaca (Linn.) Delile syn.
B. roxburghii Planch.

Sans.—*Ingudi*; Hindi—*Hingan*,
hingot; Mar.—*Hinganabet*; Guj.—
Regorea; Tel.—*Gari*; Tam.—
Nanjunda.

Unripe fruits cathartic; ripe ones used
for whooping cough and skin troubles.
Bark anthelmintic. Seeds expectorant,
used in whooping cough and for colic;
seed extract hypotensive. Seeds yield a
fatty oil (43%) used for burns and freck-
les, and for soap making. Wood used for
walking-sticks and shoemakers boards.

B. roxburghii Planch. see *B. aegy-*
ptiaca (Linn.) Planch.

BALANOCARPUS Bedd.

Dipterocarpaceae

B. utilis Bedd. syn. *Hopea longi-*
folia Dyer

Tam.—*Kong*, *karakong*.

Wood used mainly for construction work.

BALANOPHORA J.R. & G. Forst.

Balanophoraceae

Some species of the genus have so much
wax in their tissues that in Indonesian

BALANOPHORA

villages they are used to some extent for illumination. The upright inflorescence is used as an aphrodisiac because of its phalloid appearance, but is possibly physiologically inactive.

B. elkinsii Blatter *see* *B. fungosa* J.R. & G. Forst.

B. fungosa J.R. & G. Forst. syn. *B. indica* (Arn.) Wall. ex Griff.: *B. thwaitesii* Eichler; *B. elkinsii* Blatter

Tubers used in preparation of bird lime.

B. indica (Arn.) Wall. ex Griff. *see* *B. fungosa* J.R. & G. Forst.

B. involucrata Hook. f.

This parasite causes large knots, up to 10 cm in diam. on the host trees; these knots are converted into cups and used by the locals. The plant is powdered and used as a constituent of medicine for piles.

B. polyandra Griff.

Used against asthma. Aerial parts contain coniferin which is effective in cough.

B. thwaitesii Eichler *see* *B. fungosa* J.R. & G. Forst.

BALIOSPERMUM Blume

Euphorbiaceae

B. micranthum Muell.-Arg.

Used as a vegetable.

B. montanum Muell.-Arg.

Sans. & Hindi—*Danti*.

Seeds are a drastic purgative. They are sometimes substituted for the seeds of *Jamalgota* (*Croton tiglium* Linn.), and are, therefore, known as *Jangli-jamalgota*. Oil from the seeds a powerful hydrogogue cathartic; also used externally in rheumatism. Root purgative.

BALSAMODENDRON DC.

B. berryi Arn. *see* *Commiphora berryi* (Arn.) Engl.

B. mukul Hook. ex Stocks *see* *Commiphora mukul* (Hook. ex Stocks) Engl.

B. roxburghii Arn. *see* *Commiphora roxburghii* (Arn.) Engl.

BAMBUSA Schreb. *Gramineae:* *Poaceae*

B. arundinacea Willd.

THORNY BAMBOO

Sans.—*Vansh*; Hindi, Mar. & Guj.—*Bans*; Beng.—*Ketua*, *kutuasi*; Tel.—*Bongu-veduru*, *pente-veduru*; Tam. & Mal.—*Mungil*; Kan.—*Biduru*; Assam—*Kotoha*.

Crooked and knotty culms render it a second class bamboo, used mainly for floating heavy timber and for structural purposes. Yields good quality paper pulp. Young shoots pickled or made into curries. Leaves and twigs used as fodder. Grains eaten during times of scarcity. Leaves given to horses for coughs and colds.

B. auriculata Kurz *see* *Oxytenanthera nigrociliata* Munro

B. balcooa Roxb.

Beng.—*Baluka*; Assam—*Bhaluka*.

One of the best and strongest bamboos for building purposes. When seasoned by immersion in water, it becomes very durable and insect-resistant.

B. blumeana Schult. f.

May be grown for soil reclamation in highly eroded areas. The lateral branches and the circle of false rootlets at the lower nodes harden into spines and give a natural armour to the clumps.

BARRINGTONIA

B. brandisii Munro

A tall bamboo reaching a height up to c. 40 m.

B. lineata Munro

Normally bamboos flower once in their lifetime and die out soon after; but this bamboo is one of the few bamboos that flower annually.

B. longispiculata Gamble

A bamboo that shows natural resistance to insects.

B. nana Roxb.

A bamboo with smooth culms; makes good hedges. Culms used for fishing-rods.

B. nutans Wall. ex Munro

A creeping bamboo used for the production of mechanical pulp; bamboos normally are less suited to the production of mechanical pulp.

B. polymorpha Munro

Beng.—*Jama betua*; Assam—*Betua*. A popular bamboo for roofing and flooring. It has been recommended for paper pulp.

B. spinosa Roxb.

A bamboo with spiny culms, used for construction purposes. Young tender shoots are boiled and consumed as a vegetable.

B. tulda Roxb.

Hindi—*Peka*; Beng.—*Tulda*; Santal—*Mak*.

A bamboo used for construction work, mat-making, and basketry; one of the most useful bamboos. May be seasoned by immersion in water, becomes very durable and resistant to insects. Young buds consumed as a vegetable. Bamboo is a source of paper pulp.

B. vulgaris Schrad.

GOLDEN BAMBOO

Beng.—*Basini bans*; Mar.—*Kalaka*; Tam.—*Ponmungil*.

A bamboo used for scaffolding, roofing, etc. Var. *striata* Gamble is an ornamental variety. Young buds consumed as a vegetable. Wood soft, long fibred; a valuable source of paper pulp.

— var *striata* Gamble see

B. vulgaris Schrad.

BARLERIA Linn. *Acanthaceae*

B. buxifolia Linn.

Leaves and roots used for coughs and inflammations.

B. courtallica Nees

Leaves and roots used for coughs and inflammation.

B. cristata Linn.

Leaves and roots used for coughs and inflammations.

B. longifolia Linn.

Leaves and roots used for coughs and inflammations.

B. prionitis Linn.

Sans.—*Karunta*; Hindi—*Jhinti*, *katsaroya*; Beng.—*Kanta jati*; Mar.—*Pivali koranti*; Guj.—*Kantashelio*; Tel.—*Mullu goranta*; Tam. & Mal.—*Shemmuli*; Kan.—*Mullu gorante*.

Juice of the leaves given with honey in catarrhal affections of children. A paste of the roots applied to boils and glandular swellings. Leaves chewed to relieve toothache. Roots febrifuge.

B. strigosa Willd.

The leaves and roots are used for coughs and inflammations.

BARRINGTONIA J. R. & G.
Forst.

Lecythydaceae;
Barringtoniaceae

BARRINGTONIA

B. acutangula Gaertn.

Hindi—*Ingar*; Beng.—*Hijal*;
Mar.—*Piwar*; Tel.—*Kadapa*;
Kan.—*Hole kauva*.

Tender leaves edible. Bark, roots, and seeds employed as fish-poison; they probably contain saponin. Powdered seed used as an emetic and expectorant. Leaves and roots are bitter tonics. Bark contains tannin (16%). Wood used for boat-building and cabinet work.

B. asiatica (Linn.) Kurz syn. *B. speciosa* Forst.

Bark and fruits are pulped and used to stupefy fish. Fruit becomes edible after cooking; cooking destroys the toxic saponins. Wood used for floats, but not durable.

B. racemosa Blume see *B. racemosa* Roxb.

B. racemosa Roxb. syn. *B. racemosa* Blume

Sans.—*Samudraphala*.

Tender leaves eaten. Tribals in Malaysia extract starch from the seeds for use as food. Bark contains tannin (18%). Seeds and bark used as fish-poison.

B. speciosa Forst. see *B. asiatica* (Linn.) Kurz

BARTSIA Linn.

B. odontites Hook. f. see *Odontites serotina* (Lam.) Dum.

BASELLA Linn. *Basellaceae*

B. alba Linn. syn. *B. rubra* Linn.

INDIAN SPINACH

Hindi, Beng. & Mar.—*Poi*; Tel.—*Batsala*; Kan.—*Basale*; Mal.—*Basala*.

Tender stems and leaves make a wholesome spinach and consumed as a pot-herb. Sap from the fruits used for colouring food, but its excess is avoided. Mucilaginous leaves are pulped and used as poultice. Juice of the leaves given to children and pregnant women to remove constipation.

B. rubra Linn. see *B. alba* Linn.

BASSIA Koenig ex Linn.

B. bourdillonii Gamble see *Madhuca bourdillonii* (Gamble) H.J. Lam.

B. butyracea Roxb. see *Aisandra butyracea* (Roxb.) Baehni

B. latifolia Roxb. see *Madhuca indica* J.F. Gmel.

B. longifolia Koenig see *Madhuca longifolia* (Koenig) Macb.

B. malabarica Bedd. see *Madhuca neriifolia* (Moon) H.J. Lam.

BAUHINIA Linn.

Caesalpiaceae

B. acuminata Linn.

Sans.—*Sivamalli*; Tam.—*Kokkumandarai*; Mal.—*Vellutthamandarom*.

Decoction of bark or leaves given in biliousness, leprosy, asthma, and stone in the bladder. Flowers eaten raw; cooling. Seeds yield a fatty oil.

B. anguina Roxb.

Source of a fibre.

B. macrostachya Wall.

Bark yields a fibre.

B. malabarica Roxb.

Hindi—*Amlī, amlosa*; Beng.—*Karmai*; Tel.—*Pulishinta*.

Young shoots and leaves eaten. Some authors have placed this species under *Pileostigma* Hochst.

B. parviflora Teijsm. & Binn.

Yields a cordage fibre. Roots enter into the preparation of an ointment used against itches and abscesses.

B. purpurea Linn.

Hindi—*Khairwal*; Beng. & Mar.—*Deva* or *rakia kanchan*; Tel.—*Kanchanam*; Tam.—*Mandari*; Kan.—*Sarul*; Mal.—*Chuvanna-mandaram*.

Roots carminative. Bark used in diarrhoea, also yields a fibre. Flower buds eaten as a pot-herb, also pickled; they are laxative and anthelmintic. Leaves used as fodder. Seeds yield a non drying fatty oil. Wood used for agricultural implements and matches; also suitable for rafters and scantlings.

B. racemosa Lam.

Sans.—*Svetkanchagna*; Hindi—*Kachnal, ashta*; Beng.—*Banraj*; Guj.—*Asundro*; Mar.—*Apta*; Tel.—*Ari*; Tam.—*Arai*; Kan.—*Banne*; Punjab—*Kosundra*.

Bast yields a strong cordage fibre. Bark astringent, used in dysentery. Leaves given with onions for diarrhoea and as an anthelmintic. Decoction of leaves used in malaria.

B. retusa Roxb. see *B. semla* Wunderlin

B. rufescens Lam.

Bark yields a fibre and tannin (18-20%). Used in diarrhoea and dysentery. Decoction of bark or roots given in leprosy.

Leaves used for eye troubles. Wood suitable for general carpentry work.

B. semla Wunderlin syn. *B. retusa* Roxb.

Hindi—*Semla*; Tel.—*Nirpa*; Punjab—*Kural*.

Tree yields a gum known as Semla Gond, used for sizing cloth and paper and as binder for charcoal briquettes; also employed in the preparation of certain sweets. Wood used for rafters and scantlings.

B. tomentosa Linn.

Sans.—*Phalgu, pita kanchana*; Hindi—*Kachnar*; Mal.—*Aptu*; Guj.—*Pilo asundro*; Tel.—*Adavi-mandaramu*; Tam.—*Iruvaji*; Mal.—*Kanjanam*.

Decoction of root-bark used for inflammation of liver and as vermifuge. Bark yields a fibre. Leaves used as a yellow dye with turmeric. Dried leaves, buds, and flowers used in dysentery. Fruits diuretic. Seeds used as a tonic, yield a fatty oil called ebony oil.

B. vahlii Wight & Arn.

Hindi—*Maljan*; Beng.—*Sihar*; Mar.—*Chambul*; Tel.—*Adda*.

Bark yields a cordage fibre; outer bark yields tannin (17%). Seeds eaten raw or fried; when ripe they taste like cashew-nuts. Leaves used for thatching and for preparing umbrellas used locally. Some authors have transferred this species to *Phonera* Lour.

B. variegata Linn.

Hindi & Mar.—*Kachnar*; Beng.—*Raktakanchan*; Tam.—*Segapumanchori*; Kan.—*Kanchavala*; Mal.—*Chuvannamandaram*.

BAUHINIA

Source of fodder. Roots carminative; decoction prevents obesity. Bark tonic and anthelmintic, used in scrofula and cutaneous troubles; also used for ulcers and leprosy. Bark as well as flowers used as pot-herbs; flower buds pickled. Leaves and pods eaten as a vegetable. Dried buds used for diarrhoea and dysentery and piles. Flowers laxative. Seeds yield a fatty oil. Bark yields fibre, also used for dyeing and tanning. Leaves used for *bidi* manufacture. Wood used for agricultural implements.

BEAUMONTIA Wall.

Apocynaceae

B. grandiflora Wall.

Young stems yield a fibre. Seeds have tufts of silky hair, up to 5 cm. long, used locally as a floss.

BEGONIA Linn. *Begoniaceae*

B. cucullata Willd. var. **hookeri** L.B. Smith & Schubert syn. *B. semperflorens* Link & Otto

Aqueous extract of leaves and flowers active against gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.

B. heracleifolia Cham. & Schlecht. syn. *B. longifolia* Lem.

Aqueous extract of leaves and flowers shows activity against gram-negative and gram-positive bacteria. Introduced.

B. laciniata Roxb. see *B. palmata* D. Don

B. longifolia Lem. see *B. heracleifolia* Cham. & Schlecht.

B. luxurians Scheidw.

Decoction of leaves used as a febrifuge.

B. malabarica Lam.

Eaten as a pot-herb.

B. palmata D. Don syn. *B. laciniata* Roxb.

Extract of succulent stalks used for venereal diseases.

B. picta Sm.

Mundari—*Lundiara*, *madukermara*; Oraon—*Pakkan chatta*.

Leaves eaten as a pot-herb; also used for colic and dysentery.

B. rex Putz.

Used as a substitute for rhubarb (*Rheum emodi* Wall.). Juice poisonous to leeches. Leaves contain rutin.

B. semperflorens Link & Otto see *B. cucullata* Willd. var. *hookeri* L.B. Smith & Schubert

BEILSCHMIEDIA Nees

Lauraceae

B. roxburghiana Nees

Assam—*Serai-guti*.

Wood used for boats and tea-boxes.

B. sikkimensis King ex Hook. f.

Nepal—*Tarsing*.

Wood used for tea-boxes.

BELAMCANDA Adans.

Iridaceae

B. chinensis DC.

LEOPARD LILY

Assam—*Surjakanti*.

Rhizomes expectorant, deobstruent, carminative, diuretic and alexipharmic, used in tonsillitis and pulmonary and liver complaints. Also used for laryngeal tumours and breast cancer. Pulp from the stem used as a stomachic.

BENINCASA Savi *Cucurbitaceae*

B. cerifera Savi see *B. hispida* (Thunb.) Cogn.

BERGENIA

B. hispida (Thunb.) Cogn. syn.
B. cerifera Savi

ASH GOURD

Sans.—*Kooshmanda*; Hindi—*Petha*; Beng.—*Chal kumra*; Guj.—*Bhuru kohlu*; Mar.—*Kohala*; Tam.—*Pushani kai*; Tel.—*Budidagummadi*; Kan.—*Budagumbala kayi*; Mal.—*Kumbalangai*.

Young fruits used as a vegetable; mature ones are peeled, cut into pieces and candied. Decoction of fruit laxative and styptic, given for respiratory troubles and internal haemorrhages. An Ayurvedic medicine (*Kushmanda lehyam*) is used for consumption, piles, dyspepsia and diabetes. Seeds fried and eaten; yield a fatty oil which is considered anthelmintic.

BENTHAMIDIA Spach

Cornaceae

B. capitata (Wall. ex Roxb.) Hara syn. *Cornus capitata* Wall. ex Roxb.

Hindi—*Tharmal, tharbal, bamora*; Assam—*Dieng-sohjaphon*.

Fruits eaten and made into a preserve.

BERBERIS Linn. *Berberidaceae*

B. aristata DC.

INDIAN BARBERRY

Sans.—*Daruharidra*; Hindi—*Chitra, dar-hald, rasaut, kashmal*; Beng.—*Darhaldi*; Mar.—*Daruhald*.

Dried stems used as a bitter tonic for intermittent fevers. Dried berries edible. Root-bark contains alkaloid berberine. Roots and stems yield a yellow dye.

B. asiatica Roxb.

Kumaun—*Kilmora*; Garhwal—*Kingora*.

Roots are one of the principal sources of Rasaut (an extract of the roots), a drug used as a household remedy; considered to be a febrifuge, aperient, carminative, and blood purifier. Berberine is the chief alkaloid. Fruits edible; given to children as a laxative.

B. insignis Hook. f. see *B. lycium* Royle

B. lycium Royle

Simla—*Kasmal*; Jaunsar—*Chatroi*; Garhwal—*Kirmora*.

Rasaut (an extract from the roots) was once considered to have been obtained from this species. Umbellatine is the major alkaloid of this species. The roots of *B. insignis* Hook. f. also yield the alkaloid umbellatine. See also *B. asiatica*.

B. nepalensis Spreng. in part see *Mahonia acanthifolia* G. Don; *M. napaulensis* DC.

B. umbellata Wall.

Alkaloid umbellatine was first isolated from the stem-bark of this plant.

BERCHEMIA Neck. ex DC.

Rhamnaceae

B. edgeworthii M. Laws. syn.

B. lineata M. Laws., non DC.

Garhwal & Kumaun—*Kameti*; Jaunsar—*Angari*.

Various parts used as a febrifuge.

B. floribunda (Wall.) Brongn.

Garhwal—*Amili*; Jaunsar—*Kouloi*; Kumaun—*Helonia, kala lag*; Lepcha—*Rungyeong rik, sugree-kung*.

Young leaves poisonous to cattle.

B. lineata M. Laws., non DC. see

B. edgeworthii M. Laws.

BERGENIA Moench

Saxifragaceae

BERGENIA

B. ciliata Sternb. (including) *Saxifraga ligulata* Wall. syn. *B. ligulata* Engl.

Rhizomes astringent, diuretic, antiscorbutic, laxative, and lithontriptic, used in diarrhoea, spleen enlargement, and renal and pulmonary affections. Rhizomes yield tannin.

B. ligulata Engl. see *B. ciliata* Sternb.

B. purpurascens (Hook. f. & Thoms.) Engl. syn. *Saxifraga purpurascens* Hook. f. & Thoms.

Rhizomes tonic and styptic.

BERGIA Linn. *Elatinaceae*

B. odorata Edgew.

Guj.—*Gangharaw*, *layadiyun*;
Rajasthan—*Kakaria*, *rhoanw*.

Used for fractures. A poultice of leaves applied to sores.

B. stracheyi (Hook. f. & Thoms.) Engl. syn. *Saxifraga stracheyi* Hook. f. & Thoms.; *S. ciliata* Lindl., non Royle

Rhizomes used in menorrhagia and urinary troubles. Yield tannin (25%).

BERRYA Roxb. *Tiliaceae*

B. ammonilla Roxb. see *B. cordifolia* (Willd.) Burret

B. cordifolia (Willd.) Burret syn. *B. ammonilla* Roxb.

TRINCOMALEE WOOD

Tel.—*Sarala-devadaru*; Tam.—*Chavandalai*.

Wood used for frames, wheels and bent parts of carriages and carts; much esteemed for toughness, elasticity, and flexibility. Also used for boat building and heavy oars, tool-handles and ploughs

and other agricultural implements. Though decorative, the wood is too heavy for furniture but may be used for stiles, heavy mouldings, small panelling and bentwood work; much in demand for oil casks and barrels. Bark yields a coarse fibre, and seeds a fatty oil.

BERTHOLLETIA Humb. & Bonpl. *Lecythidaceae*

B. excelsa Humb. & Bonpl.

Oleaginous kernels (oil, 60-70%) are consumed as a dessert.

BETA Linn. *Chenopodiaceae*

B. vulgaris Linn.

BEET ROOT or
GARDEN BEET

Hindi—*Chukandar*.

Roots eaten boiled or in salads. Var. *rapa* Dum., The Sugar Beet, is a white-rooted biennial, used for sugar manufacture (sugar content 20%). Byproducts of beet sugar industry are tops, the pulp or slices, the filter-cake and molasses. Tops and pulp used as stock feed and filter-cake as manure. Molasses used for alcohol manufacture and as a sweetener of animal feeds. Leaves of some varieties are eaten as spinach; leaf-stalks as asparagus.

B. vulgaris Linn. var. *rapa* Dum. see *B. vulgaris* Linn.

BETULA Linn. *Betulaceae*

B. acuminata Wall. see *B. alnoides* Buch.-Ham.

B. alnoides Buch.-Ham. syn. *B. acuminata* Wall.

INDIAN BIRCH

Sans. & Guj.—*Bhurjapatra*; Hindi—*Bhujpatra*; Beng.—*Hlosunle*; Tel.—*Bhujapatra*; Nepal—*Saursons*; Assam—*Dingleen*.

BIGNONIA

One of the best Indian woods for aircrafts plywood; also yields exceptionally good plywood for tea-boxes. Wood suitable for cabinet-work, turnery, spools, handles of screw drivers, planes, saws, etc. Unbleached pulp, obtained from the wood, is suitable for wrapping paper; bleached pulp may be used for writing paper. Bark is made into flour or cooked and eaten locally.

B. bhajpatra Wall. see *B. utilis*
D. Don

B. cylindrostachys Gamble
Beng.—*Saur*; Lepcha—*Sunli*.

Wood is used for fuel, charcoal, and plywood. A quick growing species, suitable for anti-erosion purposes. Leaves and bark contain essential oils. Fruits edible

B. utilis D. Don syn. *B. bhajpatra*
Wall.

HIMALAYAN SILVER BIRCH

Hindi—*Bhujpatra*.

Bark is papery and ancient manuscripts were written on the sheets of this bark. Infusion of the bark is aromatic and antiseptic, used as a carminative. Betulin containing bark shows antifertility activity. Bark is used also for covering hookah pipes and packing and roofing.

BIDENS Linn. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

B. bipinnata Linn., non Wall. syn.
B. pilosa Linn. var. *bipinnata*
Hook. f.

Fresh shoots used as a pot-herb; considered a piquant and are rich in vitamin C. Plant is relished by cattle and is of high food value. Herb is pectoral, expectorant, and emmenagogue. Juice of the fresh herb used in eye- and ear-drops. Roots and seeds used in asthma.

B. biternata (Lour.) Merrill & Sherff ex Sherff see *B. chinensis* (Linn.) Willd.

B. cernua Linn.

Yields an essential oil used as a diuretic and laxative; also applied to wounds.

B. chinensis (Linn.) Willd. syn. *B. biternata* (Lour.) Merrill & Sherff ex Sherff; *B. pilosa* auct., non Linn. Awned achenes may cause skin troubles.

B. pilosa auct., non Linn. see
B. chinensis (Linn.) Willd

B. pilosa Linn.

Guj.—*Phutium, samara kodaki*;
Oriya—*Magha latenga*; Mundari—
Huring surgujiaba.

Herb consumed as a vegetable; apical shoots eaten raw or steamed and relished like lablab. Relished by livestock, of high food value; also recommended for horses having intestinal parasites. Herb tonic and stimulant, used in leprosy and other skin troubles, fistulae, tumours. Decoction used for prickly heat and as a diuretic and febrifuge. Infusion of leaves sudorific; juice used for eyes and ear troubles. Flowers used in diarrhoea; seeds anthelmintic. Infusion of roots used for colic.

—var. *bipinnata* Hook. f. see
B. bipinnata Linn., non Wall.

B. tripartita Linn.

Astringent, antiscorbutic, diuretic, diaphoretic, emmenagogue, sedative, and narcotic, used in dropsy, gout, haematuria, chronic dysentery, and eczema. Seeds used as an emmenagogue, expectorant and diuretic, used for stones in kidneys and gall-bladder. Plant yields a black dye. Fruits yield a fatty oil.

BIGNONIA Linn. *Bignoniaceae*

BIGNONIA

B. capreolata Linn.

CROSS VINE, QUARTER

Roots substituted for sarsaparilla and their decoction employed as a detergent, alterative, aperient, and diuretic.

B. stans Linn. *see* *Tecoma stans* (Linn.) H.B. & K.

B. undulata Sm. *see* *Tecomella undulata* (Sm.) Seem.

BIOPHYTUM DC. *Oxalidaceae*

B. apodiscias (Turcz.) Edgew. & Hook. f. *see* *B. petersianum* Klotz.

B. petersianam Klotz. *syn.* *B. apodiscias* (Turcz.) Edgew. & Hook. f. Mundari—*Durumsing, durumtasad*; Oraon—*Lajauri*.

Used for stomachache. Roots and leaves used in insomnia.

B. reinwardtii Walp.

Mundari—*Durumbhir, durumsing*; Oraon—*Lajauri*.

Decoction febrifuge. Leaves and roots used for insomnia.

B. sensitivum (Linn.) DC.; Edgew. & Hook. f. in part *syn.* *Oxalis sensitiva* Linn.

Tonic and stimulant, used in chest complaints, convulsions, cramps, and inflammatory tumours. Ash is mixed with lime juice and given for stomachache. Leaves and roots styptic. Decoction of leaves given for diabetes, asthma, and phthisis. Leaves contain an insulin-like principle. Powdered seeds applied to abscesses to promote suppuration.

BIOTA (D. Don) Endl.

B. orientalis Endl. *see* *Thuja orientalis* Linn.

BISCHOFIA Blume

Euphorbiaceae

B. javanica Blume

Hindi—*Paniala*; Beng.—*Kainjal*; Mar.—*Boke*; Tel.—*Nalupumushiti*; Tam.—*Thondi*; Kan.—*Gobranerale*; Mal.—*Nira, thirippu*; Andamans—*Yepaduk*. Trade—Bishop wood.

Wood used for constructional purposes like bridges, houseposts, rafters, etc. Being especially durable under water, preferred for boats and dugouts, wells and pile foundations. Also suitable for cheap pencils, tea-chests, and heavy packing cases. Bark contains tannin; also yields a red dye employed to dye rattan baskets. Bark used for throat trouble. Fruits edible. Seeds yield a drying oil.

BIXA Linn.

Bixaceae

B. orellana Linn.

ANNATTO TREE

Hindi & Beng.—*Latkan*; Mar.—*Sendri*; Tam. & Tel.—*Japhara*; Kan.—*Rangmale*.

Seeds yield the Annatto dye which was used for colouring silk and cotton, but it is not a fast dye. Now mainly used for colouring foodstuffs, such as butter, ghee, margarine, cheese, chocolate, etc. May also be suitable for floor polishes, shoe polishes, hair oils, etc.

BLECHNUM Linn.

Blechnaceae

B. orientale Linn.

Hindi—*Haththazori*; Lushai—*Vomban*.

Rhizomes eaten; also used in urinary disorders and as an anthelmintic. Their poultice applied to boils. Chinese use rhizomes as an anthelmintic; also employed for urinary complaints.

BLEPHARIS Juss. *Acanthaceae*
B. edulis Pers. see *B. persica*^f
 (Burm. f.) Kuntze

B. linariaefolia Pers. syn. *B. sindica*
 T. Anders.

Bombay—*Jasad*; Rajasthan—
Bhangari, untkantalo.

Seeds boiled in milk and taken as a tonic.
 Herb used as fodder.

B. persica (Burm. f.) Kuntze syn.
B. edulis Pers.

Sans.—*Shikhi*; Hindi—*Chaupatia*;
 Beng.—*Shushanu*; Guj.—*Khada-*
katira, otigana; Mar.—*Karadu*;
 Bombay & Punjab—*Uttangan*;
 Rajasthan—*Dakhni-chappar*.

Leaves and seeds eaten; also, the herb
 forms a good fodder for sheep and
 camels. Leaves tonic, aphrodisiac, and
 purgative, used in disorders of liver and
 spleen, for ascites, leucoderma, and throat
 inflammation, and for asthma and nasal
 haemorrhage. Roots diuretic, used in
 urinary discharges and irregular menstrua-
 tion. Seeds expectorant, diuretic, and
 aphrodisiac; yield a fatty oil.

B. sindica T. Anders. see *B. linariae-*
folia Pers.

BLIGHIA Koenig *Sapindaceae*

B. sapida Koenig

Fleshy arils of ripe fruits eaten. Fruits, as
 such, may cause vomiting sickness. Arils
 from underdeveloped or unripe fruits also
 toxic. Fruit-husk contains sapogenin.
 Pulped bark used as a liniment. Wood
 used for poles and sleepers; also suitable
 for chairs, beds, boxes, casks, and oars.
 Fragrant flowers are a source of perfumed
 water.

BLUMEA DC. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

B. balsamifera DC.

Hindi—*Kakaronda*.

Leaves source of Nagai or Blumea Cam-
 phor. Injection of leaf extract produces
 drop in blood pressure, dilatation of blood
 vessels, and inhibition of sympathetic
 nervous system. It is used in over excite-
 ment and insomnia. Leaves used as fish-
 poison.

B. densiflora DC.

Herb yields an essential oil containing
 camphor. Juice of fresh leaves insect
 repellent.

B. eriantha DC.

Mar.—*Nimurdi*.

Herb yields an essential oil with cam-
 phor-like smell.

B. lacera DC.

Sans.—*Kukuradru*; Hindi—
Kakranda; Beng.—*Kukursunga*;
 Mar.—*Burando*.

Herb yields an essential oil containing
 Blumea Camphor. Juice of the leaves
 used as an anthelmintic, particularly
 against threadworms. Herb also used as
 a febrifuge, diuretic, and antiscorbutic.

B. malcolmii Hook. f.

Herb yields an essential oil.

BLUMEOPSIS Gagnep.

Compositae; *Asteraceae*

B. falcata (D. Don) Merrill syn.
Laggera flava Benth.

Herb is used with mustard oil for dropsy.

BOCAGEA St.-Hil.

B. dalzellii Hook. f. & Thoms. in
 part see *Sageraea dalzellii* Bedd.;
S. laurifolia (Grah.) Blatter

BOEHMERIA Jacq. *Urticaceae*

BOEHMERIA

B. macrophylla D. Don

Yields a fibre used for cordage and fishing lines.

B. malabarica Wedd.

Yields a fibre used for cordage and fishing lines.

B. nivea Gaud.

CHINA GRASS, RHEA, RAMIE

Beng.—*Kankura*; Assam—*Rhea*.

Source of an excellent, lustrous, strong, and durable fibre, used for fabrics, plushes, and knit material and paper. Gas mantles of good quality are made from it. Ramie is generally used mixed with wool, silk, and cotton; its special use being in the manufacture of lustrous, non-creasable fabrics.

B. platyphylla D. Don

Yields a fibre used for cordage and fishing lines

B. rugulosa Wedd.

Garhwal & Kumaun—*Geti*; Beng. & Lepcha—*Sedeng*.

Wood used for making bowls, plates, and other domestic utensils.

BOERHAAVIA Linn.

Nyctaginaceae

B. diffusa Linn. syn. *B. repens* Linn.

SPREADING HOG-WEED

Sans., Beng. & Tel.—*Punarnava*, *rakta punarnava*; Hindi—*Sant*; Mar.—*Tambadi vasu*; Guj.—*Vakha khaparo*; Tam.—*Mukaratte-kirei*.

Considered source of Ayurvedic drug *Punarnava*. This drug is also referred to *Trianthema portulacastrum*, Linn. (*Aizoaceae*). Both the drugs are used for the same purposes medicinally. Roots of *B. diffusa* considered expectorant, diuretic, and laxative; used in asthma.

Also a fairly good diuretic in dropsy associated with chronic bright's disease. The drug exerts more powerful action as compared to other diuretics on certain types of ascites, such as those of liver and chronic peritonitis. Active constituent alkaloid punarnavine.

B. repens Linn. see *B. diffusa* Linn.

BOLUSANTHUS Harms.

Papilionaceae; *Fabaceae*

B. speciosus (Bolus) Harms. syn. *Lonchocarpus speciosus* Bolus

RHODESIAN WISTARIA

Decoction of bark used as an aphrodisiac. Wood used for hubs of wheels, and disselbooms, and as tongues and cross pieces.

BOMBAX Linn. *Bombacaceae*

B. ceiba Linn. syn. *Salmalia malabarica* (DC.) Schott & Endl.; *Bombax malabaricum* DC.; *Gossampinus malabarica* (DC.) Merrill

SILK COTTON TREE

Sans.—*Salmali*, *rakta-pushpa*, *kantakadruma*; Hindi—*Semul*, *shembal*, *rakat-senbal*, *kaanti-senbal*, *pagun*; Beng.—*Simul*, *roktosimul*, *shembal*, *senur*, *pagun*; Mar.—*Saur*, *simlo*, *samar*, *kante-savar*, *shevari*; Guj.—*Sawar*, *simalo*, *shemolo*; Tel.—*Booruga*, *konda-booruga*, *mund-labooruga-chettu*; Tam.—*Mullilavu*, *illavam*, *pulai*; Kan.—*Booruga*, *kempu-booruga*, *mullubooruga*, *mullelava*; Mal.—*Mullilavau*, *mullila-pula*, *pula-maram*; Oriya—*Bouro*, *buroh*; Garo—*Boichu*, *panchu*; Mundari—*Edelsong*.

Wood is most widely used in match industry, especially for match-boxes. Suitable for shingles, canoes, toys, scabbards, cooperage, bush handles, well-curbs, tea-chest plywood, pencils and pen-holders, and frames. Also used for cushioning mine-props and for inside portions of opium-chests. Floss used for stuffing life-belts, mattresses, cushions and pillows, upholstery, and quilts. Also used as an insulating material for refrigerators, sound-proof covers and walls; it is better than cotton-wool for packing fragile materials. Fibre is spun into yarn used for the manufacture of plushes. Tender leaves eaten, also lopped for fodder. Flower-buds and fleshy calyces eaten as vegetables. Bark demulcent, tonic, and styptic. Fruits stimulant, expectorant, and diuretic, used in calculus affections and ulceration of bladder and kidneys. Seeds yield an edible fatty oil, also used for soap-making and as an illuminant. Tree yields a gum called Mocharus. It is demulcent, tonic, and styptic. Also used for caulking boats.

B. insigne Wall. syn. *Salmalia insignis* (Wall.) Schott & Endl.

Hindi—*Semul*; Beng.—*Semul-tula*; Tam.—*Kal-ilavu*; Mal.—*Kalilavau*; Assam—*Dumboil*; Manipur—*Tera*; Andamans—*Didu, semul*; Trade—*Didu, semul*.

Wood used more or less for the same purposes as that of *B. ceiba*. An important match-box wood in the Andamans. Fruits yield floss called silk-cotton. Tree exudes a gum.

—var. **andamanica** Prain syn. *Salmalia insignis* (Wall.) Schott & Endl. var. *andamanica* Prain
It is the short-pod *Didu*.

—var. **wightii** Prain syn. *Salmalia insignis* (Wall.) Schott & Endl. var. *wightii* Prain

It is the long-pod *Didu*.

B. malabaricum DC. see *B. ceiba* Linn.

BONNAYA Link & Otto
Scrophulariaceae

B. antipoda Druce

Used as a vermifuge.

B. reptans Spreng. see *Lindernia ruelloides* (Colsmann) Mukerjee

B. serrata Burkill

Administered internally as a protective tonic after parturition.

BORAGO Linn.

Boraginaceae

B. officinalis Linn.

BORAGE

Young leaves eaten as a pot-herb. Leaves and flowers used in salads, pickles, and iced drinks, also for garnishing. They are used as a diuretic and pectoral. Herb is used in disorders of urinary tract and skin diseases. Seeds yield a fatty oil.

BORASSUS Linn.

Palmae;
Arecaceae

B. flabellifer Linn. syn. *B. flabelliformis* Roxb.

PALMYRA PALM

Sans. & Beng.—*Tal*; Hindi—*Tar*; Mar. & Guj.—*Tad*; Tel.—*Tadichettu*; Tam.—*Panai*; Kan.—*Tale*; Mal.—*Pana*.

It is one of the toddy-yielding palms. Other important toddy-yielding palms being *Phoenix sylvestris* Roxb., *Caryota urens* Linn., *Nipa fruticans* Thunb., and *Cocos nucifera* Linn. Leaves were used as writing material in ancient times; also for palm-leaf books, fans, thatching, mats, hats, bags, buckets, green-manure,

BORASSUS

primitive flutes. Juice is source of gur and jaggery. Seeds and pulp of tender fruits are edible. Cotyledons in germinating seeds are edible; tender shoots are also eaten. Young fleshy roots, c 4 month old, contain starch and are eaten. Soft, yellow, pulpy tissue under the skin of ripe fruits is consumed as such or made into sweets. Leaf stalks yield fibre, used for brushes and brooms. Wood used in hut construction for rafters, pillars, and posts, and for crude bridges. Longitudinally split skin pieces are used as pipes after removal of the soft inner portion. Stem-fibres, without any spinning or twisting, are reported to be plaited into fish-traps. Tree yields a black gum.

B. flabelliformis Roxb. *see* *B. flabellifer* Linn.

BORRERIA G.F.W. Mey.

Rubiaceae

B. articularis (Linn. f.) F.N. Williams syn. *B. hispida* (Linn.) K. Schum.; *Spermacoce articularis* Linn. f.

Sans.—*Madanaghanta*; Hindi—*Guthari*; Beng.—*Madana-bantakadu*; Mar.—*Ghanti-chi-bhaji*; Guj.—*Madhuri jedi*; Tel.—*Madana-grandthi*; Tam.—*Nattai churi, mutti choori*; Kan.—*Madanabudu maegiddah*.

Used as fodder; also consumed as a vegetable in times of scarcity. Herb is rich in calcium and phosphorus. Extract of leaves given for haemorrhoids and gall-stones. Seeds demulcent, used in diarrhoea and dysentery.

B. hispida (Linn.) K. Schum. *see* *B. articularis* (Linn. f.) F.N. Williams

BOSWELLIA Roxb. ex Colebr.

Burseraceae

B. serrata Roxb.

INDIAN OLIBANUM TREE

Sans.—*Kundurur, sallaki*; Hindi, Beng. & Mar.—*Salai*; Guj.—*Mukul-salai*; Tam. & Tel.—*Parangisambrani*; Kan.—*Madi*; Mal.—*Guggulumaram, parangi saambraani*. Trade—*Salai*.

Wood used for making newsprint and other types of paper. Also used for plywood, veneers, hard boards, cheap furniture, packing-cases, boat-masts, toys, and sheaths of knives, and for carving. Ammunition boxes made from this wood are better than those from teak. The species is the only non-coniferous source of turpentine and rosin in India. Tree exudes oleo-gum-resin called Indian olibanum or Indian Frankincense; also known as Luban or *Salai guggal*, chiefly used as incense. The volatile oil, obtained from oleo-gum-resin is similar to turpentine oil and can be substituted for the latter. Varnish prepared from it is quicker in drying than that prepared from ordinary commercial turpentine, but is less lustrous. Rosin may be used for making a substitute of Canada Balsam and micro-oil (oil-immersion); also used in high grade paints, varnishes, lacquers, and printing inks. Oleoresin free gum is used in calico-printing and textile industry for sizing and finishing; also employed in distempers. Gum may also be a source of furfural, used in the manufacture of nylon, plastics, etc. Bark used against diarrhoea and skin troubles. Gum considered expectorant, diuretic, and stomachic, and used in diarrhoea and dysentery, pulmonary affections and cutaneous troubles. Flowers and seeds eaten.

BOTHRIOCHLOA Kuntze

Gramineae; Poaceae

BRACHIARIA

B. intermedia (R. Br.) A. Camus, syn. *Andropogon intermedius* R. Br. Hindi—*Sandhor*; Beng.—*Sudugan*; C.P.—*Khar, jhara*.

Young grass eaten by cattle. Yields a good clean pulp, not objectionable when found in admixture with paper-pulp yielding grasses.

B. pertusa (Willd.) A. Camus syn. *Andropogon pertusus* Willd.

SOUR GRASS, PITTED
BLUE GRASS

Punjab—*Palwan*; Hindi—*Sandhur*; Mar.—*Gohhaya*; Tel.—*Janu gaddi, turri gadai*; Tam.—*Chinna-karai pullu*.

Much valued as a fodder grass for both grazing and stacking.

BOTRYCHIUM Sw.

Ophioglossaceae

B. lunaria Sw.

MOONWORT

Vulnerary, used for cuts, wounds, and ruptures; also used in dysentery. Juice of roots and fronds used for breast cancer.

B. ternatum Sw.

Fronds consumed as a vegetable. Fern vulnerary, also used in dysentery.

B. virginianum Sw.

RATTLE-SNAKE FERN

Fern boiled and eaten; also used in dysentery. Fleshy roots applied to cuts and bruises.

BOUCEROSIA Wight & Arn.

Asclepiadaceae

B. aucheriana Decne

Fleshy stems eaten both raw and cooked.

BOUEA Meissn. *Anacardiaceae*

B. burmanica Hook. f., non Griff. see *B. oppositifolia* (Roxb.) Meissn.

B. oppositifolia (Roxb.) Meissn. syn. *B. burmanica* Hook. f., non Griff.

MARIAN TREE

Beng.—*Miriam, uriam*.

Fruits eaten, resemble small mangoes, but of inferior flavour. Sour variety used for pickling. Wood used for parts of boats above the water line. Tree may sometimes yield a gum.

BOUSSINGAULTIA H. B. & K.

B. baselloides H. B. & K. see *Anredera baselloides* (H. B. & K.) Baill.

BRACHIARIA Griseb.

Gramineae; Poaceae

B. distachya Stapf

A fodder grass, good for cattle.

B. eruciformis Griseb.

A fodder grass.

B. mutica Stapf syn. *Panicum muticum* Forsk

PARA GRASS, MAURITIUS GRASS,
BUFFALO GRASS

Beng.—*Nardul*.

A pasture grass fed green; high yielding.

B. paspaloides (Presl) C. E. Hubbard syn. *Panicum ambiguum* Trin.

CRAB GRASS

Hindi & Punjab—*Takri, takria*;
Mar.—*Karkoljodi, chikhari*.

A good fodder grass both as green and hay; also suitable for turfs. Grass relished by cattle; increases flow of milk.

BRACHIARIA

B. ramosa Stapf syn. *Panicum ramosum* Linn.

Tel.—*Anda korra*; Tam.—*Pala pul*; Kan.—*Bennakki hullu*; Mal.—*Chama pothaval*.

Cultivated for its grain which is considered superior to that of *Panicum sumatrense* Roth ex Roem. & Schult. and the flour is usually mixed with that of Ragi (*Eleusine coracana* Gaertn.) straw relished by cattle.

B. reptans (Linn.) Gard. & C. E. Hubbard syn. *Urochloa reptans* Stapf

Tam.—*Shani pillu*.

Used as fodder; it is nutritious and liked by cattle. Grains eaten in times of scarcity.

B. setigera (Retz.) C. E. Hubbard
A good fodder grass.

BRACHYSTEMMA R. Br.
Asclepiadaceae

B. laevigatum Hook. f.
Tubers edible.

BRAGANTIA Lour.
Aristolochiaceae

B. tomentosa Blume see *Apama tomentosa* Engl.

B. wallichii R. Br. ex Wight & Arn. see *Apama siliquosa* Lam.

BRASSICA Linn. *Cruciferae*;
Brassicaceae

B. campestris Hook. f. & Thoms. in part see *Brassica chinensis* Juslen, non Duthie & Fuller

B. campestris Hook. f. & Thoms. subsp. *campestris* see *Brassica*

napus Linn. var. *napobrassica* (Linn.) Reichb.

B. campestris Hook. f. & Thoms. subsp. *campestris* var. *agrestis* Prain see *Brassica rapa* Linn. emend. Metzger var. *silvestris* (Lam.) H. C. Wats. ex Brigg. emend. Purchas & Ley ex Thell.

B. campestris Hook. f. & Thoms. subsp. *campestris* var. *dichotoma* Watt in part see *Brassica napus* Linn.

B. campestris Hook. f. & Thoms. subsp. *campestris* var. *napobrassica* Prain see *Brassica napus* Linn. var. *napobrassica* (Linn.) Reichb.

B. campestris Hook. f. & Thoms. subsp. *campestris* var. *oleifera* Prain see *Brassica rapa* Linn. emend. Metzger var. *silvestris* (Lam.) H. C. Wats. ex Brigg. emend. Purchas & Ley ex Thell.

B. campestris Hook. f. & Thoms. subsp. *campestris* var. *pabularia* Prain see *Brassica napus* Linn. var. *pabularia* (DC.) Reichb.

B. campestris Hook. f. & Thoms. subsp. *campestris* var. *sarson* Prain race β *ulti* Prain see *Brassica napus* Linn. var. *ulti* (Prain) Schulz.

B. campestris Hook. f. & Thoms. subsp. *campestris* var. *toria* Duthie & Fuller see *Brassica napus* Linn.

B. campestris Hook. f. & Thoms. subsp. *napus* Hook. f. & T. Anders. in part see *Brassica napus* Linn.

BRASSICA

B. campestris Hook. f. & Thoms.
subsp. *napus* Hook. f. & T. Anders.
var. *esculenta* Prain see *Brassica*
napus Linn. var. *napobrassica*
(Linn.) Reichb.

B. campestris Hook. f. & Thoms.
subsp. *napus* Hook. f. & T. Anders.
var. *glauca* Duthie & Fuller see
Brassica napus Linn. var. *glauca*
(Roxb.) Schulz.

B. campestris Hook. f. & Thoms.
subsp. *napus* Hook. f. & T. Anders.
var. *quadri-valvis* Duthie & Fuller
see *Brassica napus* Linn. var.
glauca (Roxb.) Schulz.

B. campestris Hook. f. & Thoms.
subsp. *rapa* Hook. f. & T. Anders.
see *Brassica rapa* Linn. emend.
Metzger

B. campestris Hook. f. & Thoms.
subsp. *rapa* Hook. f. & T. Anders.
var. *esculenta* Prain see *Brassica*
rapa Linn. emend. Metzger

B. campestris Linn. emend. Hartm.
see *Brassica rapa* Linn. emend.
Metzger

B. campestris Linn. *sensu stricto*,
non DC. see *Brassica rapa* Linn.
emend. Metzger var. *silvestris*
(Lam.) H.C. Wats. ex Brigg.
emend. Purchas & Ley ex Thell.

B. campestris Linn. var. *sarson*
race α *natua* Prain see *Brassica*
napus Linn. var. *glauca* (Roxb.)
Schulz.

B. caulorapa Pasq. see *Brassica*
oleracea Linn. convar. *acephala*
(DC.) Alef. var. *gongyloides* Linn.

B. chinensis Juslen, non Duthie &
Fuller syn. *Sinapis brassicata* Linn.;
B. campestris Hook. f. & Thoms.
in part; *B. oleracea* Linn. var.
chinensis Prain

CHINESE CABBAGE, PAK-CHOI
Mundari—*Risakubi*.

Leaves consumed as a vegetable.

B. juncea (Linn.) Czern. & Coss.
syn. *B. juncea* Hook. f. & Thoms.
in part; *Sinapis juncea* Linn.
(excluding the synonym of
Herman); *S. ramosa* Roxb.

INDIAN OR CHINESE MUSTARD
Hindi, Mar. & Punjabi—*Asal rai*,
laha; Beng.—*Raisarisha*, *rai*;
Tam.—*Kadalu*; Tel.—*Sannaavaalu*;
Assam—*Lai*, *lahi*.

—subsp. *integrifolia* (West.) Thell.
var. *integrifolia* syn. *Sinapis inte-*
grifolia West.; *S. cuneifolia* Roxb.;
B. juncea Hook. f. & Thoms. subsp.
rugosa Prain var. *cuneifolia* Prain
Hindi—*Rai*, *barlai*; Beng.—
Lahisag, *lai*.

MUSTARD VEGETABLE
Leaves eaten as such or pickled in brine;
rich source of calcium, phosphorus, iron,
and vitamin B.

—var. *rugosa* (Roxb.) Tsen & Lee
syn. *Sinapis rugosa* Roxb
B. juncea Hook. f. & Thoms.
subsp. *rugosa* Prain var. *rugosa*;
B. rugosa Prain var. *agrestis* Prain

CABBAGE-LEAVED MUSTARD
Hindi & Punjabi—*Pahari rai*;
Beng.—*Pasai*; Kumaun—*Bodisha*
lai; Nepal—*Palangi*, *vadisha*.

Seeds yield a fatty oil which is purer and

BRASSICA

cleaner than rape oil; it is used as a cooking medium and, in Russia, used in place of olive oil. Oil content ranges between 30-38 per cent, but in some varieties it may go up to 43%. Seeds also contain a volatile oil. Cultivated more for vegetable than for oil seeds. Leaves dried and pickled; credited with anti-dysenteric, diaphoretic and anthelmintic properties. A decoction of seeds given in lumbago, cough, and indigestion.

B. juncea Hook. f. & Thoms. in part *see* *Brassica juncea* (Linn.) Czern. & Coss.

B. juncea Hook. f. & Thoms. subsp. *rugosa* Prain var. *cuneifolia* Prain *see* *Brassica juncea* (Linn.) Czern. & Coss. subsp. *integrifolia* (West.) Thell. var. *integrifolia*

B. juncea Hook. f. & Thoms. subsp. *rugosa* Prain var. *rugosa* *see* *Brassica juncea* (Linn.) Czern. & Coss. subsp. *integrifolia* (West.) Thell. var. *rugosa* (Roxb.) Tsen & Lee

B. napus Linn. syn. *B. campestris* Hook. f. & Thoms. subsp. *napus* Hook. f. & T. Anders. in part; *Sinapis dichotoma* Roxb.; *B. campestris* Hook. f. & Thoms. subsp. *campestris* var. *dichotoma* Watt in part; var. *toria* Duthie & Fuller

RAPE, TORIA

Hindi—*Toria*, *lahi*, *lutni*, *maghi*, *pivilirai*, *kali sarson*; Beng.—*Sadarai*; Mundari—*Turingamani*, *turimani*.

An important oil seed crop. Leaves used in salads, also fed to cattle. Seeds used for exacerbations, cancer, and tumours. Also used as bird feed. Roots emollient and diuretic, their juice used in chronic

cough and bronchial catarrh. In most earlier botanical works *Sarson* and *Toria* have been treated as subspecies or varieties of *B. campestris* Linn.; but some of the later taxonomical works have mentioned *B. campestris* of Linn. under *B. rapa* Linn. emend. Metzger. Following Mansfeld* (1959) both *Sarson* and *Toria* have been dealt with under *B. napus* Linn.; *Brown Sarson* and *Toria* have not been distinguished and have been included under *B. napus* var. *napus*, whereas *Yellow Sarson* has been given under *B. napus* var. *glauca*. Though *Brown Sarson* and *Toria* are not distinguished taxonomically by some botanists, to a farmer they are two distinct crops, each one of these varying within its own limits and showing hardly any tendency of one passing into the other.

—var. *esculenta* DC. *see* *Brassica napus* Linn. var. *napobrassica* (Linn.) Reichb.

—var. *glauca* (Roxb.) Schulz. syn. *Sinapis glauca* Roxb.; *B. quadrivalvis* Hook. f. & Thoms.; *B. campestris* Linn. var. *sarson* race α *natua* Prain; *B. campestris* Hook. f. & Thoms. subsp. *napus* Hook. f. & T. Anders. var. *glauca* Duthie & Fuller; and var. *quadrivalvis* Duthie & Fuller. Mansfeld has suggested that it should be placed under *B. rapa*.

INDIAN COLZA, YELLOW SARSON

Hindi—*Sarson*, *pila sarson*, *raya sarson*, *pilirai*; Beng.—*Swet rai*; Guj.—*Surah*, *sarashire*, *raira*; Tel.—*Pachhaavaalu*; Punjab—*Sarson*.

This is another oil seed crop, yielding^a

*Vorläufiges Verzeichnis Landwirtschaftlich oder Gärtnerisch Kultivierter Pflanzenarten by Von Rudolf Mansfeld, Die Kulturpflanze, Beihefte 2, 1959.

superior quality edible oil. Oil is also used in India for oil baths; with camphor it forms an embrocation used in muscular rheumatism, stiff neck, etc. Oil is used as an illuminant, and oil cake as a cattle feed. Tender leaves and shoots are relished, particularly in Punjab, as a vegetable (*Saag*).

—var. **napobrassica** (Linn.) Reichb. syn. *B. oleracea* Linn. var. *napobrassica* Linn.; *B. campestris* Hook. f. & Thoms. subsp. *campestris* var. *napobrassicata* Prain; *B. campestris* Hook. f. & Thoms. subsp. *napus* Hook. f. & T. Anders. var. *esculenta* Prain; *B. napus* Linn. var. *esculenta* DC.

SWEDISH TURNIP, RUTABAGA,
BHUTIA MOOLA

Tubers edible, resemble turnips in general appearance, but differ in having denser and larger roots which are rounded or elongated.

—var. **pabularia** (DC.) Reichb. syn. *B. campestris* Hook. f. & Thoms. subsp. *campestris* var. *pabularia* Prain

Leaves consumed as a vegetable.

—var. **ulti** (Prain) Schulz. syn. *Sinapis trilobularis* Roxb.; *B. trilobularis* Hook. f. & Thoms.; *B. campestris* Hook. f. & Thoms. subsp. *campestris* var. *sarson* Prain race β *ulti* Prain. Mansfeld has suggested that it should be placed under *B. rapa*.

This variety has subcylindric pendant, 2, 3 or 4 valved fruits and dark or light brown, oliferous seeds.

B. nigra (Linn.) Koch syn. *Sinapis erysimoides* Roxb.; *S. nigra* Linn.

BLACK OR TRUE MUSTARD

Hindi—*Banarasi rai*; Mar.—*Mohari*

rai; Guj.—*Kaala sarsava*; Tel.—*Nallaavaalu*; Tam.—*Sirukadugu*; Kan.—*Kari-soasivae*; Mal.—*Katuka*.

Young leaves consumed as a pot-herb; seedlings are added to salads. Seeds have pungency and flavour and used as a condiment, particularly as a constituent of table mustard. In India, seeds employed in pickles and curries, they stimulate digestive secretions. Seeds are given with warm water as an emetic in narcotic poisoning. Seeds yield a slow drying oil, called Black Mustard Seed Oil, used for edible purposes, as a lubricant, and for soft soap. Pungent constituent of seeds is glucoside sinigrin, which on hydrolysis by the enzyme myrosinase (present in the seeds) yields a characteristic volatile mustard oil. Volatile oil obtained by distillation of defatted seeds is employed as a counter irritant and rubefacient and for pleurisy and pneumonia; also employed as a preservative in apple and grape juices.

B. oleracea Linn.

WILD CABBAGE,
WILD SEA-CABBAGE

Probably the leaves were eaten by the ancients. It is said that during the times of Pliny (23-79 A.D.) there were several types and their races.

B. oleracea Linn. convar. **acephala** (DC.) Alef. var. **gongyloides** Linn. syn. *B. oleracea* Linn. var. *caulorapa* DC.; *B. caulorapa* Pasq.

KNOL-KHOL, KOHLARABI, TURNIP-
KALE, HUNGARIAN TURNIP

Hindi—*Ganth gobi*; Beng.—*Oldkapi*; Mar.—*Nawal kol*; Guj.—*Nolvol*; Tel.—*Gaddagobi, noolkhol*; Tam.—*Noolkhol*; Oriya—*Olkobi, ganthikobi*; Assam—*Olkobi*; Punjab—*Gabi*

BRASSICA

Edible tuberous portion of the aerial stem is spherical and turnip-like; used for human consumption and as a stockfeed. Small heads may be cooked like cabbage or served as salad. Leaves are also eaten, they are rich in calcium.

B. oleracea Linn. convar. **acephala** (DC.) Alef. var. **medullosa** Thell.

MARROW-STEM KALE

Introduced into the Nilgiris for its highly palatable leaves. If fed to sheep, it promotes the growth of wool.

B. oleracea Linn. convar. **acephala** (DC.) Alef. var. **viridis** Linn. syn. *B. oleracea* var. *acephala* DC. in part

COMMON TREE OR TALL KALE, BORECOLE, MARROW-CABBAGE, COW-CABBAGE, COLLARD

Hindi—*Karamsag*; Kashmir—*Sag*. Shoots and broad leaves are a popular vegetable in Kashmir; also used in soups and as greens. Kale can be converted into silage. A type of kale, known as Hungarian Gap-kale is grown for fodder in some parts of Uttar Pradesh. When fed to sheep, it helps in better growth of wool.

B. oleracea Linn. convar. **botrytis** (Linn.) Alef. var. **botrytis** syn. *B. oleracea* Linn. var. *botrytis* Prain in part

CAULIFLOWER, HEADING-BROCCOLI

Hindi—*Phoolgobhi*; Beng.—*Fulkapi*; Mar.—*Phulkobi, fulvar*; Guj.—*Fulkobi*; Tel.—*Poogcbi, cauliflower*; Tam.—*Gospoovu*; Kan.—*Kosuguddae*; Mal.—*Cauliflower*; Oriya—*Fulakobi*; Assam—*Poolkobi*; Punjab—*Phulgobi*.

An introduced herb cultivated for the compact heads of flowers or 'curds' which are very popular as a winter vegetable;

attempts to grow cauliflowers during the summer months in the plains have been successful with Sutton's Improved Snowball. Curds are not only used as a vegetable but also used in soups and pickles. Leaf-stalks also are cooked as a vegetable. A good number of broccolies are canned and stored in frozen condition. Leaves and stems of cauliflowers, obtained as wastes, are utilized as livestock feed.

B. oleracea Linn. convar. **botrytis** (Linn.) Alef. var. **italica** Plenck syn. *B. oleracea* Linn. var. *botrytis* Prain in part

ASPARAGUS-, SPROUTING-, ITALIAN- OR BRANCHING-BROCCOLI

In young plants the stem, head and inflorescences are succulent and extensively used as a boiled vegetable, or as salad. Vegetable contains 3.3% protein and is rich in vitamins A, B₁, B₂, and C. Italian Green Sprouting or Calabrese is the most commonly grown cultivar.

B. oleracea Linn. convar. **capitata** (Linn.) Alef. var. **capitata**

CABBAGE

Hindi—*Band-gobi, patagobhi, karamkalla, kobi*; Beng.—*Bandhakapi, kopi*; Mar.—*Kobi*; Guj.—*Kobij, kobia*; Tel.—*Aalugobi, cabbage*; Tam.—*Muttai kose*; Kan.—*Kelekosu, kogu gadde*; Mal.—*Muttakose*; Oriya & Assam—*Bandhakobi*; Mundari—*Arakubi, kubiara*; Punjab—*Bandgobi*.

Like cauliflower, cabbage is also a commonly used vegetable. It is eaten either as salad or cooked; red cabbage is preferred for pickling. Steaming is preferred to boiling. Also used as feed for livestock and chicken. Cabbage is included in the diet of patients, particularly the ones suffering from fistula and liver troubles.

BRASSICA

Red cultivars are a fairly good source of vitamins A, B and C. Sinigrin is present in the cabbage. A large number of cabbage varieties are cultivated.

B. oleracea Linn. convar. *capitata* (Linn.) Alef. var. *sabauda* Linn. syn. *B. oleracea* Linn.; var. *bullata* DC. race α savoy Prain

SAVOY-, MILAN- OR BLISTERED-CABBAGE

Hindi—*Koli*; Tel.—*Koskooora*;
Tam.—*Koskeerai*, *muttakose*;
Mal.—*Nuttakose*; Kan.—*Kosu*;
Mundari, Sadri & Oraon—*Poton kabi*.

Heads and leaves used as vegetables. An ointment prepared from the leaves is used on warts.

B. oleracea Linn. convar. *oleracea* var. *gemmifera* DC. syn. *B. oleracea* Linn. var. *bullata* DC. race β sprouts Prain

BRUSSELS-SPROUTS, BUD-BEARING

Tam.—*Marakkhose*.

Sprouts are cooked like cabbage and eaten; also used for fodder. Fairly rich in vitamin A and C and contain appreciable quantities of riboflavin, niacin, calcium, and iron. Sprouts are used with wine in diseases of liver and cancerous troubles.

B. oleracea Linn. convar. *oleracea* var. *millecapitata* (Lev.) Helm

THOUSAND-HEADED KALE

Grown in the Nilgiris for its succulent nutritious and easily digestible leaves. Sulphur present in the leaves promotes growth of wool in woolly animals.

B. oleracea Linn. var. *acephala* DC. in part see *Brassica oleracea* Linn. convar. *acephala* (DC.) Alef. var. *viridis* Linn.

B. oleracea Linn. var. *botrytis* Prain in part see *Brassica oleracea* Linn. convar. *botrytis* (Linn.) Alef. var. *botrytis*; and var. *italica* Plenck

B. oleracea Linn. var. *bullata* DC. race α savoy Prain see *Brassica oleracea* Linn. convar. *capitata* (Linn.) Alef. var. *sabauda* Linn.

B. oleracea Linn. var. *bullata* DC. race β sprouts Prain see *Brassica oleracea* Linn. convar. *oleracea* var. *gemmifera* DC.

B. oleracea Linn. var. *caulorapa* DC. see *Brassica oleracea* Linn. convar. *acephala* (DC.) Alef. var. *gongyloides* Linn.

B. oleracea Linn. var. *chinensis* Prain see *Brassica chinensis* Justen, non Duthie & Fuller

B. oleracea Linn. var. *napobrassica* Linn. see *Brassica napus* Linn. var. *napobrassica* (Linn.) Reichb.

B. pekinensis Rupr.

SHANTUNG CABBAGE, CELERY CABBAGE

A Chinese introduction, grown for its leaves in some parts of India, which are consumed as a vegetable like those of the Chinese Cabbage.

B. quadrivalvis Hook. f. & Thoms. see *Brassica napus* Linn. var. *glauca* (Roxb.) Schulz.

B. rapa Linn. emend. Metzger syn. *B. campestris* Linn. emend. Hartm.; *B. campestris* Hook. f. & Thoms. subsp. *rapa* Hook. f. & T. Anders.; subsp. *rapa* Hook. f. & T. Anders. var. *esculenta* Prain

TRUE OR COMMON TURNIP, RAPE

BRASSICA

Hindi—*Shaljum*; Beng.—*Shalgam*;
Mar. & Oriya—*Salgum*; Tel. &
Kan.—*Turnip*; Mal.—*Seemamull-
angi*; Assam—*Salgom*; Punjab—
Gonglu, shalgam, thipper.

Roots are a popular vegetable; leaves
used as fodder. Turnips are also used in
soups. Turnip greens are a good source
of calcium and vitamin C. Whole turnip
plant can be ensiled along with Sorghum
hybrid *M.P. Chari*.

Leaves stomachic. Turnips diuretic and
aperient, used in haemorrhages after
parturition. Also used for treatment of
exacerbations, tumours, and carcinoma.
Seeds yield a fatty oil, used in dengue
fever; also rubbed on chest in bronchitis.
An embrocation prepared by mixing the
oil and camphor is useful in muscular
rheumatism and stiff neck. Oil is also
used as a lubricant and for soap-making.
In sensitive persons turnips may cause
hemoglobinuria and photosensitization,
the latter is associated with liver damage.

—var. *silvestris* (Lam.) H.C. Wats.
ex Brigg. emend. Purchas & Ley ex
Thell. syn. *B. campestris* Linn.
sensu stricto (2n=20), non DC.;
B. campestris Hook. f. & Thoms.
subsp. *campestris* var. *agrestis*
Prain; and var. *oleifera* Prain

COLZA OR TURNIP-LIKE RAPE

Seeds are called colza and yield colza-oil
used for edible purposes after refining,
and as an illuminant.

B. rugosa Prain var. *agrestis* Prain
see Brassica juncea (Linn.) Czern.
& Coss. subsp. *integrifolia* (West.)
Thell. var. *rugosa* (Roxb.) Tsen &
Lee

B. tournfortii Gouan

WILD TURNIP, PUNJAB RAI

It was cultivated in Tibet as an oil seed
crop; also, there is a record of its culti-
vation in Punjab.

B. trilocularis Hook. f. & Thoms.
see Brassica napus Linn. var. *ulti*
(Prain) Schulz.

BRAYERA Kunth

B. abyssinica Moq. *see* Hagenia
abyssinica (Bruce) J.F. Gmelin

B. anthelmintica Kunth *see* Hage-
nia abyssinica (Bruce) J.F. Gmelin

BREYNIA Forst. Euphorbiaceae

B. cernua Muell.-Arg.

Leaves ground and applied to swollen
legs. Introduced into the Indian gardens.

B. patens Benth. *see* *B. retusa*
(Dennst.) Alston

B. retusa (Dennst.) Alston syn.

B. patens Benth.

Beng.—*Chitki*; Mar.—*Kangli*; Tam.
& Mal.—*Pavalapulah*; Oriya—
Jajan.

Leaves employed as poultice to hasten
suppuration. Herbal drug Leptadan
which consists of the extracts of *Leptad-
enia reticulata* Wight & Arn. and *B. re-
tusa* has shown encouraging results as a
galactagogue. Bark used for dyeing fish-
ing-nets.

B. rhamnoides Muell.-Arg.

Hindi—*Tikhar*; Beng.—*Kali setki*,
kamkata; Tel.—*Yellari, purugudu*;
Tam.—*Manipulnati*; Mal.—*Pavala-
pulah*; Oriya.—*Jajan*.

Leaves applied as a poultice to hasten
suppuration. Leaf juice given after partu-
rition to prevent haemorrhage. Dried
leaves are smoked like tobacco for relief
in tonsillitis. Astringent bark used to
guard against haemorrhage. Leaves eaten
as vegetable.

BRIDELIA Willd. Euphorbiaceae

B. monoica (Lour.) Merrill *see*
B. tomentosa Blume

BROUSSONETIA

B. montana Willd.

Hindi—*Khaja, gondui*.

Bark astringent and anthelmintic. Roots contain 5.7% tannin.

B. retusa Spreng.

Sans.—*Asana, ekadivi*; Hindi—*Ekdania, gondui, khaja*; Beng.—*Geio*; Mar.—*Asana, kanta-kauchi, kutki*; Guj.—*Monj*; Tel.—*Bonthayepi*; Tam.—*Mullu-yengai*; Kan.—*Goje*; Mal.—*Mukkayini*. Trade—Kasi.

Wood used for rafters, posts, and floorboards; also used for cart-shafts and wheels, and agricultural implements. Suitable for tool-handles and helms. Bark contains tannin (16-40%). In pharmacological trials it exhibited antiviral, hypoglycaemic, and hypotensive properties. Leaves used as fodder. Fruit edible.

B. squamosa Gehrman.

Bark used for tanning. Leaves afford good fodder.

B. stipularis Blume

Hindi—*Kangiabel, khaji*; Beng.—*Harinhara*; Mar.—*Asana, kutki*; Kan.—*Bisalballi*; Mal.—*Cheruka, panachi*; Oriya.—*Gaurkarsi*.

Decoction of bark used for cough, fever and asthma; also shows hypotensive and hypoglycaemic action on animals. Leaves used for jaundice. Fruits edible; yield a black colouring matter. Seeds possess hemagglutinating properties. Seeds yield a fatty oil. Twigs used for basketry.

B. tomentosa Blume syn. *B. monoica* (Lour.) Merrill

Beng.—*Mindri, sirai*; Assam—*Patkunti*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-soh-puetparao*.

Bark astringent, used in colic; also for

tanning. Fruits eaten. Wood suitable for making baskets, carts, wheels, and tool-handles.

BROMELIA Linn. *Bromeliaceae*

B. magdalenae C.H. Wright *see* **B. pinguin** Linn.

B. pinguin Linn.

PINGVIN, WILD PINEAPPLE

Fruits intensely sour, used for making vinegar. Enzyme pinguinain, showing antioedematus effect, has been isolated from fruit juice. Leaves yield a fibre known as Pinguin or Wild Pineapple fibre. It is, however, inferior to fibre, called pita, obtained from *B. magdalenae* C.H. Wright.

BROMUS Linn. *Gramineae*; *Poaceae*

B. asper Murr.

A good fodder grass

B. catharticus Vahl syn. *B. unioloides* H.B. & K.

A good fodder grass.

B. inermis Leyss.

A good fodder grass.

B. mollis Linn.

Grains toxic, causing giddiness in both man and animals, and are fatal to poultry.

B. unioloides H. B. & K. *see*

B. catharticus Vahl

BROUSSONETIA L'Herit.

Moraceae

B. papyrifera Vent.

PAPER-MULBERRY

Hindi—*Jangali toot*; Kan.—*Kaagda*.

Wood yields paper-pulp; also used for plywood, cheap furniture, toys, shoe-heels, cigar-boxes, sports goods, and

BROUSSONETIA

packing-cases, and for hard boards. Bark yields a strong, lustrous fibre, used for paper-making high grade leathery paper, umbrella covers, paper-lanterns, paper handkerchiefs, lens-paper etc. Fruits edible. Seeds yield a fatty oil. Leaves yield fodder, also used for rearing silkworms. They are diaphoretic, used also for indigestion. Seeds tonic and diuretic.

BROWNEA Jacq. *Caesalpiaceae*

B. coccinea Jacq.

Seeds possess hemagglutinating properties.

BRUCEA J.F. Mill. *Simaroubaceae*

B. amarissima (Lour.) Desv. *apud* Gomes *see* **B. javanica** (Linn.) Merrill

B. javanica (Linn.) Merrill syn. *Rhus javanica* Linn., non auct.; *R. semialata* Hook. f. in part, non Murr.; *B. sumatrana* Roxb.; *B. amarissima* (Lour.) Desv. *apud* Gomes

Fruits used for diarrhoea and dysentery, also found useful against malignant malaria; activity is favourably comparable to atebine and plasmoguin. Poultice of leaves applied in skin troubles. Roots used in bowel complaints. Seeds contain brucein A,B,C,D,E and G; bruceoside A and B; kosamine; yatanoside; alkaloids brucamarine and yatanine; and other compounds. Bruceoside-A and -B are potent antileukaemic glucosides; brucein-D showed significant activity against Walker 256 carcinosarcoma in rats; and yatancin, isolated from fruits, possesses antiamoebic activity. Seeds contain also a fatty oil used in the treatment of papilloma. For information on *R. semialata* Murr. *see* *Rhus chinensis* Mill.

B. sumatrana Roxb. *see* **B. javanica** (Linn.) Merrill

BRUGUIERA Lam.

Rhizophoraceae

B. caryophylloides Blume *see*

B. cylindrica (Linn.) Blume

B. conjugata Merrill *see* **B. gymnorhiza** Lam.

B. cylindrica (Linn.) Blume syn.

B. caryophylloides Blume; **B. malabarica** Arn.

Tam.—*Kakandan*.

Bark contains tannin (14.6-19.3%). Poles of wood from which the bark has been removed are used as rafters.

B. eriopetala Hensl. in part *see*

B. gymnorhiza Lam.

B. eriopetala Wight & Arn. *see*

B. sexangula Poir.

B. gymnorhiza Lam. syn. **B. conjugata** Merrill; **B. eriopetala** Hensl. in part

Beng.—*Kankra*; Tel.—*Thuddapouna*; Tam.—*Sigapukokandam*; Oriya—*Kekra*, *rasinia*.

Tanniferous mangrove; bark is mostly used for extraction of tannin, which is inferior to that obtained from Wattle Bark (*Acacia decurrens* Willd.). Percentage of tannin in the solid extract varies from 25 to 65%. Alkaline extract of bark is used for softening water in the boiler, making ion exchange resins, and preservation of fishing-nets. Wood used for rough furniture, posts, beams, door frames, planks and tool-handles. Found suitable also for railway sleepers. Stems and branches are used for thatching mud walls as they are supposed to be immune to white ants. Wood pulp may be used for the manufacture of blotting- and corrugating-papers. Bark used in diarrhoea. Leaves and peeled hypocotyls eaten after boiling in water.

B. malabarica Arn. *see* **B. cylindrica** (Linn.) Blume

BUCHANANIA

B. parviflora Wight & Arn. ex Griff.

Tel.—*Vurada*.

Tanniferous mangrove. Leaves contain tannin (12%) and used for tanning light leathers; also employed as food for commercially important prawns and fishes. Germinating embryos consumed as a vegetable. Wood used for poles, fishing-traps, and fishing-stakes.

B. sexangula Poir. syn. *B. eriopetala* Wight & Arn. ex Arn.; Hensl. in part

Oriya—*Kehra rasinia*

Bark yields tannin (7.2-27.2%). Wood similar to that of *B. gymnorhiza* and used for poles in house construction.

BRUNELLA Linn. *Labiatae*;
Lamiaceae

B. vulgaris Linn.

Expectorant and antispasmodic.

BRUNFELSIA Linn. *Solanaceae*

B. americana Linn.

LADY OF THE NIGHT

Fruits astringent, used as tonic and in diarrhoea and stomach disorders.

B. calycina Benth. var. *macrantha* Raffill syn. *B. grandiflora* Don

Accredited with antipyretic properties. Roots employed as a fish-poison; also used as an antirheumatic.

B. grandiflora Don see *B. calycina* Benth. var. *macrantha* Raffill

B. hopeana Benth. see *B. uniflora* (Pohl) D. Don

B. uniflora (Pohl) D. Don syn. *B. hopeana* Benth.

Dried roots used as an alterative in rheumatism and in syphilis. Flowers yield an essential oil.

BRYONIA Linn.

B. laciniosa Linn. see *Bryonopsis laciniosa* (Linn.) Naud.

BRYONOPSIS Arn. *Cucurbitaceae*

B. laciniosa (Linn.) Naud. syn. *Bryonia laciniosa* Linn.

Paste of the leaves used for boils. Cooked young fruits are consumed as Sajoor, a soup. Herb used as a bitter tonic and febrifuge.

BRYOPHYLLUM Salisb.

Crassulaceae

B. calycinum Salisb. see *B. pinnatum* (Lam.) Kurz

B. pinnatum (Lam.) Kurz syn. *B. calycinum* Salisb.

Hindi—*Zakhm-haiyat*; Beng.—*Koppata*; Guj.—*Ghayamari*; Tel.—*Sima-jamudu*.

Toasted leaves are applied to wounds, bruises, boils, and bites of venomous insects; swelling and discolouration of the affected part are prevented and the healing of injured portions is accelerated. In the form of poultice and powder they are applied to sloughing ulcers.

BUCHANANIA Spreng.

Anacardiaceae

B. angustifolia Roxb. see *B. axillaris* (Desr.) Ramam.

B. axillaris (Desr.) Ramam. syn. *B. angustifolia* Roxb.

BUCHANAN'S MANGO, CUDDAPAH
ALMOND

Hindi—*Piyala*; Tel.—*Pedda sara, sarappappu*; Tam.—*Mudamah, kolamavu, saraparuppu* (seeds); Mal.—*Malamavu*.

BUCHANANIA

Wood similar in structure to *B. lanzan*, but susceptible to insect attack; used for packing-cases. Nuts from the fruits are edible.

B. lanceolata Wight

Kernels eaten. Wood suitable for match-boxes.

B. lanzan Spreng. syn. *B. latifolia* Roxb.

Sans.—*Tapasya-priya*; Hindi—*Piyar, charoli, chironji*; Beng.—*Pival, chironji*; Mar. & Guj.—*Charoli*; Tam.—*Morala*; Tel.—*Sara*; Kan.—*Nurkal*; Mal.—*Munga pera*; Oriya—*Charee*.

ALMONDETTE TREE, CHERONJEE

Seeds eaten; nutritious and palatable, forming a substitute of almonds in confectionery. They yield a fatty oil substituted for olive and almond oils in both confectionery and indigenous medicine; used also for glandular swellings of the neck. Wood used for small beams, cheap furniture, window frames, boxes, match-boxes, and bedsteads. It is resistant to termites. Tree yields a gum suitable for dressing textiles and for tanning; also used in diarrhoea and intercostal pain. Leaves used as fodder.

B. latifolia Roxb. see *B. lanzan* Spreng.

B. platyneura Kurz

Fruits edible.

BUCKLANDIA R. Br.

Hamamelidaceae

B. populnea R. Br. ex Griff.

Beng.—*Pipli*; Khasi Hills—*Dingdah*. Trade—*Pipli*

Wood much used for planking, beams, door and window frames, and general carpentry work; also employed for tea-

chests and is suitable for plywood manufacture. It makes good stained furniture. Bark contains tannin (11%). A very useful tree for afforestation. Recently transferred to the genus *Symingtonia* Van Steenis as *S. populnea* Van Steenis.

BUDDLEJA Linn.

Buddlejaceae

B. asiatica Lour.

WHITE BUTTERFLY BUSH

Hindi—*Neemda*; Assam—*Agia-chita*; Kumaun—*Bhati, dhaula*; Simla—*Bana*.

Roots used in the preparation of a fermented liquor. Flowers eaten.

B. davidii Franch. syn. *B. variabilis* Hemsl.

SUMMER LILAC

Leaves yield glycosides catapol and methyl catapol, which are diuretic. Seeds yield a fatty oil.

B. globosa Hope

HONEY BALL

Aqueous extract of shoots used for stomach ulcers; a decoction of leaves given in dysentery.

B. lindleyana Fort.

Flowers used to stupefy fish.

B. madagascariensis Lam.

MADAGASCAR ORANGE

BALL TREE

Leaves used in bronchitis, cough, and asthma; may also be used as fodder. Flowers yield a dye.

B. variabilis Hemsl. see *B. davidii* Franch.

BULBOSTYLIS Kunth

Cyperaceae

B. barbata (Rottb.) C. B. Clarke
syn. *Scirpus barbatus* Rottb.

Hindi—*Masa*; Tam.—*Mukkuti-korei*; Delhi—*Musadadhi, piazza*.

Herb is boiled in water and brew given for dysentery.

BUNIUUM Linn.

Umbelliferae; Apiaceae

B. persicum (Boiss.) Fedts. syn. *Carum persicum* Boiss.; *C. bulbocastanum* C. B. Clarke in part, non W. Koch

Hindi—*Siah-zirah, kala-zirah*;
Tel.—*Simajilakara*; Tam.—*Shemai-shiragam, pilappu shiragam*;
Kan.—*Shime jeerige*; Kashmir—*Kala-zirah, junjun*; Punjab—*Kala-jira*.

Mericarps used as spice in the same way as those of *Carum carvi* Linn. (Caraway) which are imported under the name *Kala-zira* or *Siah-zira*. These trade names are also applied to the seeds of *Nigella sativa* Linn. Mericarps also used as a carminative.

BUPLEURUM Linn.

Umbelliferae; Apiaceae

B. falcatum Linn.

Herb used as a sudorific and for stomach and liver complaints.

B. jucundum Kurz

Used in liver and stomach complaints.

BURSERA Linn.

Burseraceae

B. delpechiana Poiss. ex Engl. see

B. penicillata (Sesse & Moc. ex DC.) Engl.

B. gummiifera Linn.

TURPENTINE TREE

Resin used in varnishes as a substitute of gum arabic; also employed in mixtures used for mending broken glass and china, and as incense. Employed for painting canoes for preventing attacks by worms. Medicinally considered diaphoretic, diuretic, and purgative; used for dropsy, dysentery, and yellow fever.

B. penicillata (Sesse & Moc. ex DC.) Engl. syn. *B. delpechiana* Poiss. ex Engl.

LINALOE OR LIGNALDE TREE

Source of Mexican Linaloe or Lignaloe Oil, obtained from the epicarp. When the wood is wounded it becomes scented and yields an essential oil. Essential oil from berries and that from the wood are mixed and marketed; used in perfumery and soaps and other cosmetics. Native to Mexico, introduced into India.

B. serrata Wall. ex Colebr. see *Protium serratum* Engl.

B. tomentosa Triana & Planch.

Resin (Tacamasha resin) used in medicine and incenses. Native to Venezuela.

BUTEA Koenig *Papilionaceae;*
Fabaceae

B. frondosa Koenig ex Roxb. see

B. monosperma (Lam.) Kuntze

B. monosperma (Lam.) Kuntze
syn. *B. frondosa* Koenig ex Roxb.

FLAME OF THE FOREST

Sans.—*Palasha*; Hindi—*Dhak, palas*;
Beng. & Mar.—*Palas*;
Guj.—*Khakra*; Tel.—*Moduga*;
Tam.—*Parasa*; Kan.—*Mutthuga*;
Mal.—*Palas in samatha*.

Leaves much used throughout the country for making platters, cups, etc.; dried leaves used as *beedi* wrappers. Young shoots yield a fibre used for ropes.

BUTEA

Root-bark yields a coarse fibre used for cordage and caulking boats. Bark astringent used for piles, tumours and menstrual disorders. Tree yields a gum called Butea gum or Bengal kino which is astringent and used in diarrhoea. Flowers yield a brilliant but very fugitive yellow colouring matter. When the seeds are pounded with lemon juice, they act as a powerful rubefacient and have been successfully used as a cure for a form of herpes called Dhobie's itch. They yield a fatty oil (18%). Wood used mainly for well-curbs and water-scoops; also employed as a cheap board wood and for structural work. Wood pulp is suitable for newsprint manufacture.

B. parviflora Roxb. syn. *Spatholobus roxburghii* Benth.

Hindi—*Maula*, *bando*; Mar.—*Phalsan*; Tel.—*Bodegateega*; Tam.—*Pilacchivalli*, *plashivalli*; Kan.—*Mukkateballi*; Mal.—*Athambuvalli*; Oriya—*Poraso*; Punjab—*Mula*.

Decoction of bark given in dropsy and bowel complaints. Bark yields a fibre used for ropes. Tree exudes a transparent gum. Seeds yield a fatty oil used for cooking and anointing.

B. superba Roxb.

Sans. & Beng.—*Latapalasha*; Hindi—*Palas lata*; Mar.—*Belia palas*; Guj.—*Velkhakar*; Tel.—*Teegamoodugu*.

Tree exudes a gum used in tonics, and poultices. Decoction of shoots considered emollient and sedative, used in piles. Seeds sedative and anthelmintic; yield a fatty oil. Leaves eaten by cattle.

BUTIA Becc. *Palmae*; *Arecaceae*

B. yatay Becc. syn. *Cocos yatay* Mart.

YATAY PALM

Young buds consumed as food. Fruits used as feed for horses, mules and cattle; also used in the preparation of a local brandy. Seeds edible and yield a fatty oil. Leaflets used for manufacturing hats. Introduced into India.

BUXUS Linn. *Buxaceae*

B. papillosa C.K. Schneider

Wood similar to that of *B. wallichiana*, but because of crooked stem mainly used as fuel.

B. sempervirens Linn. (in part) see

B. wallichiana Baill.

B. wallichiana Baill. syn.

B. sempervirens Linn. (in part)

BOXWOOD TREE

Hindi—*Chikri*, *papri*; Kashmir—*Chikri*; Punjab—*Shamshad*.
Trade—Boxwood.

Wood used for musical, mathematical and other precision instruments, boxes, cabinet-work, combs, turnery, toys, and carving. Leaves purgative and diaphoretic, used in rheumatism and syphilis. Tincture of bark employed as a febrifuge. Wood and leaves contain alkaloid buxine which gives them bitter taste.

BYTTNERIA Loefl. *Sterculiaceae*

B. andamanensis Kurz

Bark yields mucilage used for washing hair.

B. aspera Colebr.

Assam—*Tikoni-borua*.

Bark yields mucilage as in *B. andamanensis*, used for washing hair.

B. herbacea Roxb.

Beng.—*Kambraj*; Kol—*Idel sanger*; Santal—*Deku-sindur*.

Pulverized root-stock used on swellings; also used in cholera and diarrhoea in combination with other drugs.

CACALIA Linn. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

C. coccinea Sims see *Emilia*
sgattata DC.

C. quinquelobus (DC.) Kitamura
syn. *Senecio quinquelobus* Hook. f.
& Thoms. ex C. B. Clarke
Seeds used for colic.

CACCINEA Savi *Boraginaceae*
C. glauca Savi

Accredited with tonic, diuretic, and
demulcent properties. It is one of the
drugs sold as *Gaozaban* in the Indian
market. Other plants, such as *Anisomeles*
malabarica R. Br., *A. indica* Kuntze,
Mucrotomia benthamii DC., *Onosma*
bracteatum Wall., and *Trichodesma indi-*
cum R. Br. are also sold as *Gaozaban*.

CADABA Forsk. *Capparidaceae*
C. farinosa Forsk. syn. *C. indica*
Lam.

Hindi—*Kodhab*; Tam.—*Kattagatti*,
vili; Tel.—*Adamorinika*; Mal.—*Kat-*
takatti; Kan.—*Chegaviche*; Bom-
bay—*Habab*; Madras—*Viludi*.

Roots and leaves anthelmintic and
deobstruent; decoction used in uterine
obstructions. An alkaloid present in the
leaves. They are used also as poultice on
sores.

C. indica Lam. see *C. farinosa*
Forsk.

C. trifoliata (Roxb.) Wight & Arn.

Sans.—*Balaya*; Tam.—*Manuduk-*
kurundu, *viluti*; Tel.—*Chekonadi*.

Roots and leaves purgative and antiphlo-
gistic, used for rheumatism.

CAESALPINIA Linn.

Caesalpinaceae

C. bonducella Flem. see *C. crista*
Linn.

C. coriaria (Jacq.) Willd.

DIVI DIVI

Tel.—*Dividivi*; Tam.—*Tividivi*, *inki*
maram; Bombay—*Libidivi*.

Pods rich in tannin (28-41%, dry basis).
Decoction of pods used to stop bleeding
in piles. Wood used for general carpentry
work.

C. crista Linn. syn. *C. bonducella*
Flem.

FEVER NUT, BONDOC NUT

Sans.—*Putikaranja*; Hindi—
Karanju, *kat-karanja*; Beng.—*Nata*;
Mar.—*Gajaga*, *sagargota*; Tam.—
Kazhichikay; Tel.—*Gachcha-kaya*;
Mal.—*Kazanchik-kuru*; Kan.—
Gajagakayi.

Fruits tonic and antipyretic. Seeds yield a
fatty oil, used as a cosmetic and for
discharges from the ear. Leaves and bark
febrifuge, emmenagogue and anthel-
mintic. Seeds employed for colic.

C. digyna Rottl.

TERI PODS

Hindi—*Vakeri-mul*; Beng.—*Umul-*
kuchi; Mar.—*Vakerimula*; Tel.—
Nune-gacca; Oriya—*Gilo*.

Pods rich in tannin (pod-cases 53.8-
59.9%). Roots used in phthisis and
diabetes. Seeds used as cattle feed in
admixture with other feeds.

C. nuga (Linn.) Ait.

Beng.—*Shingri-lota*; Tel.—*Mulu-*
tiga; Mal.—*Kakamullu*.

CAESALPINIA

Roots diuretic and lithontriptic. Powdered leaves used as a uterine tonic after parturition. Pulped fruits and stems are a source of fish-poison.

C. pulcherrima (Linn.) Sw. syn. *Poinciana pulcherrima* Linn.

PEACOCK FLOWER,
BARBADOES PRIDE

Sans.—*Ratnagandhi*; Hindi—*Gulutora*; Beng.—*Krishnachura*; Guj.—*Sandhesharo*; Tel.—*Pamiditangedu*; Tam.—*Mayikonnai*; Mal.—*Settim-undaram*.

Fruits rich in tannins; flowers yield a dye. Infusion of the flowers used as a pectoral and febrifuge; bark as an abortifacient. Leaves purgative, tonic, and emmenagogue. Pods and leaves used as a substitute for senna (*Cassia angustifolia* Vahl).

C. sappan Linn.

Sans.—*Pattaranjaka*; Hindi & Beng.—*Bakam*, *patang*; Mar.—*Patang*; Tam.—*Patungam*; Tel.—*Bakamu*; Kan.—*Pattanga*; Mal.—*Sappannam*.

Pods and bark contain tannin (c 40% in the pericarp); wood yields a reddish dye. Wood useful for inlaying work, its decoction provides relief in mild cases of dysentery and diarrhoea. Leaves contain an essential oil.

C. sepiaria Roxb.

Bark used for tanning. Root purgative.

CAILLIEA Linn. *Araceae*

C. cinerea Macb. syn. *Dichrosetachys cinerea* Wight & Arn.

Hindi—*Vurtuli*; Mar.—*Segum-kati*; Tel.—*Veltura*; Tam.—*Vidattalai*; Kan.—*Odatore*.

Root used in rheumatism. Tender shoots are bruised and used in ophthalmia.

Wood used for cog-wheels, walking-sticks and tent-pegs; bark yields a fibre; leaves used as fodder.

CAJANUS DC. *Papilionaceae*;
Fabaceae

C. cajan (Linn.) Millsp. syn. *C. indicus* Spreng.

RED GRAM, PIGEON PEA,
CONGO PEA

Sans.—*Adhaki*, *tuvari*, *tuvarika*; Hindi, Beng. & Mar.—*Arhar*, *tur*, *tuver*; Tel.—*Kandulu*; Kan.—*Togare*; Mal.—*Thuvara*; Tam.—*Thovaray*.

Extensively eaten as a dal, rich in proteins. Contains two globulins: cajanin and concajanin. Widely cultivated as a pulse crop. Leaves used in Madagascar (Malagasy) for rearing silkworms. Green pods used as a vegetable. Husk, a useful fodder. Green leaves and tops used as fodder, also as green manure.

C. indicus Spreng. see *C. cajan* (Linn.) Millsp.

CALAMINTHA Mill. *Labiatae*;
Lamiaceae

C. clinopodium Benth.

Astringent, carminative, and a cardiac tonic

C. graveolens Benth.

Seeds imported; stimulating and aphrodisiac.

C. umbrosa Fisch. & Mey.

Sans.—*Karidorna*; Mal.—*Karimthumba*.

Leaves yield an essential oil, used indirectly in perfumery. Roots camphoraceous.

CALAMUS Linn. *Palmae*; *Areaceae*

C. acanthospathus Griff.

Nepal—*Gouri bet*; Lepcha—*Rhu*.

Source of a cane used for wicker-work, baskets, and other types of containers; also employed for furniture frames, walking-and polo-sticks, and umbrella-handles. Because of their strength, canes are also employed as substitutes for ropes and cables for suspension bridges.

C. andamanicus Kurz

Source of a cane of commercial importance, used mainly for baskets and wicker-work.

C. caesius Blume

Source of a cane of commercial importance; a thin cane used for furniture; valuable also for basketry.

C. erectus Roxb.

Seeds used as a substitute for betel nuts.

C. extensus Roxb.

Seeds used as a substitute of betel nuts. Because of their strength, pliability, and length canes are used as substitutes for ropes and cables in suspension bridges.

C. flagellum Griff.

Assam—*Nagagola bet*; Bombay—*Nag bet*.

Used for ribs in basketry and wicker-work.

C. grandis Kurz, non Griff. *see* *Daemonorops kurzianus* Hook. f.

C. guruba Buch.-Ham. ex Kunth
Orissa—*Kanta bet*.

A slender palm used in basketry and furniture trade.

C. jenkinsianus Griff. *see* *Daemonorops jenkinsianus* Mart.

C. latifolius Roxb.

Beng.—*Karak bet*; Lepcha—*Ruabu*.
Used for the same purposes as *C. acanthospathus*.

C. manan Miq.

Used for furniture frames, ribs of baskets, and walking-and polo-sticks.

C. ornatus Blume ex Schult. f.

Used for the same purposes as *C. manan*.

C. pseudorivalis Becc.

A cane specially used for ammunition boxes.

C. pseudo-tenuis Becc.

Kan.—*Betta*.

Source of a cane of commercial importance.

C. rheedei Griff.

Dried seeds powdered and applied to ulcers

C. rotang Linn.

Sans.—*Vetra*; Hindi & Beng.—*Chachi bet*; Tam.—*Perambu*; Tel.—*Pemu*.

The stems can be split easily and favoured in furniture trade; also employed in basketry and wicker-work. Young tender shoots used as a vegetable.

C. scipionum Lour.

Source of a comparatively thick cane with 1.2 m long internodes, used for high grade walking-sticks.

C. tenuis Roxb.

Hindi—*Bet*; Beng.—*Bhandari bet*; Assam—*Jatee bet*.

Used for the same purposes as *C. rotang* and *C. acanthospathus*.

C. thwaitesii Becc.

Mal.—*Valla, chural*; Kan.—*Jeddu betta*.

CALAMUS

A useful cane found in the Western Ghats.

C. travancoricus Bedd. ex Hook. f.

Kan.—*Nayibetta*; Mal.—*Cheruch-ural*, *kattuchural*.

Tender leaves used in dyspepsia and biliousness and as an anthelmintic.

C. viminalis Willd. var. **fasciculatus** Becc.

Hindi & Beng.—*Bara bet*; Tam. & Mal.—*Perambu*; Tel.—*Pemu*.

A cane used for furniture frames, walking- and polo-sticks and umbrella-handles.

CALANTHE R. Br. *Orchidaceae*

C. veratrifolia (Willd.) R. Br.

Flowers and leaves contain indican, which on hydrolysis yields indigo blue.

CALENDULA Linn. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

C. officinalis Linn.

POT MARIGOLD

Punjab—*Zergul*.

Diaphoretic, diuretic, and stimulant. Capitula used as an adulterant of saffron; contain calendulin.

CALLA Linn.

C. aromatica Roxb. *see* *Homalomena aromatica* Schott

C. clayprata Roxb. *see* *Schismatoglottis calyprata* (Roxb.) Zoll. & Moritzi

C. rubescens Roxb. *see* *Homalomena rubescens* Kunth

CALLICARPA Linn. *Verbenaceae*

C. arborea Roxb.

Assam—*Khoja*.

Wood used as fuel and for charcoal-mak-

ing. Decoction of bark applied to cutaneous ailments.

C. cana Linn. *see* *C. candicans* (Burm. f.) Hochr.

C. candicans (Burm. f.) Hochr. syn. *C. cana* Linn.

Leaves used as a fish-poison; also employed for abdominal troubles.

C. lanata Linn. *see* *C. tomentosa* (Linn.) Murr.

C. longifolia Lam.

Khasi Hills—*Dieng-soh-kait-lang*.

Leaves used as a fish-poison. Their decoction prescribed for colic and as a febrifuge; roots used to stop diarrhoea.

C. macrophylla Vahl

Hindi—*Daya*; Beng.—*Mathara*, *mattraiya*.

Roots yield an aromatic oil used in stomach disorders; leaves warmed and applied to rheumatic joints.

C. tomentosa (Linn.) Murr. syn. *C. lanata* Linn.

Hindi—*Bastra*; Beng.—*Massandari*; Mar.—*Aisar*; Tam.—*Verrilaippattai*, *yettilaippattai*; Mal.—*Nallapompil*; Kan.—*Ardri*.

Wood suitable for carving. Decoction of the bark used for skin troubles, hepatic obstructions, and fever. Leaves, boiled in milk, are used as a wash for aphthae of the mouth.

CALLIGONUM Linn.

Polygonaceae

C. polygonoides Linn.

Punjab—*Phog*, *phogalli*, *phok*, *tirni*.

Decoction of root, mixed with catechu, is used for sore gums and as a gargle. Flowers used as food in times of scarcity.

CALOPHYLLUM

CALLISTEMON R. Br. *Myrtaceae*

C. lanceolatus DC.

BOTTLE BRUSH

Introduced from Australia. Leaves yield an essential oil.

C. viminalis (Soland.) Cheel

BOTTLE BRUSH

Introduced from Australia. Yields an essential oil.

CALLISTEPHUS Cass. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

C. chinensis Nees syn. *C. hortensis* Cass.

CHINA-ASTER

Flowers yield callistephin and asterin.

C. hortensis Cass. *see C. chinensis* Nees

CALLITRIS Vent. *Pinaceae*

C. cupressiformis Vent. syn.

C. rhomboidea R. Br.

Tam.—*Candiracu*.

Used for hedges. Wood used as fuel.

C. rhomboidea R. Br. *see*

C. cupressiformis Vent.

CALONYCTION Choisy

C. aculeatum House *see Ipomoea alba* Linn.

C. bona-nox Bojer *see Ipomoea alba* Linn.

C. muricatum Don *see Ipomoea muricata* (Linn.) Jacq.

C. speciosum Choisy *see Ipomoea alba* Linn.

CALLOPHYLLUM Linn.

Guttiferae; *Clusiaceae*

C. apetalum Willd. syn.

C. wightianum T. Anders.

POONSPAR OF TRAVANCORE

Mal.—*Bobbi*; Guj.—*Sarpuna*;

Tam.—*Sirubinnai*; Kan.—*Irai*;

Mal.—*Cherupinnai*.

A strong constructional timber, also used for boats and oil mills. Seeds yield a fixed oil.

C. elatum Bedd. syn. *C. tomentosum* T. Anders. in part, non Wight

POONSPAR TREE

Mar.—*Nagani*; Tam.—*Kattupinnai*,

pongu, purnapamorom; Kan.—*Kuve*,

bobbi; Mal.—*Kattupunna, malam-*

punna, punnappai; Bombay—*Pun*;

Travancore—*Viri*. Trade—

Poonspar.

Wood used for ceiling boards, rafters, planking, cheap furniture, masts and spars; also used for chests, mathematical instruments, and general construction work. Much used in southern India for boat-building. Seeds yield a fatty oil used as an illuminant.

C. inophyllum Linn.

ALEXANDRIAN LAUREL

Sans.—*Nagachampa, punnaga*;

Hindi & Beng.—*Sultanachampa*;

Mar.—*Undi, surangi*; Tel.—*Pouna*;

Tam.—*Punnai, pinnay*; Kan.—

Yuma, honne; Mal.—*Punna*;

Oriya—*Poonang*. Trade—Poon.

Wood used for posts, beams, furniture, and cooperage; also employed for keels and pulley blocks in ships. Seeds yield a fixed oil, known as Domba, Laurel nut, Dillo, Pinnay, and Poonseed Oil, used for soap making and as an illuminant; applied externally in rheumatism and skin affections. Since the expressed oil

CALOPHYLLUM

contains 10-30% resins, it may be useful as varnish. Mixed with resin of *Vateria indica* Linn. the oil is used for caulking boats. Bark contains tannin (11.9%). Pounded bark is applied in orchites, and its juice used as a purgative. A decoction of it employed for indolent ulcers. Tree yields a resin which is emetic and purgative. Leaves poisonous to fish.

C. polyanthum Wall.

Bengal—*Kandeb*; Nepal—*Kironli*; Assam—*Dieng-la-kuru*.

Wood is hard, strong, elastic, durable, resistant to white ants. Good constructional timber used for house posts, beams, and rafters; also for dugouts, masts, spars, and helms.

C. soulattri Burm. f. syn. *C. spectabile* Willd.

NICOBAR CANOE TREE

Hindi—*Lalchuni*; Andamans—*Dakartalada*.

Wood strong and elastic, works to a good finish. Used for masts and spars and considered eminently suitable for planing, rafters, boxes, joinery work and probably plywood.

C. spectabile Willd. see

C. soulattri Burm. f.

C. tomentosum T. Anders. in part, non Wight see *C. elatum* Bedd.

C. walkeri Wight

Wood useful for beams, rafters, posts, deer frames, and ornamental panneling. Seeds yield a fatty oil used as an illuminant.

C. wightianum T. Anders. see

C. apetalum Willd.

CALOPOGONIUM Desv.

Papilionaceae; *Fabaceae*

C. mucunoides Desv.

Yields, after about six months, sixty tons of green manure per hectare. Seeds yield a fatty oil.

CALOTROPIS R. Br.

Asclepiadaceae

C. gigantea (Linn.) R. Br. ex Ait.

Sans.—*Arka*, *mandara*; Hindi—*Ak*; Beng.—*Akanda*; Mar.—*Rui*; Guj.—*Akado*; Tel.—*Jilledu*; Tam.—*Arkam*; Kan.—*Arkagida*; Mal.—*Erikku*.

Bark yields a fibre which is white, silky, strong and durable, used for fishing-nets and lines, bow strings, and twine. Seeds yield a fixed oil. The floss from the seeds used for stuffing mattresses, pillows, etc. Root bark said to be similar to ipecac in action. Leaves are rubbed on the skin of elephants for treatment of kesarayer disease.

C. procera (Ait.) R. Br

Sans.—*Alarka*; Hindi—*Akada*; Mar.—*Mandara*; Tam.—*Vellerukkku*.

Stem yields a fibre similar to that from *C. gigantea*. Fibre durable under water. Floss also is similar to that of *C. gigantea*, but shorter and finer. Root-bark used for leprosy. Wood yields gunpowder charcoal.

CALPICARPUM G. Don

C. albiflorum Teijsm. & Binn. see *Kopsia albiflora* Boerl.

CALTHA Linn. *Ranunculaceae*

C. palustris Linn.

Punjab—*Mumiri*.

Considered poisonous. Roots contain helleborin and veratrin. Flower buds are kept in vinegar and used as capers.

CANANGA

CALYCOPTERIS Lam.

Combretaceae

C. floribunda Lam.

Sans.—*Shvetadhataki*; Hindi—*Kokaray*; Mar.—*Ukshi*; Tel.—*Adivijama*, *bandimurugudu*, *murugudutige*, *kalikatiga*; Tam.—*Min-nargodi*; Oriya—*Kukundia*, *dhonoti*; Mysore—*Marasadaboli*; M.P.—*Kohranj*; Bombay—*Ukshi*.

Leaves astringent, laxative and anthelmintic, used in colic and applied to ulcers. In Cambodia (Kampuchea), twigs and leaves considered tonic and depurative.

CAMELLIA Linn.

Theaceae

C. drupifera Dyer, non Lour. *see*
C. kissi Wall.

C. japonica Linn.

GARDEN CAMELLIA

Leaves used as a substitute for tea. Seeds yield a fatty oil used as a lubricant for watches, and better grades as hair oil (Tsubaki Oil).

C. kissi Wall. *syn. C. drupifera*
Dyer, non Lour.

LET-PET TEA OF BURMA

Nepal—*Kissi*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-tyrnem-bhai*.

Leaves used as a substitute for tea. Seeds yield a non-drying oil with properties similar to those of the oil obtained from *C. sasanqua* seeds. Oil cake used to stupefy fish.

C. sasanqua Thunb.

The seeds yield an oil (c 58%) which is used as a lubricant, as a textile oil by the silk industry, for soap-making and, after refining, for edible purposes. Seed cake utilized in the manufacture of worm killers.

C. sinensis (Linn.) O. Kuntze *syn.*
C. thea Link; *C. theifera* Griff.

TEA PLANT

Hindi, Beng. & Mar.—*Cha*, *chai*; Tam.—*Thayili*; Tel.—*Theyaku*.
Cured leaves used as a beverage all over the world. They act as a stimulant due to the presence of caffeine. Tea is considered astringent, stimulant, diuretic, and nerve infusion of tea is astringent and used in conjunctivitis. Fresh tea leaves yield a volatile oil, and seeds a non-drying fatty oil. Green tea is prepared by treating the fresh leaves; withering and fermentation of leaves are avoided. Oolong tea, Let-pet tea or Leppet tea, La tea, and Brick tea are some of the well-known tea types.

C. thea Link *see C. sinensis* (Linn.)
O. Kuntze

C. theifera Griff. *see C. sinensis*
(Linn.) O. Kuntze

CAMPSIS Lour. *Bignoniaceae*

C. grandiflora (Thunb.) K. Schum.
syn. Tecoma grandiflora Loisel.
Flowers used in diabetes.

C. radicans (Linn.) Seem. *syn.*
Tecoma radicans Juss. ex Spreng.

TRUMPET VINE

Root used to induce sweating and for healing wounds.

CANANGA Hook. f. & Thoms. *Annonaceae*

C. odorata (Lam.) Hook. f. &
Thoms. *syn. Canangium odoratum*
Baill.

YLANG-YLANG TREE

Tam.—*Karumugai*; Tel.—*Chettu sampangi*; Kan.—*Apurvachampaka*.
Flowers yield an essential oil known as Ylang-Ylang oil much valued in

CANANGA

perfumery. Wood is suitable for packing-cases, household implements and posts.

CANANGIUM Baill.

C. odoratum Baill. *see* *Cananga odorata* (Lam.) Hook. f. & Thoms.

CANARIUM Linn. *Burseraceae*

C. bengalense Roxb.

Assam & Sylhet—*Nerebi*, *dhuna*; Lepcha—*Narockpa*.

Source of a resin, used as incense. Wood does not warp and can be used for planks, shingles, and tea-boxes.

C. commune Linn.

JAVA ALMOND TREE,
KENARI-NUT TREE

Hindi—*Jangli badam*; Kan.—*Kagli mara*, *java badami*.

Seeds edible, also yield an edible oil. Source of Manila Elemi, a resin used as an incense, and as a fixative in perfumery industry, and for varnishes; the oil derived from the resin is also employed in the varnish industry and for soaps and cosmetics.

C. euphyllum Kurz

ANDAMAN CANARY TREE

Andamans—*Dhup*. Trade—*Dhup*.

Wood suitable for glider structures and general carpentry work. Unstained clear polished timber has a good appearance and can be used as a substitute for the common classes of mahogany. Used for cabinets, billiard tables, internal fittings in ships and other decorative work; very suitable for the manufacture of match-boxes.

C. resiniferum Brace ex King

Wood useful for oars and canoes. Yields a resin used as incense.

C. sikkimense King

Beng. & Nepal—*Gogul dhup*; Bhutan—*Pah*; Lepcha—*Narockpa*.

Wood suitable for making tea-boxes and for shingles. Source of an aromatic resin used as incense.

C. strictum Roxb.

BLACK DAMMAR TREE

Hindi, Beng. & Guj.—*Kala dammar*; Mar.—*Dhup*, *raldhup*; Tel.—*Nalla rojanamu*; Tam.—*Karapu kongiliam*, *karinkunthirikam*; Kan.—*Halemaddu*; Mal.—*Karuttukungiliyam*; Coorg—*Tendalake*, *doopamara*; Travancore—*Pantappayan*. Trade—Black *Dhup*, Indian White Mahogany.

Yields a resin known as Black Dammar or Atriba resin, used in the manufacture of varnishes and as a substitute for Burgundy pitch in plasters. Wood has a good glue holding capacity and plywood tea-boxes made from it proved to be among the strongest.

C. zeylanicum Blume

Tam.—*Pakklipal*.

Wood used for packing-cases. Yields a resin.

CANAVALIA DC. *Papilionaceae*;
Fabaceae

C. ensiformis Baker, non DC. *see*

C. gladiata (Jacq.) DC.

C. ensiformis (Linn.) DC.

JACK BEAN, HORSE BEAN

Hindi—*Bara sem*, *sufed kadsumbal*; Beng.—*Makhan shim*; Mar.—*Pandhri abai*; Tam.—*Vellai tambattai*; Tel.—*Vella tamma*.

Cultivated for forage and green manure. Very young pods eaten as snap-beans.

CANTHARELLUS

C. gladiata (Jacq.) DC. syn.
C. ensiformis Baker, non DC.

SWORD BEAN

Hindi—*Bara sem, lal kadsumbal*;
Beng.—*Makhan shim*; Mar.—*Abai*;
Tam.—*Segapu thambattai*; Tel.—*Yerra tamma*; Kan.—*Shembi avare, tumbekai*.

Green pods and beans extensively used as a vegetable.

C. maritima (Aubl.) Thou. syn.
C. obtusifolia auct., non DC. nec.
Prain; *C. rosea* DC.

Useful as a sand binder.

C. obtusifolia auct., non DC. nec.
Prain see *C. maritima* (Aubl.)
Thou.

C. rosea DC. see *C. maritima*
(Aubl.) Thou.

CANNA Linn. *Cannaceae*

C. edulis Ker-Gawl.

QUEENSLAND OR PURPLE ARROWROOT, TOUS LES MOIS

Source of Canna starch which is easily digestible and used as a food for children and invalids. True arrowroot, however, is obtained from *Maranta arundinacea* Linn.

C. indica Linn. see *C. orientalis*
Rosc.

—var. *orientalis* Rosc. see *C. orientalis*
Rosc.

C. orientalis Rosc. syn. *C. indica*
Linn. var. *orientalis* Rosc. (including
C. indica Linn. of Watt).

INDIAN SHOT

Sans.—*Devakili, krishnatamara, sarvajaya*;
Hindi—*Sabbajaya, sarvajjaya*;
Beng.—*Sarbijaya*;
Mar.—*Devakeli*; Kan.—*Hudingana, kalahu*;
Tam.—*Kalvalai, puvalai*;

Tel.—*Krishnatamara*; Mal.—*Kat-tuvala*.

Roots diaphoretic and diuretic. Yield a fibre which can be used as a substitute for jute in the manufacture of rope twine and sack cloth.

CANNABIS Linn. *Cannabinaceae*

C. sativa Linn.

TRUE HEMP, SOFT HEMP, MARIJUANA, MARIHUANA

Sans.—*Bhanga, vijaya*; Hindi,
Beng. & Guj.—*Bhang, ganja, charas, siddhi, jia*; Tel.—*Ganzai*.

Source of hemp fibre, and also of narcotics *Bhang, Ganja*, and *Charas*. Dried flowering tops of female plants used as a sedative, analgesic, and narcotic; contain 15-20% of resin, cannabin and an essential oil. Seeds are source of Hemp Seed Oil, used in paints, varnishes, and soaps. *Bhang* consists of the dried leaves; *Ganja* of the dried flowering and/or fruiting tops of female plants from which no resin has been removed; and *Charas* consists of the resinous exudation collected from the leaves; resinous secretion appears shortly before the formation of flowers.

CANSCORA Lam. *Gentianaceae*

C. decussata Schult.

Sans.—*Sankhapushpi, dandotpala*.
Hindi—*Sankhaphuli*; Beng.—*Dankuni*;
Mar.—*Sankhvel*.

Fresh juice prescribed in insanity, epilepsy, and nervous debility.

C. diffusa (Vahl) R. Br.

Used as a substitute of *C. decussata*.

CANTHARELLUS Adans. ex Fr.
Agaricaceae

C. cibarius Fr.

CHANTERELLI

CANTHARELLUS

Punjab—*Dhingri*; Santal—*Simot*.
Fruit body cut into pieces and cooked fresh or dried; relished because of its cartilaginous tissue. Considered unwholesome.

CANTHIUM Lam. *Rubiaceae*

C. dicoccum (Gaertn.) Merrill syn.
C. didymum Roxb.; *Plectronia didyma* Kurz

Mar.—*Arsul*; Tel.—*Nalla balasu*;
Tam.—*Imburuttan*; Kan.—*Hattera-nike*;
Santal—*Garbhagoja*.

Wood used for agricultural implements, combs, toys, posts, and rafters. Bark employed as a febrifuge and applied externally to fractures.

C. didymum Roxb. see *C. dicoccum* (Gaertn.) Merrill

C. parviflorum Lam.

Mar.—*Kirma*, *kadbar*; Tel.—*Balusu*;
Tam.—*Karai*.

Fruits and leaves edible. Root anthelmintic. Stem yields a fibre. Wood hard, suitable for turning.

C. umbellatum Wight

Wood hard and close-grained, used for walking-sticks and agricultural implements. Fruits edible.

CAPPARIS Linn. *Capparidaceae*

C. aphylla Roth see *C. decidua* Edgew.

C. brevispina DC. syn. *C. zeylanica* Hook. f. & Thoms., non Linn.
Fruits pickled.

C. decidua Edgew. syn. *C. aphylla* Roth

Sans.—*Karira*, *gudhapatra*; Hindi—*Kurrel*, *karer*; Mar. & Guj.—*Ker*;
Tel.—*Kariramu*; Tam.—*Sengam*;

Kan.—*Chippuri*; Punjab—*Karil, delha* (fruit).

Flower buds used as a pot-herb. Fruit edible, commonly pickled; useful in biliousness and cardiac troubles. Bark diaphoretic, alexiteric, used in cough and asthma. Wood moderately hard and heavy, used for knees of boats, axles of cart-wheels, and tool-handles.

C. grandis Linn.

Mar.—*Kauntel*; Guj.—*Dhuti*; Tel.—*Oridonda*;
Tam.—*Nakkulinjan*;
Kan.—*Revapi*; Mal.—*Waghutty*.

Wood moderately hard and heavy, suitable for turning, also used for ploughshares and rafters. Infusion of bark and leaves given for swellings and eruptions. Seeds yield a fatty oil used as an illuminant.

C. heyneana Wall.

Flowers laxative. Leaves used in rheumatism.

C. horrida Linn. f. see *C. zeylanica* Linn.

C. micracantha DC.

Roots diuretic. Leaves and fruits used for poulticing swellings. Ripe fruits edible, but raw fruits are not safe.

C. sepiaria Linn.

Accredited with febrifugal and tonic properties; also found useful for skin troubles.

C. spinosa Linn.

CAPER BUSH

Hindi—*Kabra*; Tel.—*Kokilakshamu*;
Kan.—*Mullukattari*;
Punjab—*Kaur, barar*.

European capers are its pickled flower buds, considered useful in scurvy. Bark accredited with diuretic, expectorant, and tonic properties, used in affections of

CARALLIA

liver, rheumatism, tubercular glands, and paralysis. Seeds yield 34-36% of a pale-yellow fatty oil.

C. zeylanica Hook. f. & Thoms., non Linn. see *C. brevispina* DC.

C. zeylanica Linn. syn. *C. horrida* Linn. f.

Sans.—*Karambha*; Hindi—*Ardanda*; Beng.—*Kalokera*; Mar.—*Govindi*; Tel.—*Adonda*; Tam.—*Adondai*; Kan.—*Tottulla*; Punjab—*His, karvila*.

Fruits pickled. Root-bark sedative and stomachic, used in cholera.

CAPSELLA Medic.

Cruciferae; *Brassicaceae*

C. bursa-pastoris (Linn.) Moench

SHEPHERD'S PURSE

Used in Chinese medicine for ailments of the eyes, also for dysentery. Herba Bursae Pastoris was used as diuretic, febrifuge, and haemostatic. Contains an alkaloid bursin. The seeds yield a fatty oil (35%).

CAPSICUM Linn. *Solanaceae*

C. annuum Linn. var. *acuminatum* Fingh.

Hindi—*Lalmirch*, *gachmarich*; Beng.—*Lankamorich*, *lalmorich*; Tel.—*Mirapa kaya*; Tam.—*Milagay*; Kan.—*Mensina kai*; Mal.—*Mulaku*.

Fruits carminative, extensively used as a spice. Capsicum preparations are used as counter-irritants in lumbago, neuralgia and rheumatism. Pungent principle is capsaicin (Oleoresina Capsici).

C. frutescens Linn. syn. *C. minimum* Roxb.

BIRD CHILLI

Rich in capsaicin. Source of Cayenne pepper. Used as a carminative and rubefacient. Also employed in hot sauces and preparation of Mandram, a stomachic preparation. Cayenne pepper is made from finely ground fruits mixed with salt (25%).

C. minimum Roxb. see

C. frutescens Linn.

CARAGANA Lam.

Papilionaceae; *Fabaceae*

C. ambigua Stocks

Used as fodder for goats, sheep, and camels. Flowers eaten either raw or cooked.

C. brevispinia Benth. ex Royle

Used as fodder for goats, sheep, and camels.

C. pygmaea DC.

Used as fodder for goats, sheep, and camels. Also used as fuel.

C. ulicina Stocks

Used as fodder for goats, sheep, and camels.

CARALLIA Roxb.

Rhizophoraceae

C. brachiata (Lour.) Merrill syn.

C. integerrima DC.

Beng.—*Kierpa*; Mar.—*Panasi, punschi*; Tel.—*Karalli*; Kan.—*Andipunaru*; Mal.—*Varanga*; Assam—*Kanthequera*; Andamans—*Maniawya*. Trade—Carallia wood.

Timber fairly durable, taking a high polish; used for house-building, furniture, cabinet and other ornamental work, and agricultural implements. Fruits edible; leaves used for the preparation of a tea-like beverage; seeds yield an edible oil.

CARALLIA

- C. integerrima* DC. *see*
C. brachiata (Lour.) Merrill

CARALLUMA R. Br. *Asclepiadaceae*

- C. adscendens* R. Br.
Used as a vegetable.
C. attenuata Wight
Used as a vegetable.
C. edulis Benth.
Used as a vegetable; also said to be useful in blood diseases.
C. fimbriata Wall.
Used as a vegetable.
C. indica N.E.Br.
Used as a vegetable.

CARAPA Aubl. *Meliaceae*

- C. granatum* (Koenig) Alston syn. *Xylocarpus granatum* Koenig;
C. obovata Blume; *C. moluccensis* W. P. Hiern, non Lam.

PUZZLE FRUIT TREE

Hindi—*Pussur*; Beng.—*Pussur*, *dhundul*; Tam.—*Kandalangay*.

Wood used for boats, house posts, furniture and spokes of cart-wheels; also suitable for inferior grade pencils. Bark astringent used for dysentery, diarrhoea and other abdominal troubles. It is used also for tanning and toughening fishing-nets.

- C. moluccensis* Lam. syn.
Xylocarpus moluccensis (Lam.) Roem.

Used for the same purposes as *C. granatum*, an Andaman species, not found along the Indian coast.

- var. *gangetica* Prain syn.
Xylocarpus gangeticus Prain

Mature bark contains 20-30% tannin. Wood is of rich red colour, suitable for boats, tool-handles and spokes of the wheels; also suitable for preparing tannin extract which can be used as a substitute for quebracho.

- C. moluccensis* W.P. Hiern, non Lam. *see* *C. granatum* (Koenig) Alston
C. obovata Blume *see* *C. granatum* (Koenig) Alston

CARDAMINE Linn. *Cruciferae*; *Brassicaceae*

- C. hirsuta* Linn. var. *sylvatica* Hook. f. & T. Anders.

BITTER CRESS

Leaves and flowers used in salads. Contains an essential oil.

- C. impatiens* Linn.
Stimulant and diuretic.

- C. pratensis* Linn.
Considered stimulant, diuretic, and diaphoretic and used for epilepsy and other nervous affections. Leaves pungent and antiscorbutic. Seeds contain a fatty oil similar to mustard oil.

CARDANTHERA Buch.-Ham. *Acanthaceae*

- C. uliginosa* (Nees) Buch.-Ham.
Leaf juice prescribed in blood diseases.

CARDARIA Desv. *Cruciferae*; *Brassicaceae*

- C. draba* (Linn.) Desv. syn.
Lepidium draba Linn.
Considered to possess antiscorbutic properties. Used as fodder. Seeds contain a fixed as well as a volatile oil.

CARICA

CARDIOPTERIS Wall.

Cardiopteridaceae

C. lobata Wall.

Fronds used as a vegetable.

CARDIOSPERMUM Linn.

Sapindaceae

C. halicacabum Linn.

BALLOON VINE HEARTSEED

Sans.—*Karnasphota*; Hindi—*Kanphuti*; Beng.—*Lataphatkari*, *sibjhul*; Guj.—*Karolio*; Mar.—*Kapal-phodi*; Tel.—*Buddakakara*; Tam.—*Mudukottan*.

Roots diuretic, diaphoretic, emetic emmenagogue and laxative; used for rheumatism, lumbago, and nervous diseases; however, herb was not found effective in chronic rheumatism. Leaves rubefacient, used as poultice in rheumatism.

CARDUUS Linn.

Compositae; Asteraceae

C. heteromallus D. Don *see*
Saussurea heteromalla (D. Don)
Raizada & Saxena

C. nutans Linn. MUSK THISTLE

Kashmir—*Gulibadaward*.

Flowers considered a febrifuge. A good camel fodder. Seeds yield a fixed oil. Thick pith edible.

CARDWELLIA F. Muell.

Proteaceae

C. sublimis F. Muell.

SILKY OAK

The name silky oak also used for *Grevillea robusta* A. Cunn. A fine cabinet wood known in USA as Lacewood.

CAREX Linn.

Cyperaceae

C. baccans Nees

May be used as fodder, though the foliage is harsh.

CAREYA Roxb. *Lecythidaceae*

C. arborea Roxb.

KUMBI

Sans.—*Kumbhi*; Hindi & Beng.—*Kumbi*; Mar.—*Kumbia*; Guj.—*Kumbi*; Tel.—*Araya*, *duddippa*; Tam.—*Ayma*; Kan.—*Kaval*, *doddala*; Mal.—*Alam*, *pelu*.

Timber used for agricultural implements, cabinets, gun-stocks, house posts and planks; being flexible also used for hoops. Bark successfully used in ordnance depots for fuses as a substitute for English beech; it can also be used for cordage and paper-making.

CARICA Linn.

Caricaceae

C. candamarcensis Hook. f.

MOUNTAIN PAPAYA

Tel.—*Kondapapaya*.

Fruits can be stewed and made into jams and preserves. Recommended in dyspepsia.

C. papaya Linn.

PAPAYA, PAPAWE TREE

Hindi—*Papaya*, *papeeta*; Beng.—*Pappaiya*, *papeya*; Mar.—*Papaya*; Guj.—*Papayi*; Tam.—*Pappali*, *pappayi*; Tel.—*Boppayi*; Kan.—*Parangi-mara*.

Unripe fruits used as a vegetable, mature ones are eaten and also employed in the preparation of candies, marmalades, and soft drinks. Source of vitamins and papain. Fruit pulp sometimes used as an ingredient in face creams and hair shampoos. Milky juice of unripe fruits used as a cosmetic to remove freckles and other blemishes from the skin; anthelmintic

CARICA

particularly effective for lumbrici. Desiccated latex, a digestant, is of commercial importance. Plant yields a blood anticoagulant. Leaves yield an alkaloid carpaine. Seeds yield a fatty oil.

C. quercifolia Benth. & Hook.

Fruits contain papain; its percentage is greater than in the fruit of *C. papaya*. Fruits are eaten either candied or as preserves.

CARISSA Linn. *Apocynaceae*

C. carandas Linn.

KARAUNDA

Sans.—*Karamarda*, *avighna*;
Hindi—*Karaunda*; Beng.—
Karamcha; Mar.—*Karavanda*;
Guj.—*Karamarda*; Tel.—*Vaka*;
Tam.—*Kalakkay*; Kan.—*Karekayi*.

Ripe fruits sweet and edible, particularly suitable for tarts, puddings, and jellies; unripe ones pickled. Root stomachic and anthelmintic. Decoction of leaves given in remittent fevers. Wood used for making spoons and combs. Because of the thorny nature, the tree is planted for fences; also tusser silk worms feed on it.

C. grandiflora A. DC.

Half-ripe fruits made into jelly; ripe one used for pies.

C. inermis Vahl syn.

C. macrophylla Wall.

Fruits edible, larger than those of *C. carandas* and of better quality.

C. macrophylla Wall. see

C. inermis Vahl

C. spinarum Linn.

Sans.—*Karamadika*; Hindi—
Karaunda; Tel.—*Kalivi*; Tam.—
Chiru, *kila*; Oriya—*Anka*, *kol*;
Punjab—*Gan*; Kashmir—
Garaunda.

Fruits edible. Leaves rich in tannin (9-15%). Roots purgative. Wood used for

making combs, spoons, and other such articles. Shrub widely used for fences.

CARLUDOVICA Ruiz & Pav.

Cyclanthaceae

C. palmata Ruiz & Pav.

PANAMA HAT PLANT

Leaves used in the manufacture of Panama hats; hats of superior quality are plaited from a single leaf without any joinings. Coarser material, unsuitable for hats, used for making mats, baskets, and other fancy articles. Petioles are made into brooms.

CARMONA Cav. *Ehretiaceae*

C. microphylla (Lam.) G. Don syn. *Ehretia microphylla* Lam.; *E. buxifolia* Roxb.

Hindi & Mar.—*Pala*; Tel.—
Bapanaburi, *pitta*, *pisniki*, *barranki*,
huri, *piccaka*; Tam.—*Kuruvingi*,
kattuvettilai; Kan.—*Bute*,
ennebutige; Oriya—*Kujapponno*,
ponnomari.

Fresh root used as an antidote to vegetable poisoning. Decoction of leaves used for cough and stomach troubles.

CARPESIMUM Linn.

Compositae; Asteraceae

C. abrotanoides Linn.

Kashmir—*Wotiangel*.

Root, leaves, and seeds considered laxative, anthelmintic, and diuretic.

C. cernuum Linn.

Possesses same properties as *C. abrotanoides*.

CARTHAMUS Linn.

Compositae; Asteraceae

C. helenioides Desf.

Leaves used as an adulterant of *adiaphoretic*, used in jaundice. Pressed cake excellent food for cattle.

C. lanatus Linn.

SAFFRON THISTLE

Herb sudorific, febrifuge, and anthelmintic. Seeds yield a fixed oil with properties comparable to that obtained from safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius* Linn.).

C. oxyacantha Bieb.

WILD SAFFLOWER

Punjab—*Kantiari, poli, poliyan.*

Achenes source of two kinds of fatty oil: Poli Oil, derived by cold expression and Roghum Oil obtained by the dry, hot process. Poli Oil used as food and in the manufacture of Macassar Hair Oil, also used for water-proofing of oil cloths, tent cloth, and tarpaulins. Roghum Oil used in the manufacture of Afridi Wax-cloth; also employed for greasing well ropes and leather well-buckets; sometimes used as glass and stone cement. The oil applied to foul ulcers and itch. Plant affords fodder in times of scarcity.

C. tinctorius Linn.

SAFFLOWER

Sans.—*Kusumbha*; Hindi—*Kusum, karrah*; Beng.—*Kusum, kusumphul*; Guj.—*Kusumbo*; Mar.—*Kardai, kurdi*; Tam.—*Sendurakam*; Tel.—*Kushumba*; Kan.—*Kusambe, kusume.*

Flower-heads source of a red and yellow dye, called safflower, used for colouring butter, liqueurs, and candles; also employed in cosmetic industry in the production of rouge, the best brands being Bengalese and Iranian Safflower. Fruits produce a drying oil suitable for use in paints and varnishes, and linoleum and other similar products; also used for edible purposes. Oil applied to sores and rheumatic swellings. Fried achenes used in chutneys. Capitula laxative and

CARUM Linn.

Umbelliferae; Apiaceae

C. bulbocastanum W. Koch syn-
Carum nigrum Royle

BLACK CARAWAY

Hindi—*Shah-zirah, kala-zirah*; Tam.—*Shemai-shiragam, pilappu shiragam*; Tel.—*Sima-jilakara*; Mal.—*Shima-jirakam*; Kan.—*Shimejeerige*; Kashmir—*Gyunyun.* Starchy tubers eaten as a vegetable and in salads. Fruits are used as a spice and carminative in the same way as caraway. Yields an essential oil.

C. bulbocastanum C. B. Clarke in part, non W. Koch see *Bunium persicum* (Boiss.) Fedts.

C. carvi Linn.

CARAWAY

Sans.—*Sushavi*; Hindi—*Shia-jira, zira*; Beng.—*Jira*; Punjab—*Zira-siah*; Tam.—*Shimai-shembu*; Tel.—*Shimaisapu*; Sindhi—*Kaluduru*; Kashmir—*Gyunyun*; Bombay—*Wilayati-zirah.*

Dried fruits widely used as a spice and for flavouring bread, meat sausages, vegetables, in Sauerkraut, in cheese, brandy (Kümmelbranntwein) and liqueur (Kümmel). Roots eaten as a vegetable. Fruits used as a mild stomachic and carminative in flatulent colic; contain an essential oil, Oil of Caraway or Oleum Carvi, used for flavouring and as a carminative. An inferior essential oil, called Caraway Chaff Oil, is distilled from the husks and stalks that remain after threshing.

C. copticum Hiern see
Trachyspermum ammi (Linn.)
Sprague

CARUM

C. nigrum Royle *see*

C. bulbocastanum W. Koch

C. persicum Boiss. *see* *Bunium persicum* (Boiss.) Fedts.

C. roxburghianum Benth. ex Kurz *see* *Trachyspermum roxburghianum* (DC.) Craib

C. stictocarpum C. B. Clarke *see* *Trachyspermum stictocarpum* (C. B. Clarke) Wolff

CARVIA Bremek. *Acanthaceae*

C. callosa (Nees) Bremek. syn. *Strobilanthes callosus* Nees
Mar.—*Karvi, karoï; Guj.—Pandadi.*

Bark emollient; flowers vulnerary. Source of lime pulps for cheap wrapping papers. Good source of honey.

CARYOCAR Linn. *Caryocaraceae*

C. nuciferum Linn.

BUTTER-NUT, SOUARI-NUT

Timber used in ship-building. Kernels possess almond-like odour and yield a fatty oil which is edible.

CARYOPHYLLUS Mill.

C. aromaticus Linn. *see* *Syzygium aromaticum* (Linn.) Merrill & Perry

CARYOPTERIS Bunge
Verbenaceae

C. odorata (Hamilton) B.L. Robinson syn. *C. wallichiana* Schauer

Dehra Dun—*Chingari karne.*

Wood has the scent of cherry-wood and used for walking-sticks.

C. wallichiana Schauer *see* *C. odorata* (Hamilton) B.L. Robinson

CARYOTA Linn.

Palmae; Areaceae

C. mitis Lour.

Yields a fibre, used for stuffing mattresses. Kernels edible, used as a masticatory with betel leaves.

C. obtusa Griff.

Assam—*Burma suwar.*

Central portion of the trunk edible.

C. urens Linn.

KITTUL, SAGO, TODDY OR
FISH-TAIL PALM

Sans.—*Mada, dirgha*; Hindi—*Mari*;
Guj.—*Shankarjata, shivajata*;
Mar.—*Berli, berlimad, bherawa, surmadi*;
Tam.—*Tippili, koondalpanai*;
Tel.—*Jilugujattu*;
Kan.—*Bagani*;
Mal.—*Anapana, kundapana, vazapana*;
Assam—*Paraflawar*;
Oriya—*Salopa.*

Yields a fibre called Kittul fibre or Salopa, used in the manufacture of brushes and brooms, also employed for stuffing upholstery. Source of sweet toddy and sago. Very young unfolded leaves edible.

CASEARIA Jacq. *Samydaceae*

C. esculenta Roxb.

Mar.—*Mori, kulkulta*;
Tam.—*Kottargovai, kakkaippilai, kilar*;
Kan.—*Doddahanise*;
Mal.—*Vella kunnan, malampavatta, pannimurangam.*

Fruits edible; leaves used in stews. Decoction of roots used in diabetes and piles.

C. glomerata Roxb.

Wood used for tea-boxes.

C. graveolens Dalz.

Wood suitable for carvings. Fruit used as a fish-poison.

CASSIA

C. tomentosa Roxb.

Hindi—*Chilla*; Mar.—*Karei*,
bokhade; Tam.—*Kadichai*; Tel.—
Chilakududdi; Kan.—*Biliyubina*.

Bark used in tanning (tannin 11%); wood
for combs. Fruits diuretic; powdered bark
applied in dropsy. Fruits also used as a
fish-poison.

CASIMIROA Llave & Lex.

Rutaceae

C. edulis Llave & Lex.

WHITE SAPOTA OR COCHIL
SAPOTE

Leaves used in diarrhoea and dysentery.

CASSIA Linn. *Caesalpinaceae*

C. absus Linn.

Hindi—*Chaksu*; Guj.—*Chimar*;
Tam.—*Mulaippal-virai*; Tel.—
Chanupala vittulu; Mal.—
Karinkolla.

Seeds used in ophthalmia and skin trou-
bles, also as a cathartic. Yield a fatty oil.
Leaves used in coughs.

C. alata Linn.

RINGWORM SENNA,
CANDALABARA BUSH

Juice of the leaves employed for skin
troubles; chrysophanic acid content high.
Seeds used as vermifuge.

C. angustifolia Vahl

INDIAN OR TINNEVELLY SENNA

Sans.—*Bhumiari*, *bhupadma*;
Hindi—*Hindi-sana*; Guj.—
Nat-ki-sana; Beng.—*Sanna-makki*,
son-pat; Mar.—*Shona-makhi*;
Tam.—*Nila virai*; Tel.—
Nela-tangedu; Kan.—*Nelavarike*;
Mal.—*Nila vaka*.

Leaves and fruits used as a laxative and
purgative, especially useful in habitual
constiveness.

C. auriculata Linn.

TANNER'S CASSIA, AVARAM

Hindi—*Tarwar*; Guj.—*Awal*;
Mar.—*Tarwad*; Tam.—*Avaram*;
Tel. & Kan.—*Tangedu*; Mal.—
Avara.

Main tan bark used in South Indian tan-
neries; has long enjoyed the pride of place
as tanning material for crust tanning.
Bark astringent. Leaves and fruits anthel-
mintic. Seeds used in eye troubles, diabe-
tes, and chylous urine. Roots employed
in skin troubles.

C. burmanni Wight see *C. obtusa*
Roxb.

C. fistula Linn.

INDIAN LABURNUM,
PURGING FISTULA

Sans.—*Suvarnaka*, *rajataru*;
Hindi—*Amaltas*, *girmalah*;
Beng.—*Sundali*, *amultas*; Mar.—
Bahava; Guj.—*Garmala*; Tam.—
Konnei; Tel.—*Rela*; Kan.—*Kakke*.

Bark; known as Sumari, used in admixture
with avaram bark for tanning. Dried
fruits used as a purgative; laxative for
habitual constipation. Root-bark extract
found satisfactory as a substitute for Cas-
sia Beareana Liquidum in the treatment of
black water fever. Wood used for house
posts, ploughs, tool-handles, and wheels.

C. obovata Collad. see *C. obtusa*
Roxb.

C. obtusa Roxb. syn. *C. obovata*
Collad.; *C. burmanni* Wight

DOG SENNA OR
COUNTRY SENNA

Used as an adulterant of Tinnevelly
Senna; pods distinctly curved.

CASSIA

C. occidentalis Linn.

NEGRO COFFEE

Sans.—*Kasamarda*; Hindi—*Kasondi*; Beng.—*Kalkashundu*; Tam.—*Nattam-takarai*; Tel.—*Kasinda*; Mal.—*Natram-takara*.

Seeds used as a substitute for coffee. Leaves and seeds purgative; seeds used also in external applications for skin troubles. Seeds contain a fatty oil.

C. pumila Lam.

Mar.—*Sarmal*; Tam.—*Nallajiluga*; Kan.—*Nelatagache*.

Seeds used as a purgative.

C. siamea Lam.

Mar.—*Kassod*; Tam.—*Manje-konne*; Tel. & Kan.—*Sima tangedu*.

Old wood almost black, very strong, hard and heavy, deserves to be used for furniture, inlaying, etc. Flowers used as a vegetable; leaves as manure.

C. sophera Linn.

Hindi—*Kasaunda*; Beng.—*Kalkashunda*; Mar.—*Kasodi*; Tel.—*Kondakashinda*; Tam.—*Sularai*; Mal.—*Pounantakara*.

Leaves, bark, and seeds cathartic. Juice of leaves is a specific for ringworm.

C. tora Linn.

Sans.—*Dadamari*; Hindi & Beng.—*Chakunda*, *panevar*; Guj.—*Kovariya*; Mar.—*Takla*, *tankil*; Tel.—*Tantemu*; Tam.—*Tagarai*.

Leaves purgative, used in ringworm and other skin troubles. Seeds used as a substitute for coffee and as a mordant in dyeing.

CASSYTHA Linn. *Lauraceae*

C. filiformis Linn.

Sans.—*Akashavalli*; Hindi—*Amarbeli*; Beng.—*Akasbel*; Mar.—*Amarvela*; Tel.—*Nulu, tega*; Tam.—*Erumaikkottan*; Kan.—*Akasa balli*, *beluballi*; Mal.—*Akasavalli*.

Used in bilious affections, urethritis, chronic dysentery, and eye and skin affections. Stems mashed in water yield a brown dye.

CASTANEA Mill. *Fagaceae*

C. sativa Mill. syn. *C. vulgaris* Lam.

SWEET CHESTNUT

Kernels edible. Leaves tonic and astringent, useful in paroxysmal coughs and other irritable condition of the respiratory organs. Wood durable, used for constructional work, furniture, and cask staves. Wood pulp of some foreign species suitable for paper and rayon manufacture. Yields tannin (8-13%).

C. vulgaris Lam. see *C. sativa* Mill.

CASTANOPSIS Spach *Fagaceae*

C. argyrophylla King ex Hook. f. Wood and bark yield tannin. Wood used for planks and shingles.

C. hystrix A. DC. syn. *C. rufescens* Hook. f. & Thoms.

Nepal—*Katus*, *dalne katus*; Assam—*Hingori*.

Nuts edible. Wood used for shingles, cart-shafts, axles, yokes, and ploughs. Bark and leaves contain tannin, 11-13% and 12% respectively.

C. indica A. DC.

INDIAN CHESTNUT

Nepal—*Bank katus*; Assam—*Serang*.

CATHARANTHUS

Wood used for shingles and construction work. Bark and leaves contain tannin, 6-12% and 10% respectively. Leaves used for wrapping *beedis*.

C. lanceaefolia Hickel & A. Camus see *Quercus lanceaefolia* Roxb.

C. rufescens Hook. f. & Thoms. see *C. hystrix* A. DC.

C. tribuloides A. DC.

Bark contains tannin (6-14%); in some Burmese species the tannin content may go up to 19%.

CASTANOSPERMUM A. Cunn.

Papilionaceae; Fabaceae

C. australe A. Cunn.

MORETON BAY CHESTNUT,
BLACK BEAN

Introduced from Australia. Seeds edible after roasting, rich in starch. Wood used for panelling, furniture, cabinets and other decorative work. Suitable for switchboards and other electric fittings, exceptionally high insulation. Leaves and unripe seeds are toxic to cattle.

CASTILLA Cerv. *Urticaceae*

C. elastica Cerv.

ULE TREE,
PANAMA RUBBER TREE

Source of a good rubber, Caucho Negro, often made into excellent raincoats.

CASUARINA Linn. *Casuarinaceae*

C. equisetifolia Linn.

BEEFWOOD

Hindi—*Jangli saru*; Beng.—*Jau*;
Mar.—*Suru*; Guj.—*Vilayati saru*;
Tel.—*Sarugudu, chavuku*; Tam.—*Savukku*;
Kan.—*Sarve mara, chabaku*;
Mal.—*Chavukku*.

Extensively cultivated for fuel, rapid growing. Wood used for house posts, rafters and masts of country made crafts; also for fencing. Bark astringent, used in diarrhoea and dysentery. Decoction of leaves used in colic. Bark used for dyeing and tanning (tannin 6-18%). Needles employed for making activated carbon. Tree yields a resin.

CATHA Forsk. *Celastraceae*

C. edulis Forsk.

ABYSSINIAN OR AFRICAN TEA

Tea prepared from leaves and buds, which are also chewed for their stimulating effect. Leaf infusion prescribed in cough, asthma, and other chest troubles. Leaves form an ingredient of honey wine, used in Ethiopia. Wood suitable for cabinets; also useful in making high class blotting paper.

CATHARANTHUS G. Don

Apocynaceae

C. pusillus G. Don syn. *Lochnera pusilla* (Murr.) K. Schum.; *Vinca pusilla* Murr.

Sans.—*Sangkhi, sangkhapuli*;
Tam.—*Milagai*; Mal.—*Kapavila*;
Delhi—*Teanklo*; Bombay—*Sankaphi*;
Mundari—*Marchi ara, laba ba*.

Decoction of dried plant is boiled in oil and rubbed on the loins in cases of lumbago. Plant poisonous, particularly to cattle, causing temporary blindness with urticarial rash on the body.

C. roseus G. Don syn. *Lochnera rosea* (Linn.) Reichb.; *Vinca rosea* Linn.

Hindi—*Sadabahr*; Beng.—*Nayantara*;
Mar.—*Sada-phul*;
Tel.—*Billaganneru*; Tam.—*Sudukadu mallikai*;
Mal.—*Ushamalari*;
Oriya—*Ainskati*.

CATHARANTHUS

Used in diabetes. Infusion of leaves used in menorrhagia, juice applied for relief of pain due to wasp stings. Root contains three alkaloids of *Rauwolfia* group: ajmalicine, serpentine and reserpine; the concentration of the first two alkaloids being greater in the roots of *C. roseus* than in the roots of *Rauwolfia serpentina* Benth. ex Kurz. In all about fifteen alkaloids have been isolated from the roots of *C. roseus*; they possess hypotensive, sedative, and tranquillizing properties. In view of the presence of hypotensive alkaloids the drug is not a safe remedy for diabetes. An extract from the plant has shown growth inhibitory effect in certain human tumours.

CAULERPA Lamour.

Caulerpaceae

C. peltata Lamour.

An alga eaten raw or as salad.

C. racemosa (Forsk.) Weber V. Bosse

An alga eaten raw or as salad.

C. sertularioides (Gmel.) Howe

An alga eaten raw or as salad.

CAYRATIA Juss. *Vitaceae*

C. carnosa (Wall.) Gagnep. syn. *Vitis carnosa* Wall.; *V. trifolia* Linn.

FOXGRAPE

Sans.—*Aranyavasini, atyاملaparni*; Hindi—*Amal-bel, ramchana*; Beng.—*Amal-lata, bundal*; Mar.—*Ambat-bel, odi*; Guj.—*Khat, khatumdu*; Tel.—*Kurudinne, kamputige*; Tam.—*Tumans*; Kan.—*Heggoli*; Mal.—*Sorivalli*; Punjab—*Amalbel*; Assam—*Ghepeta-lot*.

Root astringent; ground with pepper applied to boils. Poultice of leaves rubefacient, applied to yoke-sore of bullocks.

C. mollissima (Wall.) Gagnep.

Berries used for poulticing swellings and aching parts.

C. pedata (Wall.) Gagnep. syn. *Vitis pedata* Vahl ex Wall.

Sans.—*Godhapadi, suvaha*; Beng.—*Goalilata*; Mar.—*Gorpadvel*; Tel.—*Edakulamandulam ari, gummaditige*; Tam.—*Kattuppirandai*; Mal.—*Veluttasorivalli, tripadi*; Oriya—*Pittapotalo*; Assam—*Tusamphor-doukha*.

Leaves astringent and refrigerant; their decoction used to check uterine reflexes.

CEDRELA P. Br. *Meliaceae*

C. microcarpa C. DC.

Wood suitable for inferior grade pencils.

C. serrata Royle syn. *Toona serrata* M. Roem.

HILL TOON

Punjab—*Drawa*; U.P.—*Darlu*; Kumaun—*Soni*.

Wood used for furniture, bridges, poles, packing-cases and plywood manufacture.

C. toona Roxb. syn. *Toona ciliata* M. Roem. TOON, RED CEDAR,

MOULMEIN CEDAR

Sans.—*Nandivriksha, tunna*; Hindi & Beng.—*Tun, mahanim*; Mar.—*Kuruk*; Tam.—*Santhanavembu, tunumaram*; Tel.—*Nandichettu*; Kan.—*Mandurike*; Mal.—*Malarveppu*; Assam—*Poma*.

Wood used for furniture, ceilings and floors, doors and windows, cigar-cases, and tea-boxes and also for plywood manufacture. Flowers yield a dye, *Gunari*. Bark used for chronic dysentery of

CELOSIA

infants; also used in external applications for ulcers. Wood yields an essential oil.

CEDRUS Trew. *Pinaceae*

C. deodara (Roxb.) Loud. syn. *C. libani* Barrel. var. *deodara* Hook. f.

DEODAR, HIMALAYAN CEDAR

Sans.—*Devadaru*, *deodaru*; other vernacular names are derived from the Sanskrit name.

Trade—Deodar.

Strongest of Indian coniferous woods, used for door and window frames, furniture, packing-cases, beams, masts, spars and shingles, and also for bridges and railway sleepers. Wood yields an oleoresin and a dark coloured oil used for ulcers and skin diseases. Needles yield an essential oil. Wood considered diuretic, diaphoretic and carminative. Bark used in diarrhoea and dysentery.

C. libani Barrel. var. *deodara* Hook. f. see *C. deodara* (Roxb.) Loud.

CEIBA Mill. *Bombacaceae*

C. pentandra (Linn.) Gaertn. syn. *Eriodendron anfractuosum* DC.

WHITE SILK COTTON TREE,
TRUE KAPOK TREE

Sans.—*Sveta salmali*; Hindi—*Safed simal*, *hattian*, *katan*; Beng.—*Schwetsimul*; Mar.—*Salmali*, *pandhari*; Tam.—*Ilavum*; Tel.—*Tella buraga*; Kan.—*Buraga*, *bili buraga*; Mal.—*Ilavu*, *mullilavu*.

Source of Kapok fibre, used in bedding and upholstery industries, and in the production of thermally insulated and sound proof covers and walls. The fibre is resilient, buoyant, water-resisting, and highly

moisture proof; very suitable for life-buoys and belts and other life-saving appliances. Wood suitable for canoes, toys, packing-cases, and matches. Seeds yield a fatty oil called Kapok Seed Oil, which after refining, is used for the same purposes as cotton seed oil. Pressed cake used as feed for cattle. Tree yields a gum used for bowel complaints. Roots diuretic.

CELASTRUS Linn. *Celastraceae*

C. montana Wight & Arn. see *Gymnosporia montana* (Roth) Benth.

C. paniculatus Willd.

Sans.—*Jyotishmati*; Hindi & Beng.—*Malkangni*; Tam.—*Valuluvai*; Kan.—*Kariganne*; Mal.—*Palulavam*.

Bark an abortifacient. Seeds tonic and aphrodisiac, yield a fatty oil reputed as a nerve stimulant and brain tonic; also used for rheumatic pains. Celastrine, an alkaloid, has been isolated from the seeds. The stimulant action of celastrine is especially manifest in the brain and is not followed by a secondary depression. Seeds, fruit coats, and arils yield fatty oils. Distillation of seeds yields a black empyreumatic oil, *Oleum Nigrum*, which has stimulating action, followed by diaphoresis unattended by exhaustion.

C. senegalensis Lam. see *Gymnosporia montana* (Roth) Benth.

C. spinosus Royle see *Gymnosporia royleana* M. Laws.

CELOSIA Linn. *Amaranthaceae*

C. argentea Linn. QUAIL GRASS

Sans.—*Vitunna*; Hindi—*Sufaid murgha*, *sarwari*; Beng.—*Swetmurga*; Punjab—*Sarwali*, *sil*, *sarpankhu*; Mar.—*Kurdu*,

CELOSIA

kurada; Guj.—*Lapadi, lambadi*;
Tel.—*Gurugu, panchechettu*.

Seeds used in diarrhoea, eye troubles, and sore mouth. Plant eaten as a pot-herb in times of scarcity.

—var. *cristata* Voss syn.
C. cristata Linn. COCK'S COMB

Sans.—*Mayura-shikha*; Hindi—*Lal murghka, kokan, pile murghka*;
Beng.—*Lal murga, huldimurga*;
Mar.—*Mayurshikha*; Guj.—*Mora shikha*; Tel.—*Kodijuttutakura*.

Yields fibre suitable for ropes. Flowers astringent, used in diarrhoea. Seeds demulcent, prescribed in painful micturition, cough, and dysentery. Plant eaten as a pot-herb.

C. cristata Linn. see *C. argentea*
Linn. var. *cristata* Voss

CELSIA Linn.

C. coromandeliana Vahl see
Verbascum coromandelianum
(Vahl) Kuntze

CELTIS Linn. *Ulmaceae*

C. amboinensis Willd. see *Trema cannabina* Lour.

C. australis Linn.

Punjab—*Khark, khir, ku, roku, batkar*; Kashmir—*Brimij*. Trade—
Nettle wood.

Fruit edible, used in colic and amenorrhoea. Wood used for tool and whip-handles, cups and spoons, and hay forks; also for wagons, blow-instruments and turnery. Seeds yield a fatty oil. Leaves used as fodder.

C. caucasica Willd.

Wood resembles that of *C. australis*; contains uronic acid.

C. cinnamomea Lindl.

Tam.—*Pinari*; Mal.—*Putan*;
Oriya—*Gundukambhara*.

But for the offensive odour, the wood is useful for boarding and rafters. It is also used for nervous disorders. Presence of skatole has been reported.

C. orientalis Linn. see *Trema orientalis* Blume

C. roxburghii Planch. see *C. tetrandra* Roxb.

C. sinensis Pers.

Leaves used as fodder.

C. tetrandra Roxb. syn. *C. roxburghii* Planch.

Mar.—*Brumaj*; Tel.—*Jabjabal*;
Tam.—*Ada, kona*; Kan.—*Aduva*;
Mal.—*Karukka*; Assam—*Hakta-patia*.

Wood used for planking and canoes. Also used for match-boxes and splints.

C. wightii Planch.

Tel.—*Kaka-mushti*; Tam.—
Vakkanai; Kan.—*Gorukallu*; Mal.—
Manalli.

Wood used in the same way as that of *C. cinnamomea*.

CENCHRUS Linn. *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

C. barbatus Schum. syn.
C. catharticus Delile

Useful as a fodder grass.

C. biflorus Roxb. *see C. setigerus*
Vahl

C. catharticus Delile *see C. barba-*
tus Schum.

C. ciliaris Linn. syn. *Pennisetum*
cenchroides Rich. ex Pers.; *Penni-*
setum ciliare Link

Hindi—*Anjan, dhaman, baiba,*
kusa; Tam.—*Kollukattai*; Tel.—
Kusa.

Considered to be one of the most nutri-
tious grasses, can be fed green or turned
into silage.

C. montanus Nees *see C. setigerus*
Vahl

C. pennisetiformis Hochst. & Steud.
syn. *Pennisetum cenchroides* var.
echinoides Hook. f.

Useful as a fodder grass.

C. setigerus Vahl syn. *C. biflorus*
Roxb.; *C. montanus* Nees

Useful as a fodder grass.

CENTAUREA Linn. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

C. behen Linn.

Roots imported from Iran. Used as an
aphrodisiac; also for calculus affections
and jaundice. Contain a bitter lactone,
behnin.

C. calcitrapa Linn.

Considered lithontriptic, also used in
fistula.

C. cyanus Linn.

Florets considered astringent, emmena-
gogue, tonic, and stimulant. They are used
in the preparation of Eau de Casse-lunet-
tes, a french preparation used for weak
eyes.

CENTAURIUM Hill *Gentianaceae*

C. roxburghii (G. Don) Druce syn.
Erythraea roxburghii G. Don

Hindi—*Barik chirayata, kheta*
chirayata; Beng.—*Gima, girmi*;
Mar.—*Lantak*; Guj.—*Jangli*
kariatu; Mal.—*Thuporuppenpullu*;
Bombay—*Kadavinai, kurunai*;
Santal—*Gadasigirk*.

A bitter tonic, stomachic, and febrifuge
used as a substitute for chirayita (*Swertia*
chirayita Lyons).

CENTELLA Linn. *Umbelliferae*;
Apiaceae

C. asiatica (Linn.) Urban syn.
Hydrocotyle asiatica Linn.

INDIAN PENNYWORT

Sans.—*Mandukaparni*; Hindi—
Brahma-manduki, khulakhudi;
Beng.—*Thol-khuri*; Mar.—*Karinga,*
karivana; Tel.—*Brahmi, saraswa-*
taku; Tam.—*Vallarei*.

Diuretic and tonic; also used in leprosy.
A glycoside, asiaticoside, shown to be
active in the treatment of leprosy, has
been isolated.

CENTIPEDA Lour. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

C. minima (Linn.) A. Br. & Aschers.
syn. *C. orbicularis* Lour.

Sans.—*Chikkani, chhikika*; Hindi—
Nakk-chikni, nagdowana, pachittie;
Beng.—*Mechitta*; Mar.—
Nakashikani.

Powdered leaves and minute seeds used
in the preparation of snuff. Infusion of
the herb used in ophthalmia. Seeds con-
sidered vermifuge. Yields an essential oil.

CENTIPEDA

C. orbicularis Lour. *see C. minima* (Linn.) A. Br. & Aschers.

CENTOTHECA Desv. *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

C. lappacea Desv.
A good fodder grass.

CENTRANTHERA R. Br.
Scrophulariaceae

C. indica (Linn.) Gamble syn.
C. procumbens Benth.
Used as an external application for sore eyes and as a febrifuge.

C. procumbens Benth. *see C. indica* (Linn.) Gamble

CENTRATHERUM Cass.
Compositae; *Asteraceae*

C. anthelminticum Kuntze syn.
Vernonia anthelmintica Willd.

Sans.—*Somaraji*; Hindi—*Somraj*, *buckshi*; Beng.—*Somraj*, *kali-ziri*; Mar.—*Kalenjiri*; Guj.—*Kalijiri*; Tam.—*Kattu-shiragam*; Tel.—*Adavijilakara*; Kan.—*Kadu-jirage*; Mal.—*Kattu-jirakam*.

Achenes accredited with anthelmintic properties and are effective against thread worms even if their administration is not followed by a purgative. Contain a fixed oil.

CENTROSEMA Benth.
Papilionaceae; *Fabaceae*

C. pubescens Benth.
Considered to be the best among leguminous cover crops for coffee. It not only grows quickly and covers the ground like a carpet, but also lives on from year to year, thus obviating the need for resowing.

CEPHAELIS Sw. *Rubiaceae*

C. ipecacuanha (Brot.) A. Rich.
syn. *Psychotria ipecacuanha* Stokes

IPECAC, IPECACUANHA

Rhizomes and roots emetic, diaphoretic, and expectorant, useful in amoebic dysentery. Alkaloids, including emetine and cephaelin, have been isolated.

CEPHALANDRA Schrad. ex Eckl.
& Zeyh. *Cucurbitaceae*

C. indica Naud. *see Coccinia cordifolia* Cogn.

CEPHALOSTACHYUM Munro
Gramineae; *Poaceae*

C. capitatum Munro
Assam—*silli*; Nepal—*Gobia*, *gopi*.
Stems used for constructional work and bows and arrows; leaves used as fodder and seeds as food in times of scarcity.

C. griffithii (Munro) Kurz syn.
Teinostachyum griffithii Munro
Bamboos used for basketry pipes, and umbrella-handles.

C. pergracile Munro
Assam—*Latang*, *madang*.
The stems of this bamboo are 9-12 m. long and used for fishing-rods.

CERATONIA Linn. *Caesalpiniaaceae*

C. siliqua Linn.
CAROB TREE, LOCUST BEAN
Punjab—*Kharnub*.

Fruits and seeds used in cattle feeds. Yield a fatty oil and Carob Gum, used in sizing; as a thickener for colour pastes in calico printing, and as a bodying ingredient of sauces. Pods used for coughs.

CEROPEGIA

A concentrate of Carob Bean extract may be used as a sweetening agent for pharmaceutical preparations. Seeds used as a substitute for coffee. Carob Coffee. Wood used for cabinets and is a source of the dye algarrobin.

CERATOPHYLLUM Linn.

Ceratophyllaceae

C. demersum Linn.

Sans.—*Shivala*; Hindi—*Sivara*;
Beng.—*Sheoyala*; Tel.—*Nasu*.

Cooling, useful in biliousness. Hairs contain microphyllin.

CERATOPTERIS Brongn.

Ceratopteridaceae

C. siliquosa Copeland syn. *C. thalictroides* Brongn.

Fronds used as a vegetable; also employed as poultice for skin complaints.

C. thalictroides Brongn. see *C. siliquosa* Copeland

CERBERA Linn. *Apocynaceae*

C. manghas Linn. syn. *C. odollam* Gaertn. DOG-BANE

Beng.—*Dabur, dhakur*; Mar.—*Sukanu*; Tam.—*Kodalma, kattarali, kottuma*; Mal.—*Utalum, chattan-kaya*; Kan.—*Cande, monde*.

Bark purgative. Fruit narcotic, poisonous, employed for killing stray dogs and to stupefy fish. Poisonous effect is due to cereberin and odollin. Wood is a source of fine charcoal. Seeds yield an oil, Odolla Fat, used as an illuminant.

C. odollam Gaertn. see *C. manghas* Linn.

CEREUS Mill.

Cactaceae

C. grandiflorus Mill. syn. *Selenice- reus grandiflorus* Britton & Rose

NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS

Source of the drug cereus, used as a cardiac stimulant. Liquid extract used in cardiac affections and dropsy.

CERIOPS Arn. *Rhizophoraceae*

C. candolleana Arn. see *C. tagal* (Perr.) C.B. Robins.

C. roxburghiana Arn.

Beng.—*Bara goran*.

Bark and leaves are important tan-stuffs.

C. tagal (Perr.) C B. Robins. syn.

C. candolleana Arn.

Beng.—*Goran*; Tel.—*Gedera*;
Tam.—*Pandikutti*.

Bole bark (tannin, 41.22%) highly valued in the tanning industry. Decoction of the bark used to stop haemorrhages. Bark also employed in lotions for malignant ulcers. Wood has high cal. val. and used for charcoal; also for knees of boats. Solid block extracts (concentrated down to 15% moisture) containing 67.64% tannin, and crystal or powder extracts (concentrated down to 5% moisture) containing 75.60% tannin have been prepared from the bole bark. Bark extract used for toughening fishing-lines, fishing-nets, and sail-cloth. It is the source of Mangrove Cutch, used as a dye.

CEROPEGIA Linn. *Asclepiadaceae*

C. bulbosa Roxb.

Hindi & Mar.—*Khapparkadu*;
Kan.—*Hallike*; Tel.—*Palatige*;
Bombay—*Patala tumbari*; Punjab—*Galot*.

Roots bitter, tonic and digestive; contain ceropegine, a bitter alkaloid. Roots can be made edible by removing the bitterness by boiling.

CEROPEGIA

C. pusilla Wight & Arn.

Tubers edible.

C. tuberosa Roxb.

Tubers edible; considered tonic and digestive, used for diarrhoea and dysentery.

CESTRUM Linn. *Solanaceae*

C. aurantiacum Lindl.

Leaves contain chlorogenic acid.

C. elegans Schlecht. *see* **C. purpureum** Standl.

C. parqui L'Herit.

WILLOW-LEAVED JESSAMINE

Ornamental plant, fragrant at night. Leaves contain a toxic alkaloid, parquine, resembling atropine and strychnine in activity.

C. purpureum Standl. *syn.*

C. elegans Schlecht.

Leaves contain chlorogenic acid.

CETERACH DC. *Aspleniaceae*

C. officinarum DC. *syn.* *Hemidictyum ceterach* Linn.; *Asplenium ceterach* Linn.

Astringent and diuretic, used in diseases of urinary tract. Rhizome used in enlargement of spleen, jaundice, calculus, and incontinence of urine.

CETRARIA Ach. *Parmeliaceae*

C. islandica (Linn.) Ach.

ICELAND MOSS

Used in mixture with cereals and mashed potatoes in Scandinavian countries and Iceland. The lichen is demulcent and laxative. Decoction given as a bitter tonic and nutrient in chronic catarrh, bronchitis, and consumption. Used as a substitute

for salve bases in the preparation of emulsions and in the reduction of bitter taste in certain drugs; also used as a culture medium in the laboratory.

CHAETOCARPUS Thw.

Euphorbiaceae

C. castanocarpus Thw.

Wood used for posts, beams, and joists.

CHAILLETIA DC.

C. gelonioides Hook. *f. see* *Dichapetalum gelonioides* Engl.

CHAMAECYPARIS Spach

Pinaceae

C. lawsoniana (Murr.) Parl. *syn.* *Cupressus lawsoniana* Murr.

LAWSON CYPRESS,
PORT ORFORD CEDAR

Wood has a lasting spicy odour and is used for flooring, interior finish of buildings, fence posts, ship and boat-building, railroad ties, and matches; also used for battery separators. Yields a fragrant oil with diuretic properties. Leaves contain an essential oil.

CHAMAEROPS Linn. *Palmae;*
Arecaceae

C. humilis Linn.

DWARF FAN PALM, HAIR PALM

Yields a curled fibre used for stuffing upholstery and in the manufacture of carpets and sails; also used in the preparation of flax cotton.

CHAMPEREIA Griff. *Opiliaceae*

C. griffithii Hook. *f.*

Fruits and leaves edible. Leaves and roots used as poultice for ulcers.

CHASALIA Comm. *Rubiaceae*

C. chartacea Craib syn. *C. curviflora* Thw.; *Psychotria curviflora* Wall.

Decoction of the roots used for coughs. Roots used also against malaria.

C. curviflora Thw. see *C. chartacea* Craib

CHEIRANTHUS Linn. *Cruciferae*;
Brassicaceae

C. cheiri Linn. WALL FLOWER

Seeds considered tonic, diuretic, expectorant, and stomachic. Flowers accredited with stimulant, cardiac, and emmenagogue properties. A highly active cardiac glycoside, cheirotoxin, which yields strophanthidin as aglycone, has been isolated from the seeds. Flowers contain an essential oil.

CHENOPODIUM Linn.
Chenopodiaceae

C. album Linn. LAMB'S QUARTERS
Hindi—*Bethu sag*; Beng.—*Chandan betu, bethusag*; Tam.—*Parupuk-kirai*; Tel.—*Pappukura*.

Used as a pot-herb and accredited with laxative and anthelmintic properties. Yields an essential oil. Plant may serve as a field indicator for magnesium, as it greatly stimulates the growth of the plant. Seeds made into gruel.

C. ambrosioides Linn.
MEXICAN TEA
Mal.—*Katu ayamoddakam*.

Yields an essential oil, used as an anthelmintic against many forms of intestinal parasites including roundworms, hookworms, and intestinal amoebae. The plant has been used as a substitute for the

American *C. ambrosioides* Linn. var. *anthelminticum* Gray syn. *C. anthelminticum* Linn which is the source of commercial Wormseed Oil or Chenopodium Oil.

C. blitum Hook. f.
Punjab—*Kupald*.

Used as a pot-herb.

C. botrys Linn.

Used for catarrh and humoral asthma; also employed as an anthelmintic. Employed as a substitute for *C. ambrosioides*.

C. hybridum Linn.

Leaves employed as an adulterant of stramonium (*Datura stramonium* Linn.).

C. murale Linn.

Punjab—*Bahu, kurund, kharatua*.
Used as a pot-herb.

CHIMONOBAMBUSA Makino
Gramineae; *Poaceae*

C. intermedia (Munro) Nakai syn. *Arundinaria intermedia* Munro

Slender culms of this bamboo used for elegant fishing-rods and hookah-tubes.

CHIONACHNE R. Br. *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

C. koenigii (Spreng.) Thw. syn. *Coix koenigii* Spreng.; *Polytoca barbata* Stapf

Beng.—*Gurgur*; Tel.—*Gela gaddi*;
Kan.—*Suku dabha*; Bombay—*Kanta-karvel, varival*; U.P.—*Luchra, tauri*; M.P.—*Kadpi*.

Stony fruits used as rosary beads. Considered a poor fodder because of the stiff hairs on the sheaths and leaves.

C. semiteres Henrard syn. *Polytoca semiteres* Benth.
Yields fodder.

CHISOCHETON

CHISOCHETON Blume *Meliaceae*

C. paniculatus Hiern

Nepal—*Bandriphal*; Sylhet—*Kalikoura*; Assam—*Bandordima*.

Wood used for house posts.

CHLORANTHUS Sw.

Chloranthaceae

C. brachystachys Blume *see*

C. glaber (Thunb.) Makino

C. glaber (Thunb.) Makino syn.

C. brachystachys Blume

Accredited with stimulant properties.

C. officinalis Blume

Leaves sudorific, used like tea as a beverage.

CHLORELLA Beijerinck

Oöcystaceae

C. pyrenoidosa Chick

An alga with high protein content; trials for its cultivation are being conducted.

CHLORIS Sw. *Gramineae; Poaceae*

C. barbata Sw. *see C. inflata* Link

C. gayana Kunth RHODES GRASS

Promising meadow-grass and pasture for warm countries, withstands trampling and recovers quickly; relished by livestock.

C. incompleta Roth syn. *C. roxburghii* Edgew.

Hindi—*Bamna*, *mathaniya*, *hika gadi*; Tel.—*Kanthari gadi*; Kan.—*Melamalai hullu*.

Before flowering a good fodder grass.

C. inflata Link syn. *C. barbata* Sw.

Hindi—*Jargi*, *gandi*; Tel.—*Uppa gaddi*; Tam.—*Kodai pullu*, *sevarugu pullu*; Kan.—*Hennu manchada kalu hullu*.

Before flowering a good fodder grass. Stands drought well and is one of the few grasses that can thrive on alkaline soils.

C. mysuroides Hook. f. *see*

Schoenefeldia gracilis Kunth

C. pallida Hook. f. *see*

Schoenefeldia gracilis Kunth

C. roxburghii Edgew. *see*

C. incompleta Roth

C. tenella Koenig ex Roxb.

A good fodder grass.

C. tetrastachya Hack. *see*

C. virgata Sw.

C. virgata Sw. syn. *C. tetrastachya* Hack.

Rajasthan—*Gharaniagas*.

A nutritious fodder. Decoction used for baths in rheumatism. Constituting occasionally the only vegetation in saline tracts of the desert region.

CHLOROPHORA Gaudich.

Mōraceae

C. excelsa Benth. & Hook. f.

IROKO

Fruit edible. Bark used for tanning and dyeing. Latex used for itch. Wood used as a substitute for oak and teak for ship-building, furniture, and wagons; also for doors and windows, heads of golf clubs, and panelling; one of the best woods for railway sleepers. Resistant to termite, teredo and fungus attacks, and fairly resistant to fire and decay in water.

CHONEMORPHA

C. tinctoria (Linn.) Gaudich.
Yields a yellow dye, the Fustic of commerce.

Assam—*Khamoli-sali, hamoi-tenga*;
Nepal—*Labshi*; Lepcha—*Silot-kung*.

CHLOROPHYTUM Ker-Gawl.
Liliaceae

Fruit eaten. Wood used for tea-boxes and as fuel.

C. arundinaceum Baker
Hindi—*Safed musli*.
Roots used as a tonic.

CHONDRUS Stackhouse
Gigartinaceae

C. tuberosum Baker
Roots edible.

C. crispus Stackhouse

CHLOROXYLON DC. *Rutaceae*

An alga consumed as food. It has been reported that intravenous injections of carrageenan, obtained from this alga significantly reduces serum lipids and prevents the development of atherosclerosis. Carrageenan, also called chondrus, is a sudorific, stimulant, demulcent, and emollient. It is an emulsifying agent for cod-liver and other fatty oils. Used as a pectoral in cough and bronchitis; also used in irritating diseases of bladder and kidneys. It has an anticoagulant action equivalent to that of heparin. It is employed in spermicidal jellies and is used in the preparation of a soothing lotion for chapped hands and other inflammations of the skin. Also used as a stabilizer and suspending and thickening agent. Carrageenan and carrageenates are used for industrial purposes.

C. swietenia DC.

EAST INDIAN SATINWOOD
Hindi—*Bhirra, girya*; Mar. & Guj.—*Halda, bheria, billu, hardi*; Tel.—*Billu, billydu*; Tam.—*Porasu*; Kan.—*Bittula, hurihuli, masula*; M.P.—*Behra, girya*; Karnataka—*Huragalu*.

Wood durable, not liable to insect and fungus attack. Used for cabinet-work, brush-backs, panelling, agricultural implements, poles, carts, and railroad ties. Causes irritation of the skin due to the presence of chloroxylonine, an alkaloid. Seeds yield a non-drying oil, and the wood an essential oil. Tree yields an amber or brownish-red gum and a yellow dye. Leaves used in rheumatism.

CHONEMORPHA G. Don
Apocynaceae

CHNOOSPORA J. Ag.
Chnoo-sporaceae

C. fragrans (Moon) Alston syn.
C. macrophylla (Roxb.) G. Don

C. fastigiata J. Ag.
An alga consumed as food.

Yields a latex which is a source of tough and elastic rubber considered in general to be of good quality. Bark affords a fibre resistant to both fresh and salt water; made into fishing-nets.

CHOEROSPONDIAS Burt & Hill
Anacardiaceae

C. axillaris (Roxb.) Burt & Hill
syn. *Spondias axillaris* Roxb.;
S. acuminata Gamble, non Roxb.

C. macrophylla (Roxb.) G. Don
see *C. fragrans* (Moon) Alston

CHROZOPHORA

CHROZOPHORA Neck.

Euphorbiaceae

C. hierosolymitana Spreng. syn.

C. tinctoria Hook. f. in part

Closely resembles *C. tinctoria* A. Juss., a Mediterranean plant, which yields a purple dye, Tournesol, used for colouring liqueurs, wine, linen, and cheeses.

C. plicata Hook. f. in part *see*

C. rotleri Klotzsch

C. rotleri Klotzsch syn. *C. plicata* Hook. f. in part

Acrid and poisonous. Capsules yield a blue colour. Seeds used as cathartic.

C. tinctoria Hook. f. in part *see*

C. hierosolymitana Spreng.

CHRYSANTHEMUM Linn.

Compositae; Asteraceae

C. cinerariaefolium (Trev.) Bocc. syn. *Pyrethrum cinerariaefolium* Trev.

Capitula are the source of Dalmatian or Japanese pyrethrum used in insecticides. The concentration of active principles (pyrethrins) in the Dalmatian and Japanese flowers ranges from 0.38-0.58 and 0.58-1.21% respectively. Kenya pyrethrum is reported to have higher pyrethrins contents, 1.43-1.89%. Flower-heads yield an essential oil.

C. coccineum Willd. syn.

C. roseum Adam.

Capitula are the source of Persian Insect Powder which is less active than that from Dalmatian flower-heads.

C. coronarium Linn.

Sans.—*Chandramallika, shevantika*; Hindi & Beng.—*Guldaudi*; Mar.—*Gulesvati, tursiphal*; Urdu—*Gulechhini*; Tam.—*Shamantippu*; Tel.—*Chamanti*; Kan.—*Shevanti*; Bom-

bay—*Seoti*; Punjab—*Bagaur, zaenil*.

Tender shoots consumed as a vegetable. Flower-heads used as a substitute for Chamomile, an aromatic bitter and stomachic. Bark purgative.

C. indicum Linn.

Sans.—*Sevanti*; Hindi—*Guldaudi*;

Urdu—*Guledawoodi*; Mar.—

Shevati; Tam.—*Akkarakkaram*;

Tel.—*Chamunti*; Punjab—*Gendi, bagaur*.

Flower-heads stomachic and aperient. Leaves prescribed for migraine. Extracts of the capitula have no insecticidal properties.

C. leucanthemum Linn.

OX-EYE DAISY

Young leaves occasionally eaten as a pot-herb, also in salads. Used against catarrh; herb is made into syrup, pastilles, and essences.

C. roseum Adam. *see*

C. coccineum Willd.

C. vulgare (Linn.) Bernh. *see*

Tanacetum vulgare Linn.

CHRYSOBALANUS Linn.

Rosaceae

C. icaco Linn. COCO-PLUM

Plum-like fleshy fruits edible and used for making preserves. Bark, roots, and leaves astringent; fruit used for diarrhoea and other bowel complaints.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM Linn.

Sapotaceae

C. cainito Linn.

WEST INDIAN STAR APPLE,

CAINITO

Fruits edible, also made into preserves. Wood used for cabinet-work.

C. roxburghii G. Don STAR APPLE
 Beng.—*Petakara*; Mar.—*Tarsi*;
 Tam.—*Kappalei, kattillupai*; Kan.—*Hale*;
 Mal.—*Atha pala*; Assam—*Boppitha, pithogarkh*.

Wood suitable for match-boxes and splints, also for sugar-cane crushers.

CHRYSOPOGON Trin.

Gramineae; Poaceae

C. aciculatus Trin.

Hindi—*Surwala, lampa*; Beng.—*Chorkanta*;
 Tel.—*Puttligaddi*.

Culms used in brush industry and woven into cigarette-cases.

C. coeruleus Duthie *see*

C. montanus Trin.

C. gryllus Trin.

U.P.—*Salum, salima, kus*.

A good fodder grass, also suitable for thatching.

C. lancearius (Hook. f.) Haines
 syn. *Andropogon lancearius* Hook. f.

Bihar—*Korpo dumbau, korpo bimbu*.

A good fodder grass.

C. montanus Trin. syn. *Andropogon monticola* Schult;
C. coeruleus Duthie; *C. serrulatus* Trin.

Hindi—*Goria, gurla, dholu, chickua*;
 Tel.—*Gogada gaddi, gurra battokelu*;
 Kan.—*Karehullu, chellosankanni*;
 Bombay—*Agiva*.

A good fodder grass and a sand binder. For fodder, it is cut before flowering.

C. orientalis A. Camus syn. *Andropogon wightianus* Steud.

Tel.—*Karappa gaddi*.

Used as fodder.

C. serrulatus Trin. *see*

C. montanus Trin.

CHUKRASIA A. Juss. *Meliaceae*

C. tabularis A. Juss.

CHITTAGONG WOOD

Beng.—*Chikrassi, pabba*; Mar.—*Pabba*;
 Tel.—*Cittagangukarra, erra-pogada*;
 Tam.—*Agil, maleivembu*;
 Kan.—*Dalmaria*;
 Mal.—*Akil, malaveppu*;
 Assam—*Bogapoma*. Trade—*Chickrassy*.

Wood is lustrous possessing an attractive mahogany-like figure. Used for high class furniture, panelling and decorative work; also for plywood, laminated boards, canoes and cooperage. Young leaves and bark contain 22% and 15% tannin respectively. Tree exudes a water soluble reddish or amber coloured gum.

CIBOTIUM Kaulf. *Cyatheaceae*

C. barometz J. Smith

Rhizome vermifuge. Root considered tonic and used in lumbago. Long silky hair at the base of fronds (Golden Moss, Pengawar Djambi, Agnus Scythicus) have the property of rapidly coagulating blood and have been in use as a styptic.

CICCA Linn.

C. acida (Linn.) Merrill *see* *Phyllanthus acidus* Skeels

C. disticha Linn. *see* *Phyllanthus acidus* Skeels

CICER Linn. *Papilionaceae; Fabaceae*

C. arietinum Linn. **GRAM, BENGAL GRAM, CHICK PEA**

CICER

Sans.—*Chanaka*; Hindi—*But*, *chana*, *chunna*; Beng.—*Chola*, *but*; Guj.—*Chana*, *chania*; Mar.—*Harbara*; Tam.—*Kadalai*; Tel.—*Sanagalu*; Kan.—*Kadale*.

Seeds widely consumed as *dal* and in various other preparations; also eaten after roasting and in the form of flour (*Basin*). Germinated gram used as a prophylactic against deficiency diseases, scurvy in particular. Fed to horses. Used in textile sizing and adhesives. Gram is a nutritive pulse used as a protein adjunct to starchy diets; also contain a higher percentage of oil (4-5%) than other pulses.

C. soongaricum Steph.

Punjab—*Tizhu*, *jawane*, *banyarts*, *sarri*, *serri*.

Young shoots used as pot-herb and pickled. Also used as fodder. Seeds are eaten raw or cooked.

CICHORIUM Linn. *Compositae*; *Asteraceae*

C. endivia Linn.

GARDEN ENDIVE, ENDIVE

Hindi—*Kasini*, *kashini*.

Broad-leaved varieties used for stews; the curled-leaved ones for garnishing salads. Root demulcent and tonic. Fruits used in bilious complaints, and the seeds in the preparation of sherbets.

C. intybus Linn. CHICORY, WILD ENDIVE

Hindi—*Kasani*, *kashini*, *kasni*.

Grown as fodder for livestock or for salad. Dried roots diuretic, tonic, stomachic, depurative; used in homoeopathy for liver and gall ailments. After roasting and powdering, the dry roots are mixed with coffee.

CICUTA Linn. *Umbelliferae*; *Apiaceae*

C. virosa Linn. WATER HEMLOCK
Root contains a neutral bitter principle, cicutoxin, a spasmodic with high toxicity to the central nervous system.

CIMICIFUGA Linn. *Ranunculaceae*

C. foetida Linn. BUGBANE
Punjab—*Jiunti*.

Roots used as a nerve sedative in neuralgia and rheumatism. Also finds use in dropsy and bronchial diseases.

CINCHONA Linn. *Rubiaceae*

C. calisaya Wedd.

Yields *Calisaya* Bark which contains quinine and other alkaloids, used as a febrifuge and tonic.

C. condaminea Humb. & Bonpl.
see C. officinalis Linn.

C. ledgeriana Moens

Stem bark is a source of galenicals, that of the root produces alkaloids, especially quinine; used as a febrifuge and tonic. Excellent bark obtained from the hybrid *C. ledgeriana* × *C. calisaya*. Bark contains a high percentage of quinine (upto 14%).

C. officinalis Linn. syn.
C. condaminea Humb. & Bonpl.

Root-bark an important source of quinine; used as a febrifuge.

C. robusta How.

Branches yield quinine; used as a febrifuge.

C. succirubra Pav. ex Klotzsch

Source of Druggist's Bark, used as a febrifuge. Branches yield quinine.

CINNAMOMUM

CINNAMOMUM Blume

Lauraceae

Wood strongly scented, highly prized for cabinets; also used for construction work, dugouts, planks, rafters, ploughs, and yokes. Yields an essential oil.

C. burmanii Blume

Dried bark used as a spice. Wood used for building purposes. Source of cassia bark of Java, also known as Cassia Ligna and Cassia Cinnamon. It yields Cassia Oil of commerce.

C. camphora (Linn.) Nees & Eberm. CAMPHOR TREE

Hindi—*Kapur, karpur*; Tel.—*Karppuram*; Tam.—*Karpurammu*.

Chipped wood of stems and roots is a source of natural camphor. Stems and leaves yield volatile oils, and seeds a white crystalline aromatic fat with high laurin content. Plant accredited with stimulant, diaphoretic, anthelmintic, antiseptic, and anodyne properties. Camphor Oil of commerce is the oil of *C. camphora* from which the camphor has been removed. Camphor is extensively employed in external applications as a counter-irritant in muscular strains, inflammations, and rheumatic conditions. Camphor is esteemed as an analeptic in cardiac depressions and is used in myocarditis. It has a calmative influence in hysteria and nervousness.

C. cassia Blume

Bark used as a stomachic and carminative. Immature fruits are a source of Cassia Buds; yield an essential oil called Oil of Cassia, Oil of Cinnamon, Oleum Cinnamon. It is used as a flavouring agent, also as a carminative. Cassia Oil of commerce, imported for use in perfuming soap and in medicine, is derived from this species.

C. cecidodaphne Meissn.

Beng. & Lepcha—*Rohu*; Cachar—*Gundroi*; Nepal—*Malligiri*; Assam—*Goudhori, gondserai*.

C. glanduliferum Meissn.

Assam—*Gunserai*; Nepal—*Malligiri*.

Wood contains *d*-camphor and is a good substitute for sassafras. Can be used for the same purposes as the wood of *C. cecidodaphne*. Seeds yield a fat.

C. impressinervium Meissn.

Bark used in the same way as that of *C. tamala* as an adulterant of cinnamon.

C. iners Reinw.

Hindi—*Jungli-darchini*; Mar.—*Ranachadalchini*; Tam.—*Kattukkaruvappattai*; Tel. & Kan.—*Adavi lavangapatte*; Bombay—*Tikhi*.

Wood suitable for furniture, such as cupboards and wardrobe chests. Bark contains a volatile oil with the odour of cloves and musk seeds used for children for cough and dysentery.

C. macrocarpum Hook. f.

Sans.—*Tejapatra*; Tel.—*lavanga*; Tam.—*Karuva*.

Essential oil from root-bark used in rheumatism.

C. obtusifolium Nees

Beng.—*Kinton, ram tezpat, tezpat*; Assam—*Patichanda*; Nepal—*Barasingoli*; Kumaun—*Phatgoli*.

Root-bark used in dyspepsia and liver complaints. Wood suitable for planking and tea-boxes. Aromatic leaves used as a spice (*Tejpat*).

C. pauciflorum Nees

Khasi Hills—*Dinglatterdop*.

Bark used as a cardiotonic, stomachic, and antiseptic.

CINNAMOMUM

C. tamala Nees & Eberm.

INDIAN CASSIA LIGNEA

Sans.—*Tamalaka*, *tejpatra*;
Hindi & Beng.—*Tejpat*; Guj.—*Tamalapatra*;
Tam.—*Talishappattiri*; Tel.—*Talisapatri*.

Leaves carminative, used as a spice, also in colic and diarrhoea. Bark is a common adulterant of true cinnamon. Leaves and bark yield essential oils. In Kashmir leaves are used like *Paan* (Betel leaves).

C. zeylanicum Breyn. CINNAMON, CEYLON CINNAMON

Sans.—*Tamalapatra*; Hindi, Guj., Mar., Tel. & Beng.—*Dalchini*; Tam.—*Cannalavangapattai*, *ilayangum*; Kan.—*Dalchini*, *lavangpatti*.

Bark, known as Ceylon Cinnamon, extensively used as a spice or condiment. Considered astringent, stimulant and carminative, checks nausea. Powdered cinnamon used in chocolates, dentifrices, incenses and perfumes. Bark yields an essential oil Cinnamon Bark Oil, used for flavouring confectionery, liqueurs, pharmaceuticals and soaps; also used for gastric troubles. Bark and leaves yield essential oils; seeds a fixed oil. Cinnamon Leaf Oil equals clove oil in eugenol content (70-95%) which makes it useful in perfumes and flavours; a common adulterant of cinnamon bark oil.

CIRSIUM Mill. *Compositae*; *Asteraceae*

C. arvense (Linn.) Scop. syn. *Cnicus arvensis* Hoffm.

CREeping THISTLE,
CANADA THISTLE

Considered emetic, tonic and diaphoretic, contains an inodorous, bitter glycoside, possessing emetic and emmenagogue properties. Seeds contain a fatty oil (21.9%).

C. lipskyi Petrak Assam—*Soh-chiia*.

Aromatic seeds and young shoots edible.

C. sinense C. B. Clarke syn. *Cnicus sinensis* Gardner & Champ. Roots used in flatulence; externally for ulcers and abscesses. Stems and leaves antiscorbutic.

CISSAMPELOS Linn.

Menispermaceae

C. pareira Linn.

FALSE PAREIRA BRAVA

Sans.—*Ambashtha*; Hindi & Beng.—*Akanadi*; Guj.—*Venivel*; Mar.—*Paharvel*; Tam.—*Appatta*; Tel.—*Adivi banka tige*; Kan.—*Padavali*; Mal.—*Kattuvalli*.

Root diuretic, antiperiodic, purgative, used in dyspepsia, dropsy, and urinary troubles; contains an alkaloid pelosine. Plant yields a strong fibre.

CISSUS Linn.

Vitaceae

C. adnata Roxb. syn. *Vitis adnata* Wall. ex Wight

Mar.—*Nadena*; Tel.—*Kokkitayaralu*, *gudamatige*;
Bombay—*Kolezan*; Santal—*Bodlarnari*.

Stem yields a cordage fibre. Decoction of dried tubers diuretic and depurative. Powdered and heated roots applied to cuts and fractures.

C. discolor Blume syn. *Vitis discolor* Dalz.

Leaves edible.

C. pallida Planch. syn. *Vitis pallida* Wight & Arn.

Kan.—*Kondage*; Tel.—*Nallatige*;
Oriya—*Takuanoi*.

Bruised roots applied to rheumatic swellings.

C. quadrangularis Linn. syn. *Vitis quadrangularis* W&H.

EDIBLE-STEMMED VINE

Sans.—*Asthisanhara*, vajravalli;
Hindi—*Hadjora*, harsankari;
Beng.—*Hasjora*, harbhanga;
Mar.—*Chaudhari*, kandavela;
Guj.—*Chodhari*, vedhari; Tel.—*Nalleru*; Tam.—*Pirandai*; Kan.—*Mangaroli*.

Juice prescribed in scurvy. Powdered root considered specific for fractures. Stems and roots yield strong fibre. Young shoots are used in curries and in the preparation of *Papads*.

C. repanda Vahl syn. *Vitis repanda* Wight & Arn.
Hindi—*Pani-bel*; Assam—*Medmedia-lop*.

Stems contain large quantities of potable water.

C. repens Lam. syn. *Vitis repens* Wight & Arn.
Tel.—*Nelaboddu*; Kan.—*Elakombullaballi*; Oriya—*Diboria*; Assam—*Mei-hur-jarap*.

Young shoots edible; used as a substitute for sorrel. Pliable stems used as substitute for ropes.

C. setosa Roxb. syn. *Vitis setosa* Wall.

Leaves applied to ulcers for promoting suppuration and to assist in extraction of guinea worms.

CISTANCHE Hoffmgg.
Orobanchaceae

C. tubulosa Wight
Used in the treatment of diarrhoea.

CITRULLUS Forsk.

Cucurbitaceae

C. colocynthis Schrad. syn. *Colocynthis vulgaris* Schrad.

COLOCYNTH, BITTER APPLE

Sans.—*Mahendraravuni*; Urdu—*Indrayan*; Hindi & Beng.—*Indrayan, makal*; Guj.—*Indrak, indranan indravana*; Mar.—*Kaduvrindavana, indrayan*; Tam.—*Peykkumutti, veritumatti*; Tel.—*Etipuchchha, paparabudama*; Kan.—*Pavamekkekayi, tumtikayi*; Mal.—*Peykommutti*.

Fruit pulp, colocynth, a drastic hydragogue cathartic, contains citrullin, which was believed to be a glycoside, but is now known to be a mixture of an alkaloid and citrullol. Roots purgative, used in ascites, jaundice, rheumatism, and urinary troubles. Seeds contain a fixed oil.

C. vulgaris Schrad. syn. *Colocynthis citrullus* (Linn.) Kuntze
Urdu, Hindi, Beng. & Mar.—*Tarbuj, tarbuz, tarmuj*.

Ripe fruit eaten fresh, rind sometimes preserved in sugar. Seeds used as food; considered cooling, tonic, diuretic; yield a fatty oil. Fruit juice forms a cooling and refreshing beverage; also considered diuretic.

—var. *fistulosus* (Stocks) Duthie & Fuller
Punjab—*Tinda, tendu, tendus*.
Fruits widely eaten as a vegetable.

CITRUS Linn. *Rutaceae*

C. aurantifolia (Christm.) Swingle
syn. *C. medica* var. *acida* of Watt
LIME

Hindi—*Kaghzi nimbu*; Beng.—*Kaghzinimbu, patinebu*; Guj.—

CITRUS

Khatalimbu; Tam.—*Elumichai*;
Tel.—*Nimma*; Kan.—*Limbe*,
nimbe; Mal.—*Erumichinarakam*.

Fruits extensively used for culinary purposes; for flavouring jams, jellies, marmalades, and alcoholic drinks, and as a garnish. Considered appetizer, stomachic, and antiscorbutic. A good source of vitamin C.

C. aurantium Linn. including
C. aurantium var. *bigaradia* of
Watt SOUR, BITTER,

SEVILLE, BIGARADE ORANGE

Hindi—*Khatta*; Tam.—*Narangam*,
narattai; Tel.—*Mallikanarangi*;
Kan.—*Heralay*; Mal.—*Karna*.

Used in the preparation of confections, marmalades, liqueurs, and other drinks. Rich source of provitamin A and B₁. Flowers, leaves and fruits yield volatile oils used in perfumery. Lime Oil obtained from the fresh rinds. Var. *bergamia* of Watt is the source of Bergamot Oil extracted from the peels. Leaves and tender twigs yield Petitgrain Oil.

—var. *aurantium* proper race *First*
of Watt see *C. reticulata* Blanco

—var. *aurantium* proper race
Second of Watt see *C. sinensis*
(Linn.) Osbeck

—var. *aurantium* proper race *Third*
of Watt see *C. sinensis* (Linn.)
Osbeck

—var. *bergamia* of Watt see
C. aurantium Linn.

—var. *bigaradia* of Watt see
C. aurantium Linn.

C. chrysocarpa Lushington see
C. reticulata Blanco

C. decumana Watt see
C. maxima (Burm.) Merrill

C. grandis (Linn.) Osbeck see
C. maxima (Burm.) Merrill

C. hystrix DC

Fruits used for insecticide purposes.

C. japonica Thunb. see
Fortunella japonica (Thunb.)
Swingle

C. latipes (Swingle) Tanaka

Resistant to extremes of cold and of
value in breeding hardy citrus forms.

C. limettioides Tanaka syn.
C. medica var. *limetta* Wight &
Arn. of Watt SWEET LIME

Hindi, Beng. & Guj.—*Mithanebu*,
mithalimbu; Tam.—*Kolumichangai*;
Tel.—*Gajanimma*, *nenumapandu*;
Kan.—*Gajanimbe*, *imbe*.

Valued as a refrigerant in fevers and
jaundice. Eaten either fresh or after
cooking, also used in preserves.

C. limon (Linn.) Burm. f. syn.
C. medica var. *limonum* of Watt
LEMON

Hindi—*Baranibu*, *jambira*,
paharinimbu, *paharikaghzi*;
Beng.—*Baranebu*, *goranebu*;
Guj.—*Motulimbu*; Mar.—*Idalimbu*,
thoralimbu; Kan.—*Bijapura*,
bijori; Tam.—*Periya yelumichai*;
Tel.—*Bijapuram*.

Used mainly for culinary purposes and
in the preparation of beverages. Citric
acid, pectin, and lemon oil obtained as
byproducts. Peel yields an essential oil,
Oil of Lemon, used as a carminative and
for flavouring liqueurs. Lemon juice is
very useful for scurvy. Fruit in the

CITRUS

form of pickle useful in hypertrophy of spleen. Peels candied.

C. margarita Lour. *see* *Fortunella margarita* (Lour.) Swingle

C. maxima (Burm.) Merrill syn.
C. grandis (Linn.) Osbeck;
C. decumana Watt

SHADDOCK PUMMELO, FORBIDDEN FRUIT

Hindi & Beng.—*Chakotra*,
mahanibu, *sadaphal*; Guj.—
Obakotru; Mar.—*Pains*, *papnasa*;
Mal.—*Pamparamasam*; Kan.—
Chakotre, *sakkota*; Tam.—
Pambalimasu; Tel.—*Pampala-*
masam.

Fruits esteemed for dessert; made into jams and marmalades; considered nutritive and refrigerant. Leaves used in epilepsy, chorea, and convulsive coughs.

C. medica Linn. syn. *C. medica*
var. *medica* proper of Watt

CITRON

Hindi—*Bara nimbu*, *bijaura*,
turanj; Beng.—*Bara nimbu*,
begpura; Guj.—*Turanj*, *bijoru*;
Mar.—*Mahalunga*, *mavalung*;
Mal.—*Gilam*, *rusakam*, *matalana-*
rakam; Kan.—*Madala*, *mahaphala*,
rusaka; Tam.—*Kadaranarathai*;
Tel.—*Lungamu*.

Fruits used mainly for pickling, also candied. Peel made into marmalades and other preserves. Preserved rind used in dysentery. Wood used for agricultural implements. Citron Oil, also known as Oil of Cedrat is obtained from fresh rinds.

—var. *acida* of Watt *see*
C. aurantifolia (Christm.) Swingle

—var. *limetta* Wight & Arn. of Watt *see* *C. limettoides* Tanaka

—var. *limonum* of Watt *see*
C. limon (Linn.) Burm. f.

—var. *medica* proper of Watt
see *C. medica* Linn.

C. nobilis of Watt *see*
C. reticulata Blanco

C. paradisi Macf. GRAPEFRUIT
Used mainly as a breakfast fruit; a rich source of vitamin C and a fair source of vitamin B₁. Rinds yield Grapefruit Oil, employed in perfumery and as a flavouring. Grapefruit juice recommended for building up resistance to common colds. Dry and fortified wines, brandies, and cordials are prepared from the fruits.

C. reticulata Blanco syn.
C. chrysocarpa Lushington;
C. aurantium var. *aurantium* proper
race *First* and *C. nobilis* Watt

MANDARIN ORANGE, LOOSE-SKINNED ORANGE

Hindi—*Santara*; Beng.—*Kamula*.
Most valued commercial orange; fruit used mainly as dessert and in the production of orange juice. Petitgrain Oil is obtained from leaves and twigs. Peels yield Mandarin Oil.

C. rugulosa Tanaka
Probably a hybrid of orange and lemon. Fruits are pleasant when eaten with sugar.

C. sinensis (Linn.) Osbeck syn.
C. aurantium var. *aurantium*
proper race *Second* and race *Third*
of Watt

SWEET ORANGE, TIGHTSKINNED ORANGE, BATAVIAN, MOZAMBIQUE ORANGE

CITRUS

Hindi, Beng., Guj. & Mar.—*Musambi, narangi, kamala nambu*; Kan.—*Kittile, sathgudi*; Tam.—*Sathagudi, chini*; Tel.—*Battavin-arinja, buddasini, naranji, satghudi, sini*.

Fruit sweet and juicy, nutritious, highly esteemed dessert fruit. Rich in vitamin C. Peels are the source of an essential oil called Orange Oil. Flowers also yield an essential oil, Neroli Oil. Leaves and young shoots are another source of Petitgrain Oil. Fruit juice useful in bilious affections. Wood used for turning, engraving, and cabinet-making.

C. trifoliata Linn. *see* Poncirus trifoliata Rafin.

CLADIUM P. Br. *Cyperaceae*

C. jamaicense Crantz syn.
C. mariscus R. Br. SAW GRASS
Raw material for paper-pulp.

C. mariscus R. Br. *see*
C. jamaicense Crantz

CLADONIA (Hill) Vain
Cladoniaceae

C. alpestris (Linn.) Rabh.

A lichen used as fodder for reindeer, for production of glucose, and for treatment of tuberculosis.

C. pyxidata (Linn.) Fr.

A lichen used for whooping cough and as expectorant. Also yields a dye.

C. rangiferina (Linn.) Web.

REINDEER MOSS

The lichen constitutes the chief food of reindeer in arctic and sub-arctic regions, where it is spread in cushions or carpet-like mats over many kilometres. Hot

aqueous solution of lichen is said to be used for tuberculosis. Lichen is also used for production of glucose and alcohol.

CLAOXYLON A. Juss.
Euphorbiaceae

C. indicum Hassk. syn. *C. polot* (Burm. f.) Merrill

Leaves used for sauces. Also as purgative and for poultices.

C. polot (Burm.f.) Merrill *see*
C. indicum Hassk.

CLAUSENA Burm.f. *Rutaceae*

C. dentata (Willd.) Roem. syn.
C. willdenowii Wight & Arn.

Tam.—*Kattukkariveppilai*; Mal.—*Kariveppila*.

Leaves yield an essential oil. Berries edible.

C. excavata Burm.f.

Infusion of the roots, flowers, and leaves used for colic. Wood used for axe-handles.

C. indica Oliver

Fruits edible. Leaves aromatic, used as a flavouring.

C. lansium (Lour.) Skeels syn.
C. wampi Blanco

Fruits edible, also used for making jams.

C. pentaphylla (Roxb.) DC.
Hindi—*Ratanjote*.

Poultice of the bark used in veterinary medicine for wounds and sprains.

C. wampi Blanco *see* *C. lansium* (Lour.) Skeels

C. willdenowii Wight & Arn. *see*
C. dentata (Willd.) Roem.

CLAVARIA Vaill. ex Fr.
Clavariaceae

C. botrytis Pers.
 An edible fungus.

C. flava Schaeff.
 An edible fungus.

C. fusiformis Sowerby
 An edible fungus.

C. stricta Pers.
 An edible fungus.

CLAVICEPS Tul. *Hypocreaceae*

C. purpurea (Fr.) Tul.
 Sclerotium of the fungus is the ergot, employed as an oxytotic.

CLEISTANTHUS Hook. f. ex
 Planch. *Euphorbiaceae*

C. collinus (Roxb.) Benth. &
 Hook. f. syn. *Lebidieropsis
 orbicularis* Muell.-Arg.

Hindi—*Garari*; Beng.—*Karlajuri*;
 Tel.—*Kadishe*; Tam.—*Nilaiipalai,
 oduvan*; Kan.—*Badedarige*.

Wood used for house posts. Leaves abortifacient. Roots, leaves, and bark used as fish-poison. Leaves, roots, and especially the fruits act as violent gastrointestinal irritant.

CLEMATIS Linn.
Ranunculaceae

C. gouriana Roxb.
 Kan.—*Telejadari*; Bombay—*Moriei*;
 Dehra Dun—*Belkangu*.
 Leaves vesicant.

C. nepaulensis DC.
 Acrid and poisonous due to anemonin.

C. smilacifolia Wall.
 Tel.—*Gurraputige*; Kan.—*Hottuhambu*;
 Mal.—*Vatiyampu*.
 Root decoction used against courbature.

C. triloba Heyne ex Roth
 Sans.—*Laghuparnika, murva*;
 Hindi—*Murhari*; Mar.—*Ranjani*;
 Kan.—*Morhari*.
 Plant used in leprosy. Yields a fibre.
 Contains anemonin.

CLEOME Linn. *Capparidaceae*

C. brachycarpa Vahl ex DC.
 Urdu—*Panwar*.
 Used in scabies and rheumatism and for inflammations. Leaves employed in leucoderma.

C. chelidonii Linn. f. syn.
Polanisia chelidonii DC.
 Used as a vermifuge. Infusion of the plant employed in gingivitis and skin troubles.

C. felina Linn. f.
 Mal.—*Ariavila*.
 Used as a vesicant and vermifuge.

C. icosandra Linn. syn.
C. viscosa Linn.

Sans.—*Adityabhakta, arkakanta*;
 Hindi—*Hulhul, hurhur*; Beng.—*Hurhuria*;
 Mar.—*Kanphuti*;
 Guj.—*Talvani*; Tel.—*Kukhavominta*;
 Tam.—*Nayikkadugu, vellai keerai*;
 Kan.—*Nayibela*; Mal.—*Ariavila*.

Leaves rubefacient, vesicant, and sudorific. Poultice of seeds efficacious in chronic painful joints. Seeds used as condiment, carminative, and anthelmintic. Plant used as a vegetable by the poor.

C. viscosa Linn. see *C. icosandra*
 Linn.

CLERODENDRON

CLERODENDRON Linn.

C. siphonanthus (R. Br.) C.B. Clarke see *Clerodendrum indicum* (Linn.) Kuntze

CLERODENDRUM Linn.

Verbenaceae

C. indicum (Linn.) Kuntze syn. *Clerodendron siphonanthus* (R. Br.)

C. B. Clarke

Sans.—*Bhargi*; Hindi—*Bharangi*; Tam.—*Kavalai*; Tel.—*Bharangi*, *hunjika*.

Root used in asthma, cough, and scrofulous affections. Leaves vermifuge.

C. inerme (Linn., Gaertn.)

Sans.—*Kundali*, *vanajai*; Hindi—*Lanjai*, *sangkupi*; Beng.—*Banjai*, *batraj*; Mar.—*Vanajai*; Tam.—*Anjali*, *pinarichanganguppi*; Tel.—*Takkolukamu*, *etipisinika*; Kan.—*Kundali*, *nayitakkali*; Mal.—*Nirnochi*.

Leaves used as febrifuge, contain an amorphous bitter principle resembling that found in *chiretta* (*Swertia chirayita* Buch.-Ham.). Poultice of leaves used to resolve buboes.

C. infortunatum Linn.

Sans.—*Barhichuda*, *bhantaka*; Hindi & Beng.—*Bhant*; Mar.—*Bhandira*; Tam.—*Karukanni*; Tel.—*Gurrapukattiyaku*; Mal.—*Peruku*, *peruvellam*; Kan.—*Basavanapada*, *ibbane*.

Leaves used as bitter tonic, vermifuge, laxative and cholagogue; fresh leaf juice introduced into the rectum for removal of ascarids. Leaves and roots used in external applications for tumours.

C. phlomidis Linn. f.

Sans.—*Agnimantha*, *agnimanthinii*;

Hindi, Guj. & Mar.—*Arni*; Tam.—*Takkari*, *taludalai*; Tel.—*Takkolamu*; Kan.—*Taggi*; Mal.—*Tirutali*.

Roots aromatic and astringent, decoction used as a demulcent in gonorrhoea.

C. serratum (Linn.) Moon

Sans.—*Bharangi*; Hindi—*Barangi*; Guj. & Mar.—*Bharungi*; Tam.—*Angaravalli*; Tel. & Kan.—*Gantubarangi*; Mal.—*Cherutekku*, *kankabharnni*.

Root used in rheumatism and dyspepsia. Seeds aperient, used in dropsy. Leaves used as febrifuge; also employed in external applications for cephalagia and ophthalmia. Seeds aperient, used in dropsy.

CLEYERA DC.

C. gymnanthera Wight & Arn. see *Ternstroemia gymnanthera* (Wight & Arn.) Sprague

CLINOGYNE Benth.

Marantaceae

C. dichotoma Salisb. syn. *Donax arundinastrum* Lour.; *Phrynium dichotomum* Roxb.

Beng.—*Sitalpati*, *muktapata*; Assam—*Murta*.

Stem strip used for fish-traps and basketry. Yield a fibre, a substitute for Panama fibre, used for hats. Pith used as paper material.

C. grandis Benth. syn. *Donax canififormis* K. Schum.

Used for the same purposes as *C. dichotoma*.

CLITOCYBE (Fr.) Quel.

Agaricaceae

C. dealbata (Sow. ex Fr.) Gill.

COCULUS

Doubtfully edible, may contain alkaloid muscarine.

C. hypocalamus van Overeem

An edible fungus.

C. laccata Scop.

An edible fungus.

C. nebularia Batsch

An edible fungus.

CLITORIA Linn.

Papilionaceae; Fabaceae

C. ternatea Linn.

Hindi & Beng.—*Aparajit*; Mar.—*Gokurna*; Tam.—*Kakkanam, kakkattan*.

Roots powerful cathartic and diuretic. Flowers yield a blue dye. Seeds contain a fixed oil. Both seeds and root-bark contain tannin. Leaves used as fodder.

CNICUS Linn.

C. arvensis Hoffm. *see* *Cirsium arvense* (Linn.) Scop.

C. sinensis Gardner & Champ. *see* *Cirsium sinense* C. B. Clarke

CNIDIUM Cusson

C. monnieri (Linn.) Cusson *see* *Selinum monnieri* Linn.

COCCINIA Wight & Arn.

Cucurbitaceae

C. cordifolia Cogn. *syn.*

C. indica Wight & Arn.;

Cephalandra indica Naud.

IVY GOURD

Raw fruits used as a vegetable, ripe ones eaten. Tender shoots used as a pot-herb.

C. indica Wight & Arn. *see*

C. cordifolia Cogn.

COCOLOBA P. Br. *Polygonaceae*

Also known as *Coccolobis* by some authors.

C. uvifera Linn. SEA-GRAPE

Fruit edible, made into a jelly. Bark extract yields Jamaica Kino, used as an astringent.

COCCOTHRINAX Sargent

Palmae; Arecaceae

C. argentea (Schult. & Schult. f.)

K. Schum. *syn.* *Thrinax argentea* Lodd. ex Schult. & Schult. f.

Underdeveloped leaves or cabbage, as they are called, form an excellent vegetable. Mature leaves are used for making brooms, and the fibre for hats, baskets, and fancy articles.

COCCULUS DC. *Menispermaceae*

C. hirsutus (Linn.) Diels *syn.*

C. villosus DC.

Sans.—*Vasanti tikta, patalagarudi*;

Hindi—*Jamtikibel*; Beng.—*Huyer*;

Guj.—*Vevati*; Mar.—*Vasan vel*;

Tam.—*Kattukkodi*; Tel.—

Dusaraitige; Kan.—*Sogadi-balli, dusari balli*.

Mucilaginous juice of leaves, mixed with water, used as a refrigerant, also applied to eczema, prurigo, and impetigo. Roots laxative and demulcent, enter into medicines for bilious dyspepsia, rheumatism, and stomach-ache in children.

C. laurifolius DC.

Bark and leaves contain coclaurine. Plant used as an arrow poison.

C. leueba DC. *see* *C. pendulus* (Forsk.) Diels

C. macrocarpus Wight & Arn. *see* *Diploclisia glaucescens* Diels

COCCULUS

C. palmatus DC. *see* *Jateorhiza palmata* (Lam.) Miers

C. pendulus (Forsk.) Diels syn. *C. laeaba* DC.

Punjab—*Illarbillar*, *parwatti*;
Guj.—*Parwatti*; Sind—*Ullarbillar*;
Tel.—*Dusaratige*.

Roots used as a febrifuge and tonic. Also substituted for the fruits of *Anamirta cocculus*, a fish-poison. Juice of the plant used by the Arabs in the preparation of a fermented beverage.

C. villosus DC. *see* *C. hirsutus* (Linn.) Diels

COCHLEARIA Linn. *Cruciferae*;
Brassicaceae

C. armoracia Linn. *see* *Armoracia rusticana* Gaertn. *et al.*

C. flava Buch.-Ham. ex Roxb.
Used as a febrifuge.

COCHLOSPERMUM Kunth
Cochlospermaceae

C. gossypium DC. *see*
C. religiosum (Linn.) Alston

C. religiosum (Linn.) Alston syn.
C. gossypium DC.

SILK COTTON TREE

Hindi—*Kumbi*, *galgal*; Mar.—*Ganeri*, *ganglay*; Tel.—*Kondagogu*, *kongu*; Tam.—*Kongilam*, *tanakku*;
Kan.—*Arasinaburaga*, *adaviburaga*;
Mal.—*Appakutakka*; Oriya—*Kontopalas*.

Source of an insoluble gum, used as a substitute for tragacanth gum from *Astragalus gummifer* Labill. Employed in the cigar paste, calico printing, leather dressing, and ice-cream industry. Floss on the seeds used for stuffing mattresses,

pillows, cushions, and life-belts. Seeds yield a non-drying oil.

COCOS Linn. *Palmae*; *Areceaceae*

C. cornata Mart. *see* *Syagrus coronata* Becc.

C. nucifera Linn. COCONUT
Sans.—*Narikela*; Hindi—*Nariyal*;
Beng.—*Dab*, *narikel*; Mar.—*Narel*,
naral; Tel.—*Kobbarichettu*, *narikel-*
amu, *tenkaya*; Tam.—*Tennaiaram*,
tenkai; Kan.—*Tengu*; Mal.—*Thenna*,
thenga, *narikelam*.

A tree of great commercial value. Meat of the seeds eaten raw or used in sweetmeats, kitchen preparation, pastries, and confectionery; also much used as dry copra for extraction of fatty oil, Coconut Oil, employed in food products, and in soaps, cosmetics, salves, shampoos, shaving creams, and toilet preparations. Coconut fibre from the husk used for mats, ropes, baskets, brushes, etc. Coconut milk is a refreshing drink. Leaves woven into mats and baskets. Wood used for cabinets, buildings, and as fuel.

C. plumosa Hook. f. *see*
Arecastrum romanzoffianum Becc.

C. schizophylla Mart. *see*
Arikuryroba schizophylla Becc.

C. yatay Mart. *see* *Butia yatay*
Becc.

CODIAEUM Juss. *Euphorbiaceae*

C. variegatum Blume
Pounded leaves applied to the abdomen of children suffering from urinary trouble. Latex contains tannin.

CODIUM Stackhouse *Codiaceae*

C. tenue Kuetz.
An alga consumed as food.

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C. tomentosum Stackhouse

An **alga** consumed as food.

CODONOPSIS Wall.

Campanulaceae

C. ovata Benth.

Roots and leaves made into a poultice applied to ulcers and wounds. Roots are also a source of edible flour.

COELASTRUM Naegeli

Coelastraceae

C. probascideum Bohlin

An **alga** with high protein content; trials for its cultivation are being conducted.

COELODEPAS Hassk.

Euphorbiaceae

C. calycinum Bedd.

Tam.—*Katpira*, *kattupira*.

Yields a hard timber.

COFFEA Linn.

Rubiaceae

C. arabica Linn.

ARABIAN COFFEE

Roasted beans used for the preparation of coffee; also used for flavouring ice-creams, candies, and pastries. Dried ripe seeds used as a stimulant, nervine, and diuretic. Caffeine content 1.0-1.2%.

C. laurentii de Wild. *see*

C. robusta Linden

C. liberica Bull ex Hiern

LIBERIAN COFFEE

Yields a good crop. Berries do not drop down from the trees after ripening as is the case with *C. arabica*; but are of inferior quality. Widely used for hybridization and as a root-stock for grafting *C. arabica*. Caffeine content 1.06-1.45%.

C. robusta Linden syn. *C. laurentii* de Wild. CONGO COFFEE

Better adapted for varying climates, more hardy and more resistant to leaf disease and stem-borer, and quality of berries nearly equal to *C. arabica*. Caffeine content 1.5-2.5%.

C. stenophylla G. Don

SIERRA LEONE COFFEE

Grows well, yields abundantly, beans are considered superior to those of *C. arabica* in flavour, but takes a longer time to come into bearing. Berries small, beans are claimed to be equal to those of *Mocha* (a variety of *C. arabica*).

COIX Linn. *Gramineae*; *Poaceae*

C. aquatica Roxb.

Yields fodder.

C. gigantea Koenig ex Roxb.

WILD ADLAY

Beng.—*Danga gurgur*.

Grains can be fed to poultry after separating them from the shell. Used for roseries, bead-curtains, ornamental trays, baskets, and boxes.

C. koenigii Spreng. *see*
Chionachne koenigii (Spreng.) Thw.

C. lachryma Linn. *see C. lacryma-jobi* Linn.

C. lacryma-jobi Linn. syn.

C. lachryma Linn.

ADLAY, JOB'S TEARS

Sans.—*Jargadi*; Hindi—*Sankru*; Beng.—*Gurgur*; Mar.—*Ranmakkai*; Tam.—*Netpavalam*; Khasi Hills—*Sohriu*.

Grains a good substitute for rice, and are considered to be more wholesome by

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virtue of their higher fat and protein contents. Also used for affections of air-passage and urinary tract. Grains widely used in bead-curtains, roseries, etc. Leaves used as fodder.

COLA Schott *Sterculiaceae*

C. acuminata (Beauv.) Schott

Yields nuts of inferior quality as compared to those from *C. nitida*. Used in the preparation of beverages, pills, bonbons, pastils, etc.

C. nitida (Vent.) Cheval.

Source of commercial Kola (Cola) nuts which contain caffeine (1-2.5%) and are used in the preparation of beverages. Dried cotyledons used as a stimulant, nerve, tonic, and astringent.

COLCHICUM Linn. *Liliaceae*

C. autumnale Linn. *see C. luteum*
Baker

C. luteum Baker

Sans.—*Hiranyatutha*; Hindi—*Hirantutiya*, *surinjan*;
Suranjanetalkh; Urdu—*Punjab—*
Surinjan-i-talkh.

A good substitute for corms and seeds of *C. autumnale* Linn., which yield colchicine. Corms used as a carminative, laxative, and aphrodisiac; used in gout, rheumatism and diseases of liver and spleen. Extract or tincture of seeds used for the same purpose as corms. Colchicine content of dried corms is 0.21-0.25%.

COLDENIA Linn. *Boraginaceae*

C. procumbens Linn.

Sans.—*Trepakashee*; Hindi &
Mar.—*Tripungki*; Tam.—*Serupad*;
Tel.—*Hamsapadu*.

Fresh leaves ground and applied to rheumatic swellings.

COLEBROOKEA Sm. *Labiatae*;
Lamiaceae

C. oppositifolia Sm.

Hindi—*Binda*, *pansra*; Bombay—*Dasari*;
Punjab—*Shakardana*;
Nepal—*Qosul*.

Leaves applied to wounds and bruises.
Root used in prescriptions for epilepsy.

COLEUS Lour. *Labiatae*;
Lamiaceae

C. amboinicus Lour. syn.

C. aromaticus Benth.

COUNTRY BORAGE,

INDIAN BORAGE

Sans.—*Pashanabhedhi*; Hindi—*Pathorchur*;
Beng.—*Patherchur*;
Mar.—*Pathurchur*; Tam.—*Karpuravalli*.

Leaves used as a flavouring. Also useful in urinary diseases. Decoction of leaves given for chronic cough and asthma. Yield an essential oil containing carvacrol.

C. aromaticus Benth. *see*

C. amboinicus Lour.

C. barbatus Benth. *see*

C. forskohlii Briq.

C. blumei Benth.

Decoction of leaves used in dyspepsia.

C. forskohlii Briq. syn. *C. barbatus*
Benth.

Roots edible. Considered to be the wild ancestor of the tuber varieties known as Kaffir Potatoes.

C. parviflorus Benth. syn.

C. tuberosus Benth.

COUNTRY POTATO

Tam. & Mal.—*Koorkan kizhangu*.
Edible tubers used as a substitute for potatoes

COMBRETUM

C. tuberosus Benth. *see*,
C. parviflorus Benth.

C. vetiveroides K. C. Jacob
 Tam.—*Kuru ver, vettiver.*

Fresh fragrant roots used for decoration of temple images and for dressing hair.

COLLYBIA (Fr.) Quel.

Agaricaceae

C. albuminosa (Berk.) Petch syn.
Gymnopus albuminosus van Overeem
 Edible fungus. It contains 12.8% proteins and 14.8% carbohydrates on dry weight basis.

C. microcarpa Hohnel
 Edible fungus.

C. velutipes (W. Curtis ex Fr.) Quel.
 Edible fungus, but has insipid taste.

COLOCASIA Schott *Araceae*

C. antiquorum Schott *see*
C. esculenta (Linn.) Schott

C. esculenta (Linn.) Schott syn.
C. antiquorum Schott

TARO, DASHEEN,
 EDDO, COCOYAM

Sans.—*Kachu*; Hindi—*Arvi*,
kachalu, ghuiya; Beng.—*Kachu*;
 Mar.—*Alu*; Tam.—*Seppan-*
kizhangu; Tel.—*Chamadumpa*,
chemagadda; Kan.—*Kachchi*,
shamagadde; Mal.—*Shembu*;
 Oriya—*Saru*.

Tubers consumed boiled or fried. Young leaves eaten like spinach, also consumed when bleached. Juice of the petioles used as an astringent and styptic. Taro mucilage may be used as a size for impermeable paper. Tubers may be used for production of industrial alcohol. Taro flour can be

used for soups and gruels, gravies, and puddings. Taro-lactin and Taro-malt, prepared from flour, are good foods for infants and invalids.

C. gigantea Hook. f.

Leaves and petioles cooked and eaten.

C. virosa Kunth *see* *Stuednera virosa* Prain

COLOCYNTHIS Ludwig

C. citrullus (Linn.) Kuntze *see* *Citrullus vulgaris* Schrad.

C. vulgaris Schrad. *see* *Citrullus colocynthis* Schrad.

COLUBRINA Rich. ex Brongn. *Rhamnaceae*

C. asiatica Brongn.

Mar.—*Guti*; Tam.—*Mayirmanik-*
kan.

Fruit used as a fish-poison; decoction employed as an abortifacient. Leaves are eaten with fish. Bark contains saponin and used as a substitute for soap.

COLUTEA Linn. *Papilionaceae*; *Fabaceae*

C. arborescens Linn. var. *nepalensis*
 Baker *see* *C. nepalensis* Sims

C. nepalensis Sims syn.
C. arborescens Linn. var. *nepalensis*
 Baker

Leaves purgative, used as an adulterant of senna.

COMBRETUM Linn.

Combretaceae

C. acuminatum Roxb.

Leaves anthelmintic, used for expelling tapeworms.

COMBRETUM

C. decandrum Roxb. syn.

C. roxburghii Spreng.

Hindi—*Punk*; Tel.—*Bontatige*.

Used for basketry. Leaves febrifuge.

C. pilosum Roxb.

Hindi—*Bhorve loth, thoonia loth*.

Leaves anthelmintic, considered specific for *Ascaris lumbricoides* and *Oxyuris veimicularis*.

C. roxburghii Spreng. see

C. decandrum Roxb.

C. sundaicum Miq.

Decoction of leaves used for reducing opium craving.

C. trifoliatum Vent.

Fruits anthelmintic, used in *Ascaris* infection. Wood yields scented material used in perfumery

COMMELINA Linn.

Commelinaceae

C. benghalensis Linn.

Sans.—*Kanchata*; Hindi & Beng.—*Kanchara*; Mar.—*Kena*; Tam.—*Kanavazhai, kanangakarai*; Tel.—*Vennadevikura*.

Mucilaginous and starchy rhizomes are cooked and eaten. Leaves used as a pot-herb in times of scarcity. Herb considered demulcent, emollient, laxative and refrigerant, used in leprosy.

C. communis Linn.

Leaves used as a vegetable and as fodder. Seeds eaten in times of scarcity.

—var. **hortensis** Makino

Azure-blue flowers used in the preparation of Awobana paper; delphinidin diglucoside is the main constituent.

C. nudiflora Linn.

Sans.—*Koshapushpi*; Hindi—*Kanshura*; Mal.—*Vazhapazhathi*.

Leaves used as a vegetable and fodder, and also for poulticing sores. Bruised plant applied to boils, itches, and burns.

C. obliqua Buch.-Ham.

Hindi—*Kanjuna*; Beng.—*Jatakan-chura*.

Roots laxative, useful in bilious affections.

C. salicifolia Roxb.

Sans.—*Jalapippali*; Beng.—*Panikanchira*; Hindi—*Jalpipari*.

Used as cattle feed. Also used in dysentery.

COMMIPHORA Jacq.

Burseraceae

C. berryi (Arn.) Engl. syn.

Balsamodendron berryi Arn.

INDIAN BALM OF GILEAD

Tam.—*Mudgiluvai*.

Yields a fragrant gum-resin.

C. caudata (Wight & Arn.) Engl.

syn. *Protium caudatum* Wight & Arn.

HILL MANGO

Tel.—*Konda-mamidi*; Tam.—*Kiluvai*; Kan.—*Kondamavu*.

Fruits pickled. Yields a gum-resin, used as incense.

C. mukul (Hook. ex Stocks) Engl.

syn. *Balsamodendron mukul* Hook. ex Stocks

INDIAN BDELLIUM TREE

Sans.—*Guggulu, koushikaha, devadhupa*; Hindi, Beng. & Guj.—*Guggul*; Mar. & Kan.—*Guggule*; Tel.—*Guggul*; Tam.—*Maishakshigukkal*.

Source of Indian Bdellium, a gum-resin, used as an incense, fixative in perfumery.

COPRINUS

and in medicine as an astringent and an antiseptic. Used in Iran as a stomachic and for muscular rheumatism. It stimulates appetite and acts as a diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant, and uterine stimulant. Myrrh or Herabol Myrrh (Sans.—*Rasagaduhi*, *samudraguggala*; Hindi—*Bol*) is the gum-resin of *C. myrrha* (Nees) Engl., a tree not found in India.

C. roxburghii (Arn.) Engl. syn. *Balsamodendron roxburghii* Arn. Yields an aromatic gum-resin, used in the same way as that of *C. mukul*.

CONIUM Linn. *Umbelliferae*;
Apiaceae

C. maculatum Linn.

POISON HEMLOCK

Very poisonous. Dried, full-grown but unripe fruits used as an anodyne, sedative, and antispasmodic; contain alkaloid coniine. Source of Succus Conii. Socrates was put to death by the use of this poison.

CONNARUS Linn. *Connaraceae*

C. monocarpus Linn.

Mar.—*Sunder*; Tam.—*Cedippulikodi*; Kan.—*Tolage*; Mal.—*Kurila*, *kuriel*.

Pulp of the fruit used in eye troubles. Roots yield an oil applied to swellings. Bark and wood find use in the treatment of ulcers. Seeds yield a fatty oil.

C. paniculatus Roxb.

Seed yields an oil suitable for soap-making.

CONOCEPHALUS Blume
Moraceae

C. suaveolens Blume

Sap used for eye troubles; roots for poulticing itch.

CONVOLVULUS Linn.

Convolvulaceae

C. arvensis Linn. DEER'S FOOT

Sans.—*Bhadrabala*, *rajbala*;
Hindi—*Beri*, *haranpadi*, *prasarna*;
Beng.—*Gandhbhadali*, *gondal*;
Guj.—*Nari*, *veladi*; Mar.—*Haranpag*, *chandvel*.

Roots cathartic. Seeds contain a fixed oil.

C. glomeratus Choisy

Guj.—*Runchhaliveldi*.

Used as a purgative.

C. hederaceus Linn. see *Ipomoea hederacea* (Linn.) Jacq.

C. pluricaulis Choisy

Punjab—*Porprang*, *dodak*.

Used as a vegetable. Yields an alkaloid, sankhpuspine.

C. scammonia Linn.

Hindi—*Sakmunia*.

Source of the resin scammony, a hydragogue cathartic used in dropsy and anasarca. It was the original source of Scammony Root.

COPERNICIA Mart.

Palmae; *Arecaceae*

C. cerifera (Arruda) Mart.

Leaves source of Carnauba Wax used for gramophone records. Fruits edible; leaves used for thatching and hats. Wood from the basal part of adult trees is durable, lasting for several years even in exposed situations.

COPRINUS (Pers. ex Fr.) S.F. Gray
Agaricaceae

C. comatus (Fr.) S.F. Gray

SHAG-CAP, SHAGGY-MANE

COPRINUS

An edible fungus, should be eaten when young, before the gills begin to turn black.

C. niveus Fr.

An edible fungus.

COPTIS Salisb. *Ranunculaceae*

C. teeta Wall. GOLD THREAD

Hindi—*Mamira*, *mamiran*; Guj.—*Haladiovachnag*; Bengal & Assam—*Tita*.

Rhizome tonic and stomachic, used for debility and atonic dyspepsia; also employed as a salve for the eyes. Root-bark contains berberine.

CORALLOCARPUS Welw. ex Benth. & Hook. f. *Cucurbitaceae*

C. epigaeus Benth. ex Hook f.

Sans.—*Patalagaruda*; Hindi—*Akasgaddah*, *rakasgaddah*; Mar.—*Akash garundand*; Tel.—*Nagadonda*; Tam.—*Akasha garundan*; Kan.—*Akasha-garudagadde*; Mal.—*Kollanhova-kizhauna*.

Root used in chronic mucous enteritis and dysentery. It also enters into liniments for rheumatism.

CORCHORUS Linn. *Tiliaceae*

C. acutangulus Lam. *see*

C. aestuans Linn.

C. aestuans Linn. *syn.*

C. acutangulus Lam.

Beng.—*Titapat*.

Seeds stomachic.

C. antichorus Raeusch. *see*

C. depressus (Linn.) C. Chr.

C. capsularis Linn. WHITE JUTE

Sans.—*Kalasaka*; Hindi—*Narcha*; Beng.—*Chinalitapat*, *narcha*, *nalita*, *titapat*; Assam—*Titamara*.

Source of jute fibre, used for gunny bags, coarse cloth, twine, and carpets. Short fibre, Jute Butts, used in paper manufacture. Leaves are consumed along with the diet as a tonic.

C. depressus (Linn.) C. Chr. *syn.* *C. antichorus* Raeusch.

Sans.—*Bhedani*; Hindi—*Baphuli*; Guj.—*Bahuphali*

Leaves emollient. Seeds used as tonic.

C. fascicularis Lam.

Sans.—*Bhirupatrika*; Beng.—*Bilnalita*; Bombay—*Hirankhori*, *bhaphali*.

Used as an astringent and restorative.

C. olitorius Linn. JEW'S MALLOW

Beng.—*Mithapat*, *desipat*, *bogi*.
Trade—*Daisee*, *tossa*.

Another source of jute, gives higher yield as compared to *C. capsularis*. Leaves used by the Europeans as a substitute of spinach. Infusion of leaves tonic and febrifuge; also used as a demulcent in cystitis and dysuria

C. tridens Linn.

Rarely used for extracting fibre.

CORDIA Linn. *Boraginaceae*

C. dichotoma Forst. f. *syn.*
C. obliqua Willd.; *C. myxa* Roxb., non Linn.

Sans.—*Bahuvaraka*; Hindi—*Lasora*, *chota lasora*; Beng.—*Bahubard*; Mar.—*Shelvant*; Guj.—*Bargund*; Tel.—*Chinna nakkeru*; Tam.—

CORIANDRUM

Naruvili; Kan.—*Chikkachalle*;
Mal.—*Viri, cheruviri*.

Fruit, known as *Sebestan*, is edible. It is astringent, anthelmintic, diuretic, demulcent, and expectorant, used in diseases of chest and urinary passage. Wood used for boats, well-curbs, and agricultural implements; durable in contact with water.

C. macleodii Hook. f. & Thoms.

Hindi—*Dahipalas, dhaiman*; Mar.—*Bhoti, dhaiwan*; Tam.—*Palandekku*;
Tel.—*Botuku, peddabotuku*; Kan.—*Bilichalle, doddachelle*. Trade—*Hadang*.

Bark used in jaundice. Wood strong and durable, used for carts, yokes, axe-handles, turnery, and furniture.

C. myxa Roxb., non Linn. *see*

C. dichotoma Forst. f.

C. obliqua Willd. *see C. dichotoma*
Forst. f.

—var. *wallichii* *see C. wallichii*
G. Don

C. rothii Roem. & Schult.

Sans.—*Laghushleshmataka*;
Hindi—*Gondi*; Guj.—*Gundi*;
Mar.—*Gondani*; Tel.—*Chinnabotuku*;
Tam.—*Naruvili*;
Kan.—*Ktrichalle*.

Fruit edible. Bark astringent used in gargles; also yields a fibre used for ropes and caulking boats.

C. vestita Hook. f. & Thoms.

Hindi—*Kumpaiman*; *baitola*;
Punjab—*Karuk, kumbi*; Garhwal
& Dehra Dun—*Bairola*.

Fruit edible, demulcent, expectorant, and astringent. Wood used for wheels, furniture, panelling, and ornamental boxes; more durable than the wood of *C. dichotoma*.

C. wallichii G. Don syn. *C. obliqua*
Willd. var. *wallichii*

Sans.—*Bahuvaraka, uddalaka*;
Hindi—*Buralessura*; Guj.—*Gadgundi, vargund*; Tam.—*Perunaruvili*;
Mal.—*Naruviri, periyaviri*;
Tel.—*Peddanakkeru*;
Kan.—*Doddachalle*.

Fruit considered demulcent, expectorant, and astringent, used for bronchial affections.

CORDYLINE Adans. *Liliaceae*

C. fruticosa Goepfert *syn.*

C. terminalis Kunth.

Rhizome used in diarrhoea.

C. terminalis Kunth *see C. fruticosa*
Goepfert

CORIANDRUM Linn.

Umbelliferae; Apiaceae

C. sativum Linn. CORIANDER

Sans.—*Dhanya, kustumburi*;
Hindi—*Dhania, dhanya*; Beng.—*Dhane*;
Guj.—*Konphir*; Mar.—*Dhanna, kothimber*;
Tel.—*Dhaniyalu*;
Tam.—*Kothamalli*;
Kan.—*Kothambri*;
Mal.—*Kothumalari*.

Aromatic, used as a flavouring, and in the preparation of chutneys and sauces. Fruits diuretic, carminative, and tonic; yield an essential oil called Coriander Oil. Oil is used as a flavouring agent for liqueurs and incocoa and chocolate industries, considered carminative. Seeds also contain a fatty oil, used in the preparation of sodium soap. Cake used as fodder.

CORIARIA

CORIARIA Linn. *Coriariaceae*

C. nepalensis Wall.

Hindi—*Masuri, makola*; Kashmir—*Balel, tadrelu*; Nepal—*Bhojinsi*.

Fruit, commonly called Mussoorie Berry, is eaten but may cause colic. One of the food plants of the silk moth, *Actius selene* Hubn. Wood used for making boxes; rich in tannin.

CORNUS Linn. *Cornaceae*

C. capitata Wall. ex Roxb. *see* Benthamidia capitata (Wall. ex Roxb.) Hara

C. macrophylla Wall.

Hindi—*Kandar, kachur, kasis*; Assam—*Dieng-phait*.

Fruit edible. Wood used like the wood of *C. oblonga*

C. oblonga Wall.

Hindi—*Ban-bakar, kasmol*; Kumaun—*Baumari*; Garhwal—*Katkanai*; Assam—*Diengsohlong-law-syurang*.

Wood used for shuttles, pulleys, bobbins, and mallet heads; particularly valuable for gunpowder charcoal.

C. sanguinea Linn. CORNEL WOOD, BLOODTWIG, DOG WOOD

Wood used for tooth-picks; yields gunpowder charcoal. Seeds yield a fatty oil.

CORNUTIA Linn.

C. corymbosa Burm. f. *see* Premna obtusifolia R.Br.

CORYDALIS Vent. *Papaveraceae*

C. govaniiana Wall.

Sans.—*Bhutakisi*; Hindi & Beng.—*Bhutkis*.

Root tonic and diuretic, prescribed in syphilitic, scrofulous, and cutaneous affections.

C. ramosa Wall.

Kurra Valley—*Mamiran*.

Used in eye diseases.

CORYLUS Linn. *Betulaceae*

C. avellana Linn.

FILBERT, HAZEL-NUT, EUROPEAN HAZEL

Hindi—*Findak, bindak*.

Kernels edible, rich in phosphorus. They yield a fatty oil which is edible, also used for soap manufacture.

C. colurna Linn. TURKISH HAZEL

Punjab—*Thangi, urni*; Kashmir—*Virin*; Kumaun—*Kapasi, bhotia badam*.

Fruit edible, as good as English Hazel-Nut.

C. ferox Wall.

Nepal—*Curri*; Bhutia—*Langura*.

Kernels edible.

CORYPHA Linn. *Palmae; Arecaceae*

C. elata Roxb. *see* *C. utan* Lam.

C. taliera Roxb.

Beng.—*Taru, tallier, tarit*.

Leaves used for thatching and basketry; also for mat-making.

C. umbraculifera Linn.

TALIPOT PALM, FAN PALM

Sans.—*Karalika, sritalam, tuli*;

Beng.—*Bajar-battuler, tali, tarit*;

Mar.—*Bajarbattu, tali*; Tel.—

Dridhatalamu, sritalamu; Tam.—

Kudaippanai, tali-pannai; Kan.—

COTINUS

Sritale; Mal.—*Kutappana, sitalam, talippana*.

Leaves used for thatching, also made into fans, mats, umbrellas, and baskets. Leaf-stalks afford material for manufacture of wrapping paper. Sacred Buddhist books were written on strips of the leaves. A kind of sago is extracted from the pith. Seeds substituted for ivory for buttons, beads, and ornamental articles.

C. utan Lam. syn. *C. elata* Roxb.

BURI PALM, GEBANG OR
AGEL PALM

Beng.—*Bajur, bajurbatul*.

Used in the same manner as *C. umbraculifera*. Kernels of young fruits edible, a sweet juice, tapped from the base of inflorescence is fermented into toddy or vinegar or boiled for preparing sugar. Petioles yield a fibre used for hats. Ribs used for brooms. Ripe seeds are hard and poisonous, used for beads and buttons. Unopened leaves woven into sacks, mats, and sails, also hats. Petioles from immature palms yield Buntal fibre used for manufacturing Lucban hats (also called Bangkok hats). Buri Raffia fibre, from petioles of unopened leaves, is used for making cloth suitable for cushion covers, screens, bags, etc. Ribs of unopened leaves yield a fibre used for Calasiao or Prototan hats, baskets, trays, cigarette-cases, etc.

COSCINIUM Colebr.

Menispermaceae

C. fenestratum Colebr.

FALSE CALUMBA, TREE TURMERIC

Sans.—*Daru haridra*; Hindi—*Jhari-huldi*; Mar.—*Jhade-halade*; Tel.—*Manu pasupu*; Tam. & Mal.—*Maramanial*; Kan.—*Marada arashina*.

Root considered bitter, tonic, stomachic. Stem yields a yellow dye, resembling turmeric, called False Calumba; used as a

substitute for Calumba (*Jateorhiza palmata* Miers). Dye used in dyspepsia, as a febrifuge, and for dressing wounds and ulcers.

COSMOS Cav.

Compositae;
Asteraceae

C. bipinnatus Cav.

Seeds yield a drying oil.

C. sulphureus Cav.

Yields coreopsin, a bright yellow colouring matter.

COSMOSTIGMA Wight

Asclepiadaceae

C. racemosa Wight

Mar.—*Shendvel, marvel*; Kan.—*Gharahuvoo*; Mal.—*Vattuvalli*.

Flowers sweet and edible. Root-bark cholagogue, used in dyspepsia.

COSTUS Linn.

Zingiberaceae

C. speciosus (Koenig) Sm.

Sans.—*Kemuka*; Hindi & Beng.—*Keu*; Mar.—*Penva, pushkarmula*; Tam.—*Kuiravam*; Tel. & Kan.—*Chengalyakoshtu*.

Rhizomes cooked and eaten; accredited with purgative and tonic properties. Root used as a tonic and anthelmintic. Much confused with *Saussurea lappa* C.B. Clarke.

COTINUS Mill.

Anacardiaceae

C. coggygria Scop. syn.

Rhus cotinus Linn.

SMOKE-TREE, WIG-TREE, VENETIAN
SUMACH, INDIAN SUMACH

Punjab—*Tunga, tung, manu, paan*;
Kashmir—*Darengri*; Kumaun—*Gadtung*.

Yellow wood from stem and larger branches constitute the Young Fustic of

COTINUS

commerce; yields fisetin, a yellow colouring matter used in textile and leather industries. Young twigs contain an aromatic oil. Wood used for carvings, picture frames, and inlaying and cabinet-work. Twigs employed for basketry. Powdered leaves and twigs are used in tanning soft leathers. Bark showed 8-21% tannin.

COTONEASTER Medic. *Rosaceae*

C. acuminata Lindl.

Wood suitable for turning; twigs used for basketry.

C. affinis Lindl. var. *bacillaris* (Lindl.) Schneid. syn. *C. bacillaris* Wall. ex Lindl.

Punjab—*Ri, rau, khari;*
Kashmir—*Linu; Garhwal—Ruins.*

Wood suitable for turning, used for walking-sticks, umbrella-handles, golf-clubs, tent-pegs, and agricultural implements.

C. bacillaris Wall. ex Lindl. *see*
C. affinis Lindl. var. *bacillaris* (Lindl.) Schneid.

C. frigida Wall. ex Lindl.

Wood suitable for turning. Twigs used for making walking-sticks and baskets.

C. microphylla Wall. ex Lindl.

Kashmir—*Khari, luni; Kumaun—Garri.*

Stolons used as an astringent. Wood suitable for turning. Twigs used for walking-sticks and baskets.

C. nummularia Fisch. & Mey. *see*

C. racemiflora Koch

C. racemiflora Koch syn.

C. nummularia Fisch. & Mey.

Aperient, expectorant, and stomachic properties attributed to this plant. Plant is source of Shir-Khist, a Manna-like

substance, contains 13% saccharin and 37.5% dextrose.

COTULA Linn. *Compositae;*
Asteraceae

C. anthemoides Linn.

Decoction used for colds; infusion used as an eye-wash.

C. australis Hook. f.

Used for checking soil erosion.

COUROUPITA Aubl.

Lecythidaceae

C. guianensis Aubl.

CANNON-BALL TREE

Woody fruit-shells used as utensils. Pulp eaten by Negroes, also made into a beverage.

CRAMBE Linn. *Cruciferae;*
Brassicaceae

C. cordifolia Steven.

Leaves eaten as a pot-herb; root also edible. Plant used for itch.

C. maritima Linn. SEA KALE

Used as a vegetable.

CRATAEGUS Linn. *Rosaceae*

C. crenulata Roxb. *see* *Pyracantha crenulata* Roem.

C. oxyacantha Linn.

ENGLISH HAWTHORN

Punjab Hills—*Ring, ringo, pingyat, phindak, ban sanjli.*

Fruits made into preserves. Fruit juice used as a cardiac tonic for valvular insufficiency, also reduces blood pressure. Marmalade of Hawthorn is a rich source of vitamin C. Wood used for axe-handles and walking-sticks, a good box-wood, also suitable for engraving.

CRATAEVA Linn. *Cupparidaceae*

C. nurvala Buch.-Ham. syn.
C. religiosa Hook. f. & Thoms.,
 non Forst. f.

Sans.—*Varuna*, *asmarighna*;
 Hindi—*Barna*, *bilasi*; Beng.—
Barun; Mar.—*Vayavarna*, *hara-*
varna; Tam.—*Maralingam*.

Bark stimulates liver, its extract used as
 a laxative and for promoting appetite; also
 given in calculus and other urinary affec-
 tions. Root-bark rubefacient. Flowers
 astringent, cholagogue. Wood used for
 match-sticks, combs and other small arti-
 cles.

C. religiosa Hook. f. & Thoms.,
 non Forst. f. *see* **C. nurvala**
 Buch.-Ham.

CRATERELLUS Pers.

Agaricaceae

C. cornucopioides (Linn.) Pers.
 An edible fungus.

CRATOXYLUM Blume

Hypericaceae

C. cochinchinense (Lour.) Blume
 syn. **C. formosum** Benth. & Hook. f.
 Decoction of bark used in colic, and the
 resin from the bark used for itch.

C. formosum Benth. & Hook. f. *see*
C. cochinchinense (Lour.) Blume

C. ligustrinum (Spach) Blume syn.
C. polyanthum Korth.
 Wood suitable for building and cabinet-
 work.

C. polyanthum Korth. *see*
C. ligustrinum (Spach) Blume

CRESCENTIA Linn. *Bignoniaceae*

C. cujete Linn. CALABASH TREE

Hindi—*Bilayati bel*; Tam.—*Tiruvot-*
tukkay.

Fruit diuretic, aperient, and febrifuge;
 shell takes a fine polish, used like a uten-
 sil. Decoction of the bark used as a vul-
 nerary. Sap was once used for dyeing silk
 black. Seeds yield a fixed oil similar to
 groundnut and olive oils.

CRESSA Linn. *Convolvulaceae*

C. cretica Linn.

Hindi & Beng.—*Rudravanti*; Mar.—
Khardi, *chavel*; Guj.—*Una*; Tel.—
Uppusanaga.

Herb used as a tonic, aphrodisiac, and
 stomachic.

CRINUM Linn. *Amaryllidaceae*

C. asiaticum Linn.

Sans.—*Nagadamani*, *nagapatra*;
 Hindi—*Kanwal*, *pindar*; Beng.—
Nagdaun; Guj.—*Nagdamani*; Mar.—
Nagdavana; Tel.—*Kesarchettu*,
vishamungali; Tam.—*Vishamungil*;
 Kan.—*Vishamungali*; Deccan—
Naginkapatta.

Bulbs emetic; leaves and roots diaphoretic
 and emetic, used as a substitute of Ipecac.
 Bulbs used in biliousness, and in stran-
 gury and other urinary troubles.

C. defixum Ker-Gawl.

Sans.—*Vishamandala*; Beng.—
Sukdarshan; Guj.—*Nagrikand*;
 Tel.—*Kesarchettu*; Madras—
Vishamungil.

Bulbs diaphoretic and emollient, used
 for burns, whitlow, and carbuncles.
 Poisonous to cattle.

CRINUM

C. latifolium Linn.

Sans.—*Madhuparnika*, *vrishakarni*;
Beng.—*Sukhdarsan*; Tam.—*Vishamungil*;
Gadambikanda.

Bulbs used in rheumatism; leaf-juice in ear-ache.

CROCUS Linn. *Iridaceae*

C. sativus Linn. SAFFRON

Sans.—*Keshara*; Hindi—*Kesar*,
zufran; Beng.—*Jafran*; Guj.—*Keshar*;
Mar.—*Kesara*; Tel.—*Kunkumapuvu*;
Tam.—*Kungumapu*;
Kan.—*Kunkumakesari*; Kashmir—*Kong*.

Dried stigmas and tops of the styles constitute the saffron which contains crocin, a yellow glycoside; used as a colouring agent. Considered stimulant and stomachic, used as a sedative, emmenagogue, and abortifacient; also given to promote eruptions in measles and other exanthematous diseases. Used also as a spice and a flavouring agent.

CROSSANDRA Salisb.

Acanthaceae

C. infundibuliformis (Linn.) Nees syn. *C. undulaefolia* Salisb.

Tam.—*Pavalakkurinja*; Tel.—*Gobbi*,
kanakambaramu; Kan.—*Abbolige*;
Madras—*Kanakambaram*.

Considered aphrodisiac.

C. undulaefolia Salisb. *see*

C. infundibuliformis (Linn.) Nees

CROTALARIA Linn.

Papilionaceae; Fabaceae

C. alata Buch.-Ham.

Yields green manure and useful for contour fences.

C. albida Heyne ex Roth

Hindi—*Ban-methi*; Tel.—*Kondagiligichcha*.
Root purgative.

C. anagyroides H. B. & K.

Deep rooted and quick growing, well adapted for rejuvenating new clearings, Loppings possess a high manurial value. Readily eaten by cattle, not toxic.

C. burhia Buch.-Ham.

Mar.—*Ghagari*; Guj.—*Ghugharo*;
Punjab—*Sis, sissai, khip*.
Provides fodder for camels. Considered refrigerant. Stems yield a fibre used for sails. Ropes made from it are cheap, but weak.

C. ferruginea Grah.

Foliage eaten by sheep.

C. juncea Linn.

SUNN OR SANN HEMP

Sans.—*Sana*; Hindi—*Sannai sunn*;
Beng.—*Shonpat, shon, ghore sun*;
Mar.—*Tag*; Tam.—*Sannappu*,
sanal; Tel.—*Janumu*; Kan.—*Sanabu*;
Mal.—*Wuckoo nar*.

Bark yields a strong fibre, more enduring than jute; used for cordage, canvas, and fishing-nets. Also employed as green manure.

C. laburnifolia Linn.

Hindi—*Muna*; Tel.—*Pedda-galligista*.

Infusion used as a gargle.

C. medicaginea Lam.

Hindi—*Gulabi*; Guj. & Mar.—*Zenzue, jenjaru*.

Seeds used as cattle feed. Var. *luxurians* considered a good camel fodder.

CRYOPHYTUM

C. mucronata Desv. syn. *C. striata* DC.

Hindi—*Sen, san*; Assam—*Ghantakaran, jhunjhunia*.

Yields a fibre similar to sunn-hemp. Seeds used as a substitute for coffee. A good cover crop in tea, coconut, and rubber plantations. Plant yields a black dye.

C. retusa Linn.

Sans.—*Shanarghandika*; Hindi—*Ghunghunian*; Beng.—*Bil-jhunjhun*; Mar.—*Ghagri*; Tel.—*Pottigilligichcha*; Tam.—*Kilukilluppai*.

Yields a fibre, used in admixture with sunn-hemp for cordage and canvas. Plant used in scabies and impetigo.

C. sericea Retz. see *C. spectabilis* Roth

C. spectabilis Roth syn. *C. sericea* Retz.

Sans.—*Ghantarava*; Hindi—*Jhunjhunia*; Beng.—*Pipuli jhunjhun, jhumjhumo*.

Source of a fairly strong fibre; cultivated for fodder in USA. Plant used in scabies and impetigo.

C. striata DC. see *C. mucronata* Desv.

C. trifoliatrum Willd.

Roots purgative.

C. usaramoensis E. G. Baker

Yields a fibre inferior to sunn-hemp in strength.

C. verrucosa Linn.

Leaves used for scabies and impetigo.

CROTON Linn. *Euphorbiaceae*

C. bonplandianum Baill. syn.

C. sparsiflorus Morong

Tam.—*Eliamanakku, naimelakkai*; Tel.—*Kukka mirapa*.

Yields a fatty oil with satisfactory drying properties; 120 hours as compared with 95 hours for a film of raw linseed oil. Cake useful as a manure.

C. caudatus Geiseler

Beng.—*Nanbhantur*; Nepal—*Halongre*.

Concoction of roots used to relieve constipation; leaves applied as poultice to sprains.

C. oblongifolius Roxb.

Sans.—*Bhutankusa*; Hindi—*Chucka*; Beng.—*Baragach*; Tam.—*Milagunari*; Tel.—*Bhutankusamu*.

Seeds and their oil are considered purgative; also used for stupefying fish and for insecticidal purposes. Fatty oil from the seeds is similar to that of *C. tiglium*.

C. sparsiflorus Morong see

C. bonplandianum Baill.

C. tiglium Linn.

PURGING CROTON

Sans. & Beng.—*Jayapala*; Hindi & Mar.—*Jamalgota*; Guj., Tel. & Kan.—*Nepala*; Tam. & Mal.—*Nervalam*.

Seeds and their oil (Croton Oil) drastic purgative and vesicant. Seeds used to stupefy fish. Oil occasionally employed as a rubefacient.

CRYOPHYTUM N. E. Br.

Aizoaceae

C. crystallinum (Linn.) N. E. Br. syn. *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum* Linn.

Native of South Africa, recommended for introduction into saline areas as a reclamation measure. Leaves eaten as spinach

CRYOPHYTUM

and salad; also seeds edible. Plant demulcent, diuretic, used in inflammations of pulmonary and genito-urinary mucous membrane. Leaves used in ascites, dysentery, diseases of liver, and kidney

CRYPTERONIA Blume

Sonneratiaceae

C. paniculata Blume syn.

C. pubescens Blume

Assam—*Goru-mora*.

Young shoots eaten as a flavouring. Wood used for house-building and cart-wheels; also suitable for flooring.

C. pubescens Blume see

C. paniculata Blume

CRYPTOCARYA R. Br.

Lauraceae

C. amygdalina Nees

Assam—*Bonsum*, *kharika-chapa*;
Nepal—*Patmaro*.

Yields strong timber, suitable for tea-boxes.

C. wightiana Thw.

Sans.—*Neela vriksha*; Tam.—*Palai*,
karimaram; Kan.—*Gulimavu*;
Mal.—*Katamampari*.

Leaves pounded and boiled in oil are applied in elephantiasis. Wood used for rafters and general building purposes. It is suitable for match-boxes and splints.

CRYPTOCORYNE Fisch.

Araceae

C. spiralis Fisch. ex Wydler

Tam.—*Nattativadayam*; Tel.—
Natti-ati-vasa.

Rhizomes used in abdominal complaints, also enter into prescriptions for cough and vomiting in infants.

CRYPTOLEPIS R. Br.

Asclepiadaceae

C. buchamani Roem. & Schult.

Hindi—*Karanta*; Tel.—*Adavipalati*;
Mal.—*Kalipalvalli*.

Yields a fibre used by the tribals for cordage and for making a kind of cloth.

CRYPTOMERIA D. Don

Pinaceae

C. japonica (Linn. f.) D. Don

JAPANESE CEDAR

Nepal—*Dhupi*.

Wood used in Japan for house-building, ship-building, bridges, furniture, boxes, tubs, etc. Old wood when buried in soil becomes dark green, known as *Jindai-sugi*, much esteemed. Bengal wood is inferior. Wood yields an essential oil, *Sugi Oil* or *Japanese Cedar Wood Oil*. Leaves also contain an essential oil and are used for incense sticks.

CRYPTOSTEGIA R. Br.

Asclepiadaceae

C. grandiflora R. Br.

Mar.—*Vilayati vakhandi*; Tam.—
Palai, *garudappalai*; Mal.—*Pala*.
Yields rubber (*Palay Rubber*) comparable to *Hevea* rubber in quality. Also yields a fibre suitable for fishing-lines. Seeds contain a fixed oil.

CUCUBALUS Linn.

Caryophyllaceae

C. baccifer Linn.

Decoction used to check haemorrhage.

CUCUMIS Linn. *Cucurbitaceae*

C. melo Linn. MUSK MELON,
SWEET MELON

Sans.—*Kharbuja*, *madhupakā*;
Hindi, Punjabi, Guj. & Mar.—
Kharbuja; Beng.—*Kharmuj*;
Tam.—*Mulampazham*; Tel.—
Kharbujadosa, *putzakova*.

CUCURBITA

Melons are eaten as dessert. Seeds edible, contain a fixed oil. Seeds diuretic, refrigerant, nutritious. Pulp useful in chronic eczema.

—var. **momordica** Duthie & Fuller

Hindi—*Phut*; Beng.—*Phuti*; Tel.—*Peddakai*.

Raw fruits used as a vegetable; ripe ones eaten as a dessert. Seeds refrigerant.

—var. **utilissimus** Duthie & Fuller

SNAKE CUCUMBER

Sans.—*Bahukanda*; Hindi—*Kakri*, *tar-kakdi*; Beng.—*Kakur*.

Fruits eaten, nourishing. Seeds edible, used in confectionery. A refreshing drink is prepared from ground kernels. Seeds refrigerant and diuretic, used for painful micturition and suppression of urine.

C. myriocarpus Naud. *see*

C. prophetarum Linn.

C. prophetarum Linn. *syn.*

C. myriocarpus Naud.

WILD CUCUMBER

Hindi—*Kharindroyan*; Guj.—

Kantalanindranan; Mar.—

Kanteindrayan.

Emetic and purgative, highly toxic.

C. pubescens Willd. *syn.*

C. trigonus C. B. Clarke in part

Tam.—*Chukkangai*, *thumattikai*;

Tel.—*Budamakaya*.

Ripe fruits edible, but the tender ones are bitter.

C. sativus Linn. CUCUMBER

Sans.—*Sukasa*; Hindi, Beng. &

Mar.—*Khira*; Tel.—*Dosakaya*;

Tam.—*Vellarikkai*, *kakrikai*.

Seeds diuretic, tonic, refrigerant. Fruits much used in salads. Odorous principle of cucumber is extractable with alcohol,

used in blending certain bouquet perfumes.

C. trigonus Roxb.

Sans.—*Vishala*; Hindi—*Bhakura*,

bislambhi, *jangalindrayan*; Beng.—

Gomuk; Mar.—*Karita*, *karit*;

Guj.—*Kothiban*; Tam.—*Kattututu-*

matti; Tel.—*Adavipuchcha*,

kodibudama.

Fruit pulp drastic purgative. Seeds used in bilious disorders; yield a fatty oil used as an illuminant.

C. trigonus C. B. Clarke in part
see C. pubescens Willd.

CUCURBITA Linn.

Cucurbitaceae

C. maxima Duchesne

SQUASH, RED GOURD

Hindi—*Lal kumra*, *mitha kumra*,

kaddu, *kadimah*, *sitaphal*; Tam.—

Parangikayi; Tel.—*Gummadi*;

Kan.—*Kumbalakai*; Mal.—

Mathan; Bombay—*Lal bhopli*, *lal dudiya*.

All parts of plant edible; tender shoots and leaves eaten as salad, flowers and fruits cooked as a vegetable. Seeds used as a taeniocide, tonic, and diuretic. Fruit pulp used as poultice on boils, burns, and inflammations.

C. moschata Duchesne ex Poir.

Vernacular names—same as those of *C. maxima*.

Fruits are consumed boiled.

C. pepo Linn.

VEGETABLE MARROW,

FIELD PUMPKIN

Sans.—*Kurkaru*; Hindi—*Kumra*,

safedkaddu; Tam.—*Suraikayi*.

CUCURBITA

Raw fruits used as a vegetable. Seeds eaten and also used as a taeniocide.

CUDRANIA Trec. *Moraceae*

C. javanensis Trec.

Hindi—*Manda, mangei, kangu.*

Wood yields a dye. Ripe fruits and young leaves edible.

CULLENIA Wight *Bombacaceae*

C. excelsa Wight *see*

C. zeylanica (Gardner) Wight ex K. Schum.

C. zeylanica (Gardner) Wight ex K. Schum. syn. *C. excelsa* Wight

Tam.—*Anaipala, palavu, vedbala, malaikkoncil*; Mal.—*Karannili, karani*. Trade—*Karani*.

Wood used for packing-cases and cigar-boxes. Also used for cart-shafts, plyboards, internal boarding, and pencils and pen-holders.

CUMINUM Linn. *Umbelliferae*; *Apiaceae*

C. cyminum Linn. CUMIN

Sans.—*Jiraka, jira*; Hindi—*Jira zeera*; Beng.—*Jira*; Mar.—*Jiregire*; Tam.—*Siragam*; Tel.—*Jilakara, jiraka*; Kan.—*Jeerige*; Mal.—*Jorekam*; Punjab—*Zira-sufed*.

Fruits used as a condiment in curry powders and for flavouring dishes. They are considered carminative, stomachic and astringent, useful in dyspepsia and diarrhoea. Yield an essential oil used for flavouring liqueurs and cordials, also in perfumery. Besides the volatile oil, fruits contain also a fixed oil with strong aromatic flavour.

CUNNINGHAMIA R. Br.

Pinaceae

C. lanceolata (Lamb.) Hook. f. syn.

C. sinensis R. Br.

Wood suitable for boxes. Said to be suitable also for paper-pulp. It contains an essential oil.

C. sinensis R. Br. *see C. lanceolata* (Lamb.) Hook.f.

CUPANIA Linn.

C. lessertiana Cambess. *see*

Mischocarpus sundaicus Blume

C. sumatrana Miq. *see*

Mischocarpus sumatranus Blume

CUPRESSUS Linn. *Pinaceae*

C. funebris Endl.

WEeping CYPRESS

Wood suitable for hulls and decks of boats and for general construction work, also used for coffins.

C. glauca Lam. *see C. lusitanica* Mill.

C. lawsoniana Murr. *see*

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Murr.) Parl.

C. lusitanica Mill. syn. *C. glauca*

Lam. MEXICAN CYPRESS,

GOA CYPRESS

Leaves yield an aromatic oil used as a fixative.

—var. *benthami* Carr.

Wood suitable for paper-pulp.

C. sempervirens Linn.

MEDITERRANEAN CYPRESS

Sans.—*Surahva*; Hindi—*Sara,*

saras; Mar.—*Saruboke*; Tam. &

Mal.—*Suram, churam*.

Leaves yield Oil of Cypress, an essential oil used in perfumery and for soaps.

CURCUMA

Also used for whooping cough. Wood suitable for boxes, said to be repellent to insects; also used for furniture and building purposes.

C. torulosa D. Don.

HIMALAYAN CYPRESS

Punjab—*Devidiar, galla*; U.P. & Jaunsar—*Leauri*; Garhwal—*Surai*; Kumaun—*Raisal*.

One of the most durable coniferous woods requiring no antiseptic treatment. Preferable to deodar wood for window frames, ceilings, panels of doors, and flooring. Also suitable for pen-holders and inferior grade pencils. Leaves yield an essential oil.

CURANGA Juss. *Scrophulariaceae*

C. amara Juss. *see C. melissifolia* Juss.

C. felterrae (Lour.) Merrill *see C. melissifolia* Juss.

C. melissifolia Juss. syn.

C. felterrae (Lour.) Merrill;
C. amara Juss.

An amorphous bitter glycoside, curangin, with properties similar to those of digitalin, is reported from this herb. Plant used as a febrifuge.

CURCULIGO Gaertn.

Amaryllidaceae

C. capitulata Kuntze syn.

C. recurvata Dry.

Yields a fibre used by the tribals for making false hair.

C. latifolia Dry.

Fruit sweet and edible. Leaves yield a fibre used for fishing-nets.

C. orchioides Gaertn.

Sans.—*Mushali*; Hindi—*Kali musli*;

Beng.—*Tala muli*; Tel.—*Nelataty-gadda*; Kan.—*Nelatati-gadde*.

Tuberous roots used for skin troubles. Considered demulcent, diuretic, and tonic. In combination with aromatics and bitters, they are used in piles, diarrhoea, jaundice, and asthma.

C. recurvata Dry. *see*

C. capitulata Kuntze

CURCUMA Linn. *Zingiberaceae*

C. amada Roxb. MANGO-GINGER

Sans.—*Karpura-haridra*; Hindi—*Am haldi*; Beng.—*Amada*; Mar.—*Amba haladi*; Tel.—*Mamidiallam*; Tam.—*Mangai inji*.

Rhizomes carminative and stomachic, used in pickles; also used on contusions and sprains. Contain an essential oil.

C. angustifolia Roxb.

EAST INDIAN ARROWROOT,

TRAVANCORE STARCH

Sans.—*Tavakshira*; Hindi—*Tikhur*; Mar.—*Tavakhira*; Tam.—*Ararut-kizhangu*; Tel.—*Ararut gaddalu, palagunda*.

Tubers yield starch resembling arrowroot, easily digestible, recommended for invalids and children.

C. aromatica Salisb.

WILD TURMERIC,

YELLOW ZEDOARY

Sans.—*Vana-haridra*; Hindi—*Jangli-haldi*; Beng.—*Ban-halud*; Mar.—*Ran-halada*; Tam.—*Kasturi-manjal*; Tel.—*Kasturi pasupu*; Kan.—*Kasturi-arishina*.

Rhizomes enter into compositions used for bruises, contusions, and sprains. In medicine, they are used as a substitute for

CURCUMA

turmeric (*Curcuma domestica* Valetton), but not as a condiment.

C. caesia Roxb. BLACK ZEDOARY

Hindi—*Nar-kachura*; Beng. & Mar.—*Kala-haldi*; Tel.—*Manupasupu*.

Rhizomes used for sprains and bruises, also employed as a cosmetic; yield an essential oil which appears to be a good source of camphor.

C. caulina Grah. *see* *Hitchenia caulina* (Grah.) Baker

C. domestica Valetton *syn.* *C. longa* Linn. TURMERIC

Sans.—*Haridra*; Hindi, Beng., Mar. & Guj.—*Haldi*, *halada*; Tam.—*Manjal*; Tel.—*Pasupu*; Kan.—*Arishina*.

Rhizomes source of turmeric or curcuma, used as a condiment and a colouring agent. Used as stimulant, tonic, stomachic and depurative. Contain an essential oil and the crystalline colouring matter curcumin. Curcuma paper is used as an indicator of chemicals. Turmeric used in compositions for sprains and bruises. Rhizomes yield an oil used as a carminative, stomachic and tonic.

C. leucorrhiza Roxb.

Beng.—*Tikar*.

Rhizomes yield a form of arrowroot.

C. longa Linn. *see* *C. domestica* Valetton

C. pseudomontana Grah.

Konkan—*Sinderwani*, *sindarbar*.

Rhizomes yield a form of arrowroot.

C. rubescens Roxb.

Rhizomes yield a form of arrowroot.

C. zedoaria Rosc. ZEDOARY

Sans.—*Sati*; Hindi, Beng., Mar., Kan. & Guj.—*Kachura*; Tam.—*Kichili-kizhanghu*; Tel.—*Kachoram*; Mal.—*Pula-kizhanna*.

Rhizomes considered stimulant, carminative, and stomachic. Source of Shoti Starch, used as a substitute for arrowroot. Rhizomes are the source of Zedoary or Zedoaria, used as a condiment; also yield an essential oil.

CUSCUTA Linn. *Convolvulaceae*

C. chinensis Lam.

Properties similar to those of *C. reflexa*.

C. reflexa Roxb.

Sans.—*Amarvela*; Hindi—*Akasbel*; Beng.—*Haldi-algusi-lutta*; Guj.—*Akaswel*; Mar.—*Nirmuli*; Tel.—*Sitamma pogu nalu*; Punjab—*Nilathari*, *amil*.

Purgative. Used in flatulence and liver complaints; externally used for itch. Seeds used in purgative preparations, contain the pigments amarbelin, and cuscutin seeds regarded as a diaphoretic, demulcent, and tonic.

CYAMOPSIS DC. *Papilionaceae*; *Fabaceae*

C. psoralioides DC. *see*

C. tetragonoloba (Linn.) Taub.

C. tetragonoloba (Linn.) Taub. *syn.*

C. psoralioides DC.

CLUSTER BEAN

Sans.—*Bakuchi*, *dridhabija*, *goraksha phalini*, *gorani*; Hindi—*Gowar*; Guj.—*Guwar*; Mar.—*Bavachi*, *gowar*; Tam.—*Kothaveray*; Tel.—*Gorchikudu*; Kan.—*Gori-kayi*; Punjab—*Kulti*, *guar*, *kuwara*.

Young tender pods eaten as a vegetable. Also yields nutritious green fodder. Seed-

flour, a source of Guar Gum, is used in food preparations, cosmetics, and paper and textile industries; has high viscosity at low concentrations. Seeds highly valued as a cattle feed.

CYANANTHUS Wall. ex Benth.
Campanulaceae

C. lobatus Wall.
Root boiled in oil and used as liniment in chronic rheumatism.

CYANOTIS D. Don
Commelinaceae

C. axillaris Roem. & Schult. f.
Hindi—*Baghanulla*, *soltraj*;
Mar.—*Nirpulli*; Tam.—*Nirupalli*;
Tel.—*Golagandi*; Bombay—*Itsaka*;
Madras—*Valukkeippul*.
Used in ascites and tympanitis. Seeds edible.

C. axillaris Roem. & Schult. *see*
Amischophacelus axillaris Rolla
Rao & Kamm.

C. cristata D. Don
A good forage plant, contains about 8% albuminoids.

C. tuberosa Schult. f.
Santal—*Meromchunchi*.
Used as febrifuge.

CYATHEA Sm. *Cyatheaceae*

C. brunoniana C.B. Clarke & Baker
Lepcha—*Pashien, pasen*; Nepal—*Uyo, pakpa*.
Soft pith edible.

CYATHOCALYX Champ.
Annonaceae

C. zeylanicus Champ.
Wood suitable for lacquered sticks.

CYATHOSTEMMA Griff.
Annonaceae

C. micranthum J. Sinclair syn.
Uvaria micrantha (A. DC.) Hook. f. & Thoms.

Decoction of roots and leaves used as a prophylaxis after parturition.

CYATHULA Blume
Amaranthaceae

C. prostrata Blume
Root decoction used in dysentery. Also used for skin complaints.

CYCAS Linn. *Cycadaceae*

C. circinalis Linn.
Sans.—*Varaguna*; Hindi—*Jangli-madan-mast-ka-phul*; Tel.—*Kamkshi*;
Tam.—*Canningay, madanagama*;
Kan.—*Mundicalu*;
Mal.—*Intalappana*.

A sago, similar to that obtainable from the palms, is extracted from the trunk from about 7-year-old plants (before fruiting). Seeds also yield starch (c 31%) used as food in times of scarcity; toxic principle can be removed by repeatedly washing the ground flour. Juice of tender leaves given for flatulence.

C. pectinata Griff.
Assam—*Thaljimura*; Nepal—*Thakal*.

Fruits edible. Yields coarse sago.

C. revoluta Thunb.
Mal.—*Madanagameswari*.
Washed meal, prepared from the seeds, cooked and eaten. Root tubers contain starch.

C. rumphii Miq.
Tam.—*Kama, paiyindu*; Tel.—*Ranaguvva*;
Mal.—*Tutappana*;

CYCAS

Kan.—*Godduyicalu*; Oriya—*Rosaimaro*.

Yields a form of sago; extracted from the trunk.

CYCLAMEN Linn. *Primulaceae*

C. europaeum Linn. SOW BREAD
Corms purgative, used for colic, pain in the bladder, and as an emmenagogue.

C. persicum Mill.

Known as *Bahur-i-Miryam* in Indian bazaars, is a fish-poison.

CYCLEA Arn. ex Wight

Menispermaceae

C. arnotii Miers syn. *C. peltata*
Hook. f. & Thoms., non Diels

Tuber used as a febrifuge, stomachic, and tonic. Leaves used in Tjintjaoo Idjo, a delicacy in Java.

C. peltata Hook. f. & Thoms., non Diels see *C. arnotii* Miers

CYCLOSORUS Link

Thelypteridaceae

C. dentatus (Forsk.) Ching syn. *Dryopteris dentata* (Forsk.) C. Chr.
Aqueous extract possesses antibacterial activity.

CYCLOSTEMON Blume

C. assamicus Hook. f. see *Drypetes assamica* Pax & Hoffm.

C. confertiflorus Hook. f. see *Drypetes confertiflora* Pax & Hoffm.

C. eglandulosus Kurz see *Drypetes eglandulosa* Pax & Hoffm.

C. ellipticus Hook. f. see *Drypetes elliptica* Pax & Hoffm.

C. griffithii Hook. f. see *Drypetes griffithii* Pax & Hoffm.

C. indicus Muell.-Arg. see *Drypetes indica* Pax & Hoffm.

C. lancifolius Hook. f. see *Drypetes lancifolia* Pax & Hoffm.

C. longifolius Blume see *Drypetes longifolia* Pax & Hoffm.

C. macrophyllus Blume see *Drypetes macrophylla* Pax & Hoffm.

C. subsessilis Kurz see *Drypetes subsessilis* Pax & Hoffm.

CYDONIA Mill. *Rosaceae*

C. oblonga Mill. syn. *C. vulgaris*
Pers. QUINCE

Sans.—*Amritphala*; Hindi—*Bihi*;
Tam.—*Shimaimathala*; Tel.—*Simadanimma*;
Kan.—*Simedalimbe*; Kashmir—*Bamsutu*,
bam-tsuntu.

Fruit edible, used mostly in jams and marmalades. Mucilaginous seeds used as a demulcent vehicle for other medicines, specially for skin lotions. Mucilage used in preparation of cosmetic lotions and creams; also used as a stabilizer in dairy preparations.

C. vulgaris Pers. see *C. oblonga* Mill.

CYLISTA Ait. *Papilionaceae*;
Fabaceae

C. scariosa Roxb.

Sans.—*Nadinishpara*; Guj.—*Kamalawel*;
Mar.—*Ranghevada*,
Tel.—*Karuchtkkudu*; Kan.—*Kadlenare*.

Root decoction given for dysentery and leucorrhoea. Root contains tannin (10%).

CYMBOPOGON

CYMBIDIUM Sw. *Orchidaceae*
C. aloifolium (Linn.) Sw.

Emetic and purgative; source of a salep used as a nutrient and demulcent.

CYMBOPOGON Spreng.
Gramineae; Poaceae

C. caesius Stapf syn. *Andropogon caesius* Nees; *A. schoenanthus* Linn. var. *caesius* Hack. **KACHI GRASS**
 Tam.—*Kamati*, *kamakshi-pillu*;
 Tel.—*Kamanchi-gaddi*; Kan.—*Kamanchahullu*; Mal.—*Inchi-pul*.

Yields an essential oil, Kachi Grass Oil, resembling Ginger Grass Oil in odour and properties, for which substituted.

C. citratus Stapf syn. *Andropogon citratus* DC.

WEST INDIAN LEMONGRASS

Sans.—*Bhustrina*; Hindi—*Gandhatrina*, *agin ghas*; Beng.—*Gandhabena*; Mar.—*Hirua cha*, *ole-cha*; Guj.—*Lili cha*; Tel.—*Nimmagaddi*; Tam.—*Vasanappillu*;
 Kan.—*Majjigehullu*; Mal.—*Vasanappulla*; Punjab—*Khawi*.

Yields an essential oil, West Indian Lemongrass Oil, used in soaps and as a flavouring; has powerful fresh lemon scent. Considered a carminative. An infusion of the grass taken as a beverage. Also used in Java in the preparation of a highly spiced sherbet.

C. coloratus Stapf syn. *Andropogon coloratus* Nees; *A. nardus* Linn. var. *coloratus* Hook. f.

Tam.—*Manjen pullu*, *manakru pillu*, *senga manu mala pillu*, *sengana pillu*.

Used for perfuming soaps, but inferior to Lemongrass Oil.

C. flexuosus (Steud.) Wats. syn. *Andropogon nardus* var. *flexuosus*

Hack. EAST INDIAN LEMONGRASS, MALABAR OR COCHIN LEMONGRASS

Mal.—*Kodi-pullu*.

Source of the East Indian Lemongrass Oil, used in perfumery, soaps and cosmetics, and as mosquito repellent. An important source of citral; commercial evaluation based on citral content.

—forma **albescens**

Source of Inchgrass Oil, a form of Indian Lemongrass Oil.

C. gidarba Haines syn. *Andropogon gidarba* Buch.-Ham. ex Wall.

A good fodder grass.

C. jwarancusa Schult. syn. *Andropogon jwarancusa* Jones; *A. laniger* Duthie, non Desf.

Sans.—*Lamajjaka*; Beng.—*Karankusa*.

Used in cough, chronic rheumatism, cholera, dyspepsia, and gout. Yields an essential oil. An inferior fodder, used in times of scarcity.

C. martini (Roxb.) Wats. syn. *Andropogon martini* Roxb. *A. schoenanthus* Linn. var. *martini* Hook. f.

ROSHA GRASS OR RUSA GRASS

Sans.—*Rohisa*; Hindi—*Gandh bel*;
 Mar.—*Roshegavat*; Guj.—*Rauns*;
 Tam.—*Kavatham pillu*.

Source of Palmarosa Oil, also known as Rusa Oil, or East Indian Geranium Oil. Much used in soaps and cosmetics, giving a lasting rose note. Also used for lumbago and stiff joints Extensively used in India as an adulterant of *Attar of Roses*.

CYMOPOGON

C. nardus (Linn.) Rendle syn.
Andropogon nardus Linn.

CITRONELLA GRASS

Hindi—*Ganjni*; Beng.—*Kamakher*;
Mar.—*Usadhana*; Tam.—*Kamachi-*
pillu; Tel.—*Kamkshi-kasuvu*;
Kan.— *Ganda-hanchi-khaddi*;
Mal.—*Kamakshi-pulla*; Punjab—
Khavai.

Source of Citronella Oil, used in per-
fumery, for scenting soaps, varnishes,
insecticides, spraying liquids, disinfect-
ants, and shoe polishes. A source of
geraniol and citronellal. Citronella bag-
asse used for paper-pulp.

C. polyneuros Stapf syn.
Andropogon schoenanthus Linn. var.
versicolor Hack.

Used as a fodder for horses. Source of
Delft Grass Oil.

C. schoenanthus Spreng.

Sans.—*Bhutika*; Hindi—*Rousaghas*;
Beng.—*Gandhabena*; Mal.—
Shakanaru-pillu.

A common camel fodder. Used as an
aromatic astringent; decoction used as a
febrifuge; essential oil applied in rheuma-
tism and neuralgia.

CYNANCHUM Linn.

Asclepiadaceae

C. arnottianum Wight

Leaves used for insecticidal purposes;
ground to powder used to kill maggots.

C. pauciflorum R. Br.

Young leaves relished in Ceylon.

C. vincetoxicum (Linn.) Pers.

Root emetic. A glucoside, vincetoxin, has
been isolated, it induces haemolysis.

CYNARA Linn.

Compositae; Asteraceae

C. scolymus Linn.

GLOBE OR BURR ARTICHOKE

Hindi & Beng.—*Hathichak*, *hathi-*
choke.

Flower-heads contain inulin, useful in
the diet of dibetics, Leaves bitter, con-
sidered diuretic and used in dropsy and
rheumatism.

CYNODON Rich.

Gramineae; Poaceae

C. dactylon Pers.

DHUB GRASS, BERMUDA OR BAHAMA GRASS

Sans.—*Durva*, *haritali*; Hindi—
Dhub, *hariali*; Beng.—*Durba*, *dubh*,
dubla; Mar.—*Haryali*, *karala*;
Tam.—*Arugam-pullu*, *hariali*; Tel.—
Gericha gaddi, *harvali*; Kan.—
Kudigarikai, *garikaihallu*; Punjab—
Dhub khabbal, *talla*.

Important as a pasture and lawn grass.
Decoction diuretic, used for anasarca.
Rhizomes used in genito-urinary troubles.
A good soil binder.

C. plectostachyum Pilger

STAR GRASS, GIANT STAR GRASS
Excellent for pasture and hay. Controls
soil erosion.

CYNOGLOSSUM Linn.

Boraginaceae

C. glochidiatum Wall. ex Lindl. *see*
C. wallichii G. Don

C. wallichii G. Don syn.
C. glochidiatum Wall. ex Lindl.

Assam—*Dhalabrauisabta*.
Used for checking vomiting in infants.

CYNOMETRA Linn.

Caesalpiniaceae

CYPERUS

C. caulliflora Linn.

Mal.—*Iripa*.

Fleshy, wrinkled, sub-acid pods suitable for preserves, also suitable for stewing and pickling. Seeds yield an oil, used for skin troubles.

C: polyandra Roxb.

Assam—*Ping*. TRADE—*Ping*.

Treated wood suitable for heavy constructional work, hammers and tool-handles, paving blocks, and boat-building.

C. ramiflora Linn.

Sans.—*Madhuka*; Beng.—*Shingar*; Tam.—*Irudbu*, *naippudukan*; Kan.—*Kanaga*; Mal.—*Iripa*; Oriya—*Madhuka*.

Wood useful for turnery and cabinet and other decorative work. Root purgative. Oil from the seeds used for leprosy, scabies, and other cutaneous diseases. A lotion prepared from the leaves is used for the same purposes.

CYNOSURUS Linn.

Gramineae; Poaceae

C. cristatus Linn.

A fodder and pasture grass; grown also for hay production. Drought-resistant.

CYPERUS Linn. *Cyperaceae*

C. articulatus Linn. GUINEA RUSH

Tubers tonic and stimulant; they are fragrant and used for perfuming clothing. Culms are woven into mats. Yields an essential oil.

C. brevifolius (Rottb.) Hassk. syn. *Kyllinga brevifolia* Rottb.

Readily eaten by cattle. Roots and rhizomes aromatic. Leaves used in diarrhoea.

C. bulbosus Vahl

Tam.—*Shilandī arisi*; Tel.—*Purī gaddi*, *puridumpa*.

Roasted tubers have the flavour of potatoes; baked into bread or cooked into puddings.

C. canescens Vahl *see C. pennatus* Lam.

C. castaneus Willd.

Used as fodder.

C. compactus Retz. syn. *Mariscus compactus* Druce; *M. microcephalus* Presl

Used for making coarse mats.

C. compressus Linn.

Used for fodder.

C. corymbosus Rottb. syn.

C. tegetiformis Roxb.; *C. tegetum* Roxb. in part

Beng.—*Gola methi*, *mudar kati*, *mutha*; Tel.—*Godu tunga kadu*; Tam.—*Korai*.

Culms woven into mats.

C. cyperoides (Linn.) Kuntze syn.

Mariscus sieberianus Nees

Beng.—*Bara guthubi*.

Used as a vermifuge.

C. elatus Linn.

Culms woven into mats.

C. esculentus Linn.

CHUFA, RUSH NUT, TIGER NUT

Sans.—*Kaseruka*; Hindi—*Chichoda*; Punjab—*Kaseru*, *dila*.

Tubers edible; accredited with stimulant and aphrodisiac properties. Yield a fatty oil, known as Chufa Oil or Tiger Nut Oil, used for culinary purposes and for soap manufacture.

C. exaltatus Retz.

Suitable for paper-making.

CYPERUS

C. haspan Linn.

Used as fodder; rich in potassium salts.

C. iria Linn.

Used as fodder. Culms woven into mats. Considered stimulant, tonic, astringent, and stomachic.

C. juncifolius Klein *see*

C. stoloniferus Retz.

C. kyllingia Endl. syn. *Kyllingia monocephala* Rottb.

Sans.—*Musta, nirvisha*; Hindi & Beng.—*Nirbishi, shwetgothubi*; Mar.—*Mustu*; Mal.—*Mottenga, pimottenga*; Delhi—*Bhada motha*.

Decoction of aromatic rhizomes used as a diuretic, refrigerant, demulcent and tonic; also given in fevers and diabetes to relieve thirst. Rhizomes yield an essential oil used for the same purposes as the decoction.

C. longus Linn.

Rhizomes tonic, stimulant, and astringent.

C. malaccensis Lam.

Beng.—*Chimati pati*.

Culms used for mat-making and basketry; also for hats and slippers.

C. metzii (Hochst.) Mattf. & Kukenthal syn. *Kyllingia squamulata* Vahl

Eaten by cattle. Juice of the rhizome used for flavouring foods and medicines. Rhizomes used as a fumigant.

C. pennatus Lam. syn. *Mariscus albescens* Gaudich.; *C. canescens* Vahl

Considered useful as a sand binder.

C. pilosus Vahl

Used as fodder.

C. radiatus Vahl

Culms woven into mats.

C. rotundus Linn. NUT GRASS

Sans.—*Mustaka, musta*; Hindi & Beng.—*Mutha, motha*; Mar. & Guj.—*Motha*; Tam.—*Korai*; Tel.—*Tungamuste*; Kan.—*Tungegadde*.

Dried tuberous roots, known as Soucher, are aromatic; used in perfumes and *Agarbatties*; were employed by Scythians for embalming. Accredited with diuretic diaphoretic, and astringent properties; used in stomach and bowel complaints. Yield an essential oil.

C. scariosus R. Br.

Sans.—*Nargmusta*; Hindi & Beng.—*Nagarmutha*; Mar.—*Lawala*; Tam.—*Koraikkilangu*.

Tubers used for the same purposes as those of *C. rotundus*. Yield an essential oil.

C. serotinus Rottb. var. *inundatus* (Roxb.) Kukenthal syn. *Juncellus inundatus* C.B. Clarke

Hindi & Beng.—*Pati*.

Tubers tonic and stimulant.

C. stoloniferus Retz. syn.

C. juncifolius Klein

Mar.—*Jatamansi*.

Tubers stimulant and cardiac tonic; also used in perfumery. Serves as a sand binder. Genuine *Jatamansi* is *Nardostachys jatamansi* DC.

C. tegetiformis Roxb. *see*

C. corymbosus Rottb.

C. tegetum Roxb. in part *see*

C. corymbosus Rottb.

CYTISUS

C. triceps (Rottb.) Endl. syn.
Kyllinga triceps Rottb.

Sans.—*Apavisha, nirvisha*; Hindi & Beng.—*Nirbisi*; Mar.—*Mustu*.

Root oil used for stimulating liver and to relieve pruritus.

CYPHOMANDRA Mart.

Solanaceae

C. betacea (Cav.) Sendt. syn.
Solanum betaceum Cav.

TREE TOMATO

Fruit eaten raw or cooked, also suitable for jams and preserves.

CYRTOCOCCUM Stapf

Gramineae; Poaceae

C. accrescens Stapf syn. *Panicum accrescens* Trin.

A fodder grass.

C. oxyphyllum Stapf syn. *Panicum pilipes* Nees & Arn. ex Buese

A fodder grass.

C. trigonum A. Camus syn.
Panicum trigonum Retz.

A fodder grass.

CYRTOMIUM A. Smith

Polypodiaceae

C. falcatum Presl syn. *Asplenium falcatum* Sw.

Used as anthelmintic, chiefly for tapeworms.

CYRTOPHYLLUM Reinw. ex Blume

C. peregrinum Reinw. ex Blume
see *Fagraea cochinchinensis*
A. Chev.

CYSTOPTERIS *Polypodiaceae*

C. fragilis Burm.

Decoction of rhizome used as an anthelmintic enema.

CYTISUS Linn.

Papilionaceae; Fabaceae

C. monspessulanus Linn.

WHITE BROOM

Allied to *C. scoparius*; contains the alkaloid monspessulanine and other alkaloids.

C. scoparius Linn.

BROOM, SCOTCH BROOM,
YELLOW BROOM

Green twigs (before flowering) used as a cardiac tonic, and diuretic in dropsy. Contains alkaloid sparteine which is used in the form of sulphate in heart ailments, such as tachycardia and functional palpitation.

D

DACRYDIUM Soland. *Taxaceae*

D. elatum Wall.

Wood suitable for planks, boards, packing-cases, veneers, and door and window frames; yields an essential oil.

DACTYLIS Linn. *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

D. glomerata Linn.

COCKSFOOT GRASS,
ORCHARD GRASS

Used as a pasture and hay crop.

DACTYLOCTENIUM Willd.

Gramineae; *Poaceae*

D. aegyptium Beauv. syn. *Eleusine aegyptiaca* Desf.

Hindi—*Makra, makri*; Punjab—*Madhana, chimbari*; M.P.—*Mathna, chikara*; Bombay—*Manchi anchi*; Orissa—*Kakuriya*.

Grains used as food in times of scarcity.

D. scindicum Boiss. syn. *Eleusine scindica* Duthie; *E. aristata* Ehrenb. ex Boiss.

Punjab—*Bhobra*.

A good fodder grass.

DAEDALACANTHUS T. Anders.

D. roseus T. Anders. *see*

Eranthemum roseum R. Br.

DAEMIA Poir.

D. extensa R. Br. *see* *Pergularia daemia* (Forsk.) Chiov.

DAEMONOROPS Blume *Palmae*;
Areaceae

D. draco Blume

Source of Dragon's Blood, a red resin used as stimulant and astringent; also employed in varnishes and lacquers, giving mahogany stain.

D. grandis Kurz *see* *D. kurzianus* Hook. f.

D. jenkinsianus Mart. *syn.*
Calamus jenkinsianus Griff.

Assam—*Gola bet*.

Culms extensively used for basketry.

D. kurzianus Hook. f. *syn.*
D. grandis Kurz; *Calamus grandis* Kurz, non Griff.

EAST INDIAN DRAGON'S BLOOD

Hindi—*Aprang, hiradukhi*;
Mar. & Guj.—*Hiradakhani*; Tam.—*Kondamuraa rattam*.

Yields a red resin, known as East Indian Dragon's Blood, which is used for the same purposes as Dragon's Blood from *D. draco*.

D. propinquus Becc.

Yields a kind of Dragon's Blood, a red resin used for the same purposes as that of *D. draco*.

DAHLIA Cav. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

D. rosea Cav.

Often cultivated as an ornamental. Root tubers consumed as food in some parts

DALBERGIA

of Mexico. Source of inulin. Used in food preparations, among which bread for the diabetics is important.

DALBERGIA Linn. f.

Papilionaceae; Fabaceae

D. assamica Benth.

Grown as a shade tree in tea plantations.

D. lanceolaria Linn. f.

Hindi—*Takoli, bithua*; Beng.—*Chakemdia*; Mar.—*Dandous, kaurchi*; Tel.—*Errapaccari, peddasapara*; Tam.—*Erigai, nalvellangu*; Kan.—*Belaga, kanaga*; Mal.—*Mannavitti, pulari*.

Wood used for tool-handles and agricultural implements; also suitable for carving, boarding, rafters, packing-cases, and general construction purposes. Decoction of bark used in dyspepsia; seed oil for rheumatism. Bark contains tannin (14%).

D. latifolia Roxb.

EAST INDIAN ROSEWOOD,
BOMBAY BLACKWOOD

Sans.—*Shishapa*; Hindi—*Shisham*; Beng.—*Sitsal, swetasal*; Mar.—*Shisham, siswa, sisu, bhotheula*; Guj.—*Shissam, kalaruk*, Tel.—*Cittegi, irugudu, jittegi*; Tam.—*Itti, karundorviral*; Kan.—*Bite, todagatti*; Mal.—*Itti, colavitti, kar-itti*; Oriya—*Sisua*. Trade—Indian Rosewood, Bombay Blackwood.

Ranks among finest woods for cabinets and furniture; a valuable decorative wood suitable for carving and ornamental plyboards and veneers. Specially useful for pattern-making, calico-printing block, mathematical instruments and screws. Also used for ammunition boxes, pulleys, naves, boat knees, agricultural

implements, combs, brush-backs, etc. Too expensive for general construction work, but when available used for posts, rafters, floor-boards, and door and window frames. Leaves used as fodder, Bark contains tannin.

—var. *sissoides* Baker see
D. sissoides Grah.

D. melanoxylon Guill. & Perr.

Wood used for furniture, carving, musical instruments, and paper cutters and fancy articles. Used as a substitute for ebony. It was the ebony of ancient Egypt.

D. multiflora Heyne ex Wall. see
D. sympathetica Nimmo ex Grah.

D. paniculata Roxb.

Wood used for musical instruments; also employed for building purposes, though not very durable.

D. parviflora Roxb.

Heartwood of the basal part of stems and roots scented, used for joss sticks, yields an essential oil.

D. pinnata (Lour.) Prain syn.
D. tamarindifolia Roxb.

Assam—*Keti*; Nepal—*Damar*.
Roots anthelmintic; used as a masticatory. Leaves used as fodder.

D. reniformis Roxb.

Wood used as fuel.

D. sissoides Grah. syn. *D. latifolia*
Roxb. var. *sissoides* Baker

MALABAR BLACKWOOD

Tam. & Mal.—*Vel-itti*.

Wood used for the same purposes as that of *D. latifolia*. Leaves browsed by cattle.

D. sissoo Roxb. SISSOO
Sans.—*Shinshapa, aguru*; Hindi—*Shisham, sissu, sissai*; Beng.—*Shisu*; Guj.—*Sisam, tanach*; Tel.—

DALBERGIA

Errasissu, sinsupa; Tam.—*Sisu itti, gette*; Kan.—*Agaru, biridi*; Mal.—*Iruvil*; Oriya—*Sisu, simsapa*; Punjab—*Tali, shisham, shishhai*, Bombay—*Sissu*. Trade—*Sissoo, Shisham*.

High class furniture and cabinet wood; also used for railway sleepers, musical instruments, *charpai* legs and carving. Yields a fixed oil. Leaves used as fodder. *Sissoo* wood is classed among excellent fuel woods; also very suitable for charcoal-making.

D. spinosa Roxb.

Tel.—*Chillanki*.

Roots powdered and taken with water to allay the effect of alcohol.

D. stipulacea Roxb.

Lepcha—*Tonnyok*; Nepal—*Tateberi*.

Seeds edible. Wood used for posts and tool-handles. Bark and root employed as fish-poison.

D. sympathetica Nimmo ex Grah. syn. *D. multiflora* Heyne ex Wall.

Bombay—*Pentagul*.

A paste made from the bark applied to pimples.

D. tamarindifolia Roxb. *see*

D. pinnata (Lour.) Prain

D. volubilis Roxb.

Hindi—*Bhatia*; Mal.—*Bundigarjana*.

Leaves used as fodder; juice for gargles and application to aphthae.

DALHOUSIEA Grah.

Papilionaceae; Fabaceae

D. bracteata Grah.

Assam—*Paharilata, gopuri*.

Leaves excellent as wrappers for *bidis*.

DANTHONIA DC. *Gramineae;* *Poaceae*

D. cachemyriana Hook. f., non Jaub. & Spach *see* *D. jacquemontii* Bor

D. jacquemontii Bor syn.

D. cachemyriana Hook. f., non Jaub. & Spach

A good fodder.

DAPHNE *Thymelaeaceae*

D. bholua Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don

Bark used for making paper.

D. cannabina Wall. *see*

D. papyracea Wall. ex Steud.

D. involucrata Wall.

Khasi Hills—*Dientliuh*; Nepal—*Chota aryili*.

Used for paper-making.

D. oleoides Schreb.

Punjab—*Kutilal*, *kanthan*;
Bombay—*Pech*.

Root purgative. Bark and leaves used for skin troubles.

D. papyracea Wall. ex Steud.

syn. *D. cannabina* Wall.

Hindi—*Satpura*, *setburwa*,
setburosa; Punjab—*Niggi jeku*;
Nepal—*Dunkotah, gande, kaghuti*.

Bark used for paper-making. Paper was in great demand under the name Nepal Paper for legal documents and records; also suitable for making cartridges. Bark yields a cordage fibre.

D. sureil W.W. Smith & Cav.

Nepal—*Kagrti, argaley*.

Bark used for paper-making.

DAPHNIPHYLLUM Blume

Euphorbiaceae

DAUCUS

D. glaucescens Muell.-Arg., non Blume see *D. neilgherrense* Rosenth.

D. himalayense Muell.-Arg.

Jaunsar—*Ratendu*; Kumaun—*Rakt chandan*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-synrangthuli*; Nepal—*Lal chandan*.
Wood used for carving and turnery.

D. neilgherrense Rosenth. syn. *D. glaucescens* Muell.-Arg., non Blume

Tel.—*Putike*; Tam.—*Collavan*; Kan. *Nirjappe*; Nilgiri Hills—*Nirchappay*.

Wood used as fuel.

DATISCA Linn. *Datiscaecae*

D. cannabina Linn.

Hindi—*Akalbir*; Punjab—*Bhangjala, bujrabanga*; Kashmir—*Wofangal*.

Roots, known as *Akalbir*, used as a dye. Colouring matter present also in the leaves and twigs. Herb is diuretic, expectorant, and purgative; used for gastric and scrofulous complaints and as a febrifuge.

DATURA Linn. *Solanaceae*

D. alba Nees see *D. metel* Linn.

D. arborea Linn.

A source of scopolamine.

D. fastuosa Linn. see *D. metel* Linn.

—var. *alba* (Nees) C.B. Clarke see *D. metel* Linn.

D. innoxia Mill. syn. *D. metel* auct., non Linn.

A source of scopolamine, a cerebral depressant useful in agitated or maniacal conditions.

D. metel auct., non Linn. see *D. innoxia* Mill.

D. metel Linn. syn. *D. fastuosa* Linn.; *D. alba* Nees; *D. fastuosa* var. *alba* (Nees) C.B. Clarke

Sans.—*Dhustura*; Hindi—*Sadahdhatura*, Beng.—*Dhatura*; Tam.—*Vellum-mattai*; Bombay—*Dhutura*.

Leaves narcotic and antispasmodic, used for the same purposes as those of *D. stramonium* and belladonna. Seeds contain a fixed oil.

D. sanguinea Ruiz. & Pav.

Seeds narcotic.

D. stramonium Linn. syn.

D. tatula Linn.

JIMSON WEED, STINK WEED,
MAD APPLE, THORN APPLE,
STRAMONIUM

Sans.—*Dhattura, unmatta, kanaka, shivapriya*; Hindi, Beng., Mar. & Guj.—*Dhatura*; Tel., Tam., Kan. & Mal.—*Ummatta*.

Leaves and flowering tops constitute the drug stramonium, hyoscyamine is the chief alkaloid. They are narcotic, antispasmodic, mydriatic and anodyne. Leaves used in cigarettes for asthma. Chief ingredient of *Kanaka Asya*. Seeds quite often employed for homicidal purposes.

D. tatula Linn. see *D. stramonium* Linn.

DAUCUS Linn. *Umbelliferae*;
Apiaceae

D. carota Linn. WILD CARROT,
QUEEN ANNE'S LACE

Fruityield both volatile and fatty oils.

DAUCUS

Infusion of roots considered diuretic, deobstruent, and stimulant.

—var. *sativa* DC.

CULTIVATED CARROT

Sans.—*Shikha-mula*; Hindi, Beng., Punjabi & Guj.—*Gajar*; Mar.—*Gazara*; Tel.—*Gajjaragedda*, *pitakanda*, Tam.—*Gajarakkilangu*, *karettukizhangu*; Kan.—*Gajjari*.

Roots used as a vegetable, in soups, stews, curries, and host of other culinary preparations; tender leaves are also used. A source of carotene. Seeds aromatic, stimulant, diuretic and emmenagogue; useful in dropsy and kidney troubles; yield an essential oil, Carrot Seed Oil.

D. visnaga Linn. see *Ammi visnaga* (Lam.) Lam.

DAVALLIA Smith

D. tenuifolia Hook. see *Sphenomeris hisana* (Linn.) Copeland

DEBREGEASIA Gaudich.

Urticaceae

D. ceylanica Hook. f.

Yields a silky, tough fibre.

D. hypoleuca Wedd.

Punjab—*Sansaru*, *pincho*; U.P.—*Sansaru*, *siaru*, *tusarra*, *tushiari*.

Bark yields a fibre suitable for ropes and cordage and for fishing-lines. Fruits edible, also used as a flavouring.

D. longifolia Wedd. syn.

D. velutina Gaudich. WILD RHEA
Tel.—*Kerangi*; Tam.—*Kattunochi*;
Kan.—*Keppasi*; U.P.—*Sansaru*,
Nepal—*Tashiari*.

Yields a fibre used for cordage and ropes. Wood used for charcoal-making.

D. velutina Gaudich.

D. longifolia Wedd.

D. wallichiana Wedd.

Assam—*Dienglaramphang*;
Sikkim—*Bop-kung*; Nepal—*Puruni*.
Yields a fibre similar to fibre from other species of the genus.

DECAISNIA Hook. f. & Thoms. *Lardizabalaceae*

D. insigne Hook. f. & Thoms.

Lepcha—*Lukchurhauzo*; Nepal—*Bherasingh*.

Fruits edible.

DECALEPIS Wight & Arn.

Asclepiadaceae

D. hamiltonii Wight & Arn.

Tam—*Mahali kizhangu*; Kan.—*Makali beru*.

Roots pickled, considered to be an appetizer and depurative. Aroma and taste of the root is due to the presence of a volatile principle 4-*o*-methylresorcylic aldehyde which may find use as a preservative in canned and stored foods.

DECASPERMUM Forst.

Myrtaceae

D. fruticosum Forst. syn.

D. paniculatum Kurz

Assam—*Diengauro-la-pyrno*, *dieng-la-phynia*.

Fruits edible, used also for stomach pains. Terminal shoots eaten as a condiment, also employed as a condiment. Wood used for tool-handles and rice pounders.

DELPHINIUM

D. paniculatum Kurz see
D. fruticosum Forst.

DELPHINIUM Linn.

Ranunculaceae

DEERINGIA R. Br.
Amaranthaceae

D. amaranthoides Merrill syn.
D. celosioides R. Br.

Hindi—*Latman*; Beng.—*Gola-*
mohani, gaulmauni; Assam—
Monbir, rangoli-lota; Kumaun—
Kala-loari.

Roots used as a sternutatory; leaves applied to sores. Young leafy shoots eaten.

D. celosioides R. Br. see
D. amaranthoides Merrill

DELIMA Linn.

D. sarmentosa Linn. see *Tetracera scandens* Merrill

D. scandens Burkill see *Tetracera scandens* Merrill

DELONIX Rafin. *Caesalpinaceae*

D. elata Gamble syn. *Poinciana elata* Linn. WHITE GOLD MOHUR

Mar.—*Sankasura*; Tel.—
Vatanarayana, sankesula; Tam.—
Vadanarayana; Kan.—
Kempukenjiga.

Leaves used in rheumatism and flatulence. Wood used for churns, combs and matches; also suitable for cabinet-work.

D. regia Rafin. syn. *Poinciana regia* Bojer ex Hook.

FLAMBOYANT FLAME TREE,
 GUL MOHR, GOLD MOHUR

Hindi—*Gulmohr*; Tel.—*Shima sankesula*; Tam.—*Mayarum*.

Seeds contain gum, may find use in textile and food industries.

D. ajacis Linn. ROCKET LARKSPUR

Tincture of seeds employed externally for destroying lice, but needs caution. Seeds contain a fixed oil and several alkaloids.

D. brunonianum Royle

MUSK LARKSPUR

Punjab—*Laskar*.

Juice of leaves used to destroy ticks; cardiac and respiratory depressant.

D. coeruleum Jacq. ex Cambess.

Punjab—*Dhakangu*.

Roots used to kill maggots in wounds of goats. Cardiac and respiratory depressant.

D. consolida Linn.

FORKING LARKSPUR

Seeds possess insecticidal properties; contain a fixed oil and several alkaloids. A glycoside pigment, delophonin, has been isolated from the flowers.

D. denudatum Wall.

Sans.—*Apavisha, vishalakarani, nirvisha*; Hindi—*Jadwar, nirbisi*; Mar. & Guj.—*Nirvishi*; Nepal—*Nilobikh*; Punjab—*Judwar*.

Root stimulant and tonic used in toothache and as an adulterant for aconite.

D. elatum Linn. BEE LARKSPUR,

CANDLE LARKSPUR

Emetic, aperient, diuretic, and anthelmintic. Acts as cardiac and respiratory depressant. Seeds used for insecticidal purposes and for skin diseases. Flowers astringent, used for eye troubles. Seeds contain the alkaloid delpheline and several other alkaloids.

DELPHINIUM

D. vestitum Wall.

Cardiac and respiratory depressant. Leaves poisonous to goats.

D. zalil Aitch. & Hemsl.

ZALIL LARKSPUR

Hindi—*Asbarg*; Bombay—*Trayaman, gul-jalil*; Punjab—*Asbarg, ghafiz*.

Flowers imported for extraction of a dye called *Asbarg*, used for dyeing silk and cotton fabrics. *Asbarg* is considered diuretic and anodyne, used in jaundice, dropsy, and spleen ailments.

DENDROBIUM Sw. *Orchidaceae*

D. chlorops Lindl. *see D. ovatum* (Willd.) Kranzl.

D. crumenatum Sw.

Yields a fibre, used as a braiding material for hats. Pounded leaves used for poulticing boils and pimples. Herb also employed for nervous affections.

D. macraei Lindl. *see*

Desmotrichum fimbriatum Blume

D. ovatum (Willd.) Kranzl. *syn.*

D. chlorops Lindl.

Mar.—*Nagli*; Mal.—*Maravar*.

Juice given in stomach-ache; it excites bile and acts as a laxative.

DENDROCALAMUS Nees

Gramineae; Poaceae

D. hamiltonii Nees & Arn.

Hindi—*Kaghsi bans*; Beng.—*Pecha*; Assam—*Kokua*; Bhutan—*Pashing*; Lepcha—*Pao*; Nepal—*Tama*.

Employed for paper-making. Young culms used as a vegetable. Because of long internodes and large lumen, the bamboo is particularly suitable for water conduits.

D. longispathus Kurz

Beng.—*Khang*. Trade—Orah. Particularly suitable for kraft paper.

D. strictus Nees MALE BAMBOO, SOLID BAMBOO

Sans.—*Vansha*; Hindi—*Bans kaban, bans khurd, narbans*; Beng.—*Karail*; Mar.—*Bhariyel*; Guj.—*Nakor vans*; Tel.—*Sadanapa veduru*; Tam.—*Kalmungil*; Kan.—*Kiri bidiru*; Mal.—*Kal, mungil*; Oriya—*Salia bhanso, salimbo bhanso*. Trade—Manwal.

Stems employed for rafters, battens, scaffoldings, mats, baskets, sticks, furniture, tent-poles, water-pipes, fishing-rods, musical instruments, masts for country boats; used as a buoyage of heavy timber in rafting. Also used for paper-pulp. Pulp is also suitable for rayon industry. Bamboo has been employed in the preparation of activated carbon. Leaves used as fodder.

DENDROPHTHOE Mart.

Loranthaceae

D. elastica (Desr.) Danser *syn.*

Loranthus elasticus Desr.

Tam.—*Andagan, cigari*; Mal.—*Mavuithill*.

Leaves lithontriptic, also used to check abortion.

D. falcata (Linn. f.) Ettingshausen *syn. Loranthus falcatus* Linn. f.; *L. longiflorus* Desr.

Sans.—*Vanda, vrikshabhaksha, vriksharuha*; Hindi—*Banda*; Beng.—*Baramanda*; Mar.—*Vanda*; Guj.—*Vando*; Tel.—*Badanika, jiddu*; Tam.—*Plavithil, pulluri*; Kan.—*Badanike, bandhulu*; Mal.—*lthil*; Oriya—*Bridhongo*; Punjab—

DESMODIUM

Amut, banda; Nepal—Ajeru; M.P.—Banda.

Tender shoots contain tannin. Bark narcotic, astringent, used for menstrual troubles, asthma, and mania.

D. pentandra (Linn.) Miq. syn. *Loranthus pentandrus* Linn.

Leaves used as poultice for sores and ulcers.

DENTELLA Forst. *Rubiaceae*

D. repens Forst.

Used for poulticing sores.

DERRIS Lour. *Papilionaceae; Fabaceae*

D. cuneifolia Benth.

Roots contain cuneifolin, feebly toxic to fish.

D. elliptica Benth.

Roots used for insecticidal purposes and as fish-poison. Contain rotenone.

D. ferruginea Benth.

Assam—*Ruphang-doukha, aru.*

Roots used as an insecticide and fish-poison. Contain rotenone.

D. malaccensis Prain

Roots used in the same manner as those of *D. elliptica*. Rich in total toxic substances, but contain less of rotenone.

D. marginata Benth.

Inner wood suitable for bent wood industry.

D. robusta Benth.

Assam—*Mouhita, hitkura;*
Kumaun—*Buro.*

Wood used for tea-chests, posts, and ploughs. Leaves lopped for fodder. Roots do not contain rotenone.

D. scandens Benth.

Hindi—*Gonj;* Beng.—*Noalota;*
Tel.—*Nalla tige;* Tam.—*Takil,*
thirudencodi, tirani; Kan.—*Handi-*
balli; Mal.—*Ponnam-valli;* Punjab—
Gunj.

Used as fish-poison, but has no insecticidal value. Yields a coarse fibre.

D. trifoliata Lour. syn. *D. uliginosa* Benth.

Beng.—*Panlata;* Tel.—*Tigekranuga*
chirathela thige.

Used as a stimulant, antispasmodic, and counter-irritant. Leaves lopped for fodder. Stems used for rough cordage.

D. uliginosa Benth. see *D. trifoliata* Lour.

DESCHAMPSIA Beauv.

Gramineae; Poaceae

D. caespitosa Beauv.

TUFTED HAIR GRASS

Used as fodder; also used for doormats.

DESCURAINIA Webb. & Berth.

Cruciferae; Brassicaceae

D. sophia (Linn.) Webb. ex Prantl
syn. *Sisymbrium sophia* Linn.

FLAXWEED, FLIXWEED

Hindi—*Khukallana.*

Flowers and leaves astringent and anti-scorbutic. Seeds given in dysentery and calculus complaints. Owing to their pungency they are made into a sort of mustard.

DESMODIUM Desv.

Papilionaceae; Fabaceae

D. cephalotes Wall. see

D. triangulare (Retz.) Santapau

DESMODIUM

D. diffusum DC.

Bombay—*Patada shevra, chikta*.

Used as fodder and green manure.

D. gangeticum DC.

Sans.—*Shalaparni*; Hindi—*Sarivan, salpan, salwan*; Beng.—*Salpani*; Tel.—*Gitanaram*; Tam.—*Pulladi*; Mal.—*Pullati*; Oriya—*Salopornni*.

Suitable for paper-making. Roots used as febrifuge, expectorant, and diuretic.

D. gyrans DC. *see* *D. motorium* Merrill

D. gyroides DC.

Leaves made into a poultice for use in lumbago.

D. heterocarpum (Linn.) DC. *syn.*

D. polycarpum DC.

Tel.—*Chepputatta*; Oriya—*Krishnupani*; Santal—*Baephol*.

Decoction used for coughs. Herb also used for convulsions.

D. heterophyllum DC.

Roots carminative, diuretic, and tonic. Leaves galactagogue.

D. lasiocarpum DC. *syn.*

D. latifolium DC.

Tam.—*chimbattai*; Santal—*Simmathasura*.

Used as a feed for horses.

D. latifolium DC. *see*

D. lasiocarpum DC.

D. microphyllum DC. *syn.*

D. parvifolium DC.

Leaves lopped for fodder.

D. motorium Merrill *syn.*

D. gyrans DC.

Leaves lopped for fodder.

D. parvifolium DC. *see*

D. microphyllum DC.

D. polycarpum DC. *see*

D. heterocarpum (Linn.) DC.

D. pulchellum Benth.

Leaves used as fodder.

D. retroflexum DC. *see*

D. styracifolium Merrill

D. styracifolium Merrill *syn.*

D. retroflexum DC.

Roots emmenagogue, stomachic, and mildly purgative.

D. tiliaefolium G. Don

Hindi—*Sambar*.

Leaves lopped for fodder. Roots carminative, tonic and diuretic; used in bilious complaints.

D. tortuosum DC. BEGGAR WEED

Used as a green manure, introduced from Central America.

D. triangulare (Retz.) Santapau *syn.*

D. cephalotes Wall.

Used as a green manure.

D. triflorum DC.

Hindi & Beng.—*Kudaliya*; Mar.—*Janglimethi, ranmethi*; Tel.—*Muntamandu*; Tam.—*Sirupulladi*.

Used for lawns and pastures, a good fodder. Leaves used for dysentery, diarrhoea, and convulsions and as a galactagogue.

D. triquetrum DC.

Mal.—*Adkhapanal*; Assam—*Ulucha*; Bombay—*Kakganga*.

Extract of leaves used for piles. Leaves used for the preparation of a sort of tea by the hill tribes.

DICHANTHIUM

D. umbellatum DC.

Leaves lopped for fodder which is particularly favoured by horses.

DESMOS Lour. *Annonaceae*

D. chinensis Lour. syn. *Unona discolor* Vahl

Decoction of the root given for vertigo and dysentery. Fruits yield a dye, and flowers an essential oil used in perfumery.

D. cochinchinensis Lour. syn. *Unona desmos* Raeusch.

Decoction of roots used as a febrifuge.

D. dumosus Saff. syn. *Unona dumosa* Roxb.

Stems contain potable water.

D. pannosus Saff. syn. *Unona pannosa* Dalz.

Inner bark yields a strong fibre.

DESMOSTACHYA Stapf *Gramineae; Poaceae*

D. bipinnata Stapf syn. *Eragrostis cynosuroides* Beauv.

Sans. & Beng.—*Darbha, kusha*;
Hindi—*Dab, durva*; Tel.—*Kushadarbh, darbha*.

Found in sandy and water-logged soils; in the absence of other grasses it may be used as fodder in mixture with grain and wheat. Used for ropes and for thatching. Culms diuretic, used in dysentery and menorrhagia.

DESMOTRICHUM Blume *Orchidaceae*

D. fimbriatum Blume syn. *Dendrobium macraei* Lindl.

Sans., Hindi, Beng. & Mar.—*Jivantl*.

Demulcent, stimulant, and tonic.

DEUTZIA Thunb. *Saxifragaceae*

D. crenata Sieb. & Zucc. *see*

D. scabra Thunb.

D. scabra Thunb. syn. *D. crenata* Sieb. & Zucc.

Wood used in Japan for wooden nails and mosaic work.

DIANELLA Lam. *Liliaceae*

D. ensifolia DC.

Ashes of the leaves and roots used as an ingredient of an ointment used in herpes. Roots employed in cosmetics and poultices.

DIANTHUS Linn. *Caryophyllaceae*

D. anatolicus Boiss.

Indian Bazaars—*Kanturiyan*.

Used as an antiperiodic in intermittent fevers.

D. caryophyllus Linn.

CARNATION, CLOVE PINK,
PICOTEE, GRENADINE

Flowers yield an essential oil used in perfumery, an excellent fixative. Flowers cardiotoxic, diaphoretic, and alexeteric.

DICENTRA Bernh. *Papaveraceae*

D. canadensis Walp.

SQUIRREL CORN

Tubers constitute the drug corydalis, which is tonic and diuretic; contain alkaloids protopine and corydaline. Tubers contain the alkaloid bulbocapnine which produces catalepsy in mammals and possesses sympathetic as well as parasympathetic central effects. It has been employed for the relief of paralysis agitans and other muscular tremors and has been employed in veterinary medicine as a pre-anaesthetic to prevent struggling.

DICHANTHIUM Willem.

Gramineae; Poaceae

DICHANTHIUM

D. annulatum Stapf syn.
Andropogon annulatus Forsk.

Bengal—*Loari*; U.P.—*Jaunera*,
palmaha; Punjab—*Palvan*, *minyar*;
Bombay—*Lahan marvel*, *zinjoo*.

Esteemed among the wild fodder grasses
in India. Cattle eat the grass readily both
when young and in flower.

D. caricosum A. Camus syn.
Andropogon caricosus Linn.

Beng.—*Detara*, *detta*; Kan.—
Urukun hullu; U.P.—*Kartah*, *khel*,
kheral; Bombay—*Marvel*.

Used as fodder.

DICHAPETALUM Thouars
Dichapetalaceae

D. gelonioides Engl. syn. *Chailletia*
gelonioides Hook. f.

Bengal—*Moakurra*; Assam—
Rokpoletak, *dingraliarong*.

Wood suitable for agricultural implements
and tent-pegs.

DICHOPSIS Thw.

D. elliptica (Dalz.) Benth. & Hook. f.
see *Palaquium ellipticum* (Dalz.)
Baill.

D. gutta Benth. & Hook. f. *see*
Palaquium gutta (Hook. f.) Baill.

D. obovata (Griff.) C.B. Clarke *see*
Palaquium obovatum (Griff.) Engl.

D. polyantha (Wall.) Benth. &
Hook. f. *see* *Palaquium polyanthum*
(Wall.) Baill.

DICHROA Lour. *Saxifragaceae*

D. febrifuga Lour.

Hindi—*Basak*; Assam & Nepal—
Basak, *bansuk aseru*; Lepcha—

Gybukanak; Bhutan—*Singnamuk*.
Roots and leafy tops used in malarial
fevers. Therapeutic activity due to quina-
zoline derivatives. Five alkaloids isolated.

DICHROCEPHALA L'Herit. ex
DC. *Compositae*; *Asteraceae*

D. latifolia DC.

Decoction of flowers considered sudorific
and diuretic. Tender shoots employed as
a poultice for blennorrhagia and for in-
sect bites and stings.

DICHROSTACHYS Wight & Arn.

D. cinerea Wight & Arn. *see*
Cailliea cinerea Macb.

DICLIPTERA Juss. *Acanthaceae*

D. bupleuroides Nees syn.
D. roxburghiana Nees var.
bupleuroides C.B. Clarke

Simla—*Bouna*.
Used as a tonic.

D. roxburghiana Nees
Punjab—*Kirch*, *somni*.

Used as a tonic.

—var. *bupleuroides* C.B. Clarke *see*
D. bupleuroides Nees

DICOMA Cass. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

D. tomentosa Cass.

Mar.—*Navananjichapala*; Guj.—
Choloharncharo.

Used as a febrifuge. In Africa, employed
as a local application to putrescent
wounds.

DICRANOPTERIS Bernh.

Gleicheniaceae

D. linearis (Burm.) Underwood
syn. *Gleichenia linearis* Bedd.;

DIGITALIS

G. linearis C.B. Clarke; *G. dichotoma* Willd.

Rhizome anthelmintic; fronds used for asthma. Ribbon-like vascular bundles from the stalks of the fronds are woven into mats, chair-seats, pouches, caps, fishing-traps, baskets, belts, etc.

DICTAMNUS Linn. *Rutaceae*

D. albus Linn.

GAS PLANT DITTANY,
BURNING BUSH

Root-bark used in nervous diseases, amenorrhoea, and hysteria, decoction given for scabies and other skin affections. All parts of the plant secrete a volatile inflammable oil, and on still summer evenings a flash of light may be observed when a lighted match is held under a flower cluster close to the main stem. Roots contain dictamnine and several other toxic alkaloids.

DIDYMOCARPUS Wall.

Gesneriaceae

D. pedicellata R. Br.

Sans.—*Shila pushpa*; Hindi—*Pathar phori*.

Leaves lithontriptic, yield an essential oil. A number of crystalline colouring matters, including pedicin, toxic to fish, have been isolated from the leaves.

DIDYMOSPERMA H. Wendl. & Drude
Palmae; Arecaceae

D. nanum H. Wendl. & Drude

Leaves used for roofing.

DIECTOMIS Kunth *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

D. fastigiata H.B. & K. syn.

Andropogon fastigiatus Sw.

Used as fodder in young state.

DIEFFENBACHIA Schott

Araceae

D. seguine Schott

DUMB CANE OF WEST INDIES

Leaves used for rheumatism and swellings; they are powdered and employed as poultice, or boiled in oil and used as an embrocation.

DIGERA Forsk. *Amaranthaceae*

D. arvensis Forsk. *see D. muricata* (Linn.) Mart.

D. muricata (Linn.) Mart. syn.

D. arvensis Forsk.

Hindi—*Latmhuria*; Beng.—*Gungatiya*; Mar.—*Gitana*; Tel.—*Chenchalikura*; Tam.—*Thoyyakerai*; Punjab—*Tartara*.

Tender shoots eaten as a pot-herb. Flowers and seeds prescribed for urinary discharges. Plant relished by cattle.

DIGITALIS Linn. *Scrophulariaceae*

D. lanata Ehrh.

GRECIAN FOXGLOBE,

WOOLLY FOXGLOBE

Leaves produce physiological effects of digitalis, the effect being considerably stronger and less cumulative; source of digoxin, an active cardiac glucoside. Seeds contain a fatty oil.

D. purpurea Linn.

COMMON FOXGLOVE

Leaves constitute the drug digitalis, a cardiac stimulant and tonic; increases the force of systolic contraction and the efficiency of decompensated heart. It is a diuretic useful in renal obstruction and dropsy. Leaves contain glycosides digitoxin, gitoxin, and gitalin. Seeds contain digitalin and also yield a fatty oil.

DIGITARIA

DIGITARIA Heister *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

D. adscendens (H.B. & K.) Henr.
syn. *Panicum adscendens* H.B. & K.;
D. marginata Link; *D. marginata*
Link var. *fibriata* Stapf
Hindi—*Takri, takria*; Tam.—
Arisipillu; Kan.—*Hennu akkibu*
hullu; Bombay—*Tara, shikool,*
chansarieu.

Used as fodder.

D. bicornis (Lam.) Roem. & Schult.
syn. *Paspalum sanguinale* Hook. f.
in part

A fodder grass.

D. bifasciculata auct., non Henr.
see *D. cruciata* (Nees) A. Camus

D. ciliaris (Retz.) Koeler syn.
Panicum ciliare Retz.; *Paspalum*
sanguinale Hook. f. in part var.
ciliare Hook. f.

A fodder grass.

D. corymbosa (Roxb.) Merrill syn.
Panicum corymbosum Roxb.;
Paspalum sanguinale Hook. f. in
part var. *extensum* Hook. f.

Used as fodder.

D. cruciata (Nees) A. Camus syn.
D. bifasciculata auct., non Henr.;
Paspalum sanguinale Hook. f. in
part var. *cruciatum* Hook. f.

U.P.—*Kewari, sheri.*

A fodder grass.

D. griffithii (Arn.) Henr. syn.
Paspalum sanguinale Hook. f. in
part var. *griffithii* Hook. f.

Used as fodder.

D. jubata (Griseb.) Henr. syn.
Paspalum jubatum Griseb.

Used as fodder.

D. longiflora (Retz.) Pers. syn.
Paspalum longiflorum Retz.

Hindi—*Kanka-jariya*; Tel.—*Pakuru*
gaddi; Kan.—*Tapari-hullu.*

Used as fodder.

D. marginata Link see

D. adscendens (H.B. & K.) Henr.
—var. *fibriata* Stapf see

D. adscendens (H.B. & K.) Henr.

D. pruriens (Trin.) Buse syn.
Paspalum sanguinale Hook. f. in
part var. *pruriens* Hook. f.

Used as fodder.

D. sanguinalis Scop. syn. *Paspalum*
sanguinale Lam., Hook. f. in part

Used as fodder.

D. wallichiana (Wight & Arn.)
Stapf syn. *Paspalum perrottetii*
Hook. f.

Used as fodder.

DILLENIA Linn. *Dilleniaceae*

D. andamanica C.E. Parkinson syn.
D. parviflora Hook. f. & Thoms. in
part, non Griff.

Wood similar to that of *D. parviflora*
Griff. of Burma with which it is often
confused.

D. aurea Sm. syn. *D. pulcherrima*
Kurz

Oudh—*Chamaggai*; Nepal—*Dheugr.*
Fruits used as a condiment. Wood used as
fuel. Ash from the wood, mixed with
clay used for making fire-resistant croc-
kery. A paste from the bark recommended
for thrush and weak gums.

D. bracteata Wight

Tel.—*Ciruteku*; Tam.—*Colikkay*;
Kan.—*Bettadakanigala.*

DIOCLEA

Wood used in the same way as that of *D. indica*.

D. indica Linn.

Sans.—*Bharija*; Hindi & Beng.—*Chalta*; Guj. & Mar.—*Karambel, karmal*; Tel.—*Peddakalinga, uva*; Tam.—*Uva*; Kan.—*Betta kanigala*; Mal.—*Chalita, punna*; Oriya—*Uvu*; Assam—*Chalita, outenga*; Nepal—*Ramphal*. Trade—*Dillenia*.

Used for planks and rafters for internal work, also for tool-handles and bats. Thickened sepals on the fruits used as a flavouring, or made into jams and jellies; juice sweetened with sugar and taken as a cooling drink. Fruit tonic and laxative. Bark used for tanning (tannin 10%). Green leaves used as feed for tusser silkworms.

D. parviflora Hook. f. & Thoms. in part, non Griff. *see*

D. andamanica C.E. Parkinson

D. parviflora Griff. *see*

D. andamanica C.E. Parkinson

D. pentagyna Roxb.

Hindi—*Aggai, kallai*; Beng.—*Karkotta*; Mar.—*Karmal*; Tel.—*Chinnakalinga, ravudana*; Tam.—*Naytekku*; Kan.—*Kanigala, kadu-kanigala*; Mal.—*Punna, kodapunna*; Oriya—*Rai*; Assam—*Akshi*; Nepal—*Tatri*. Trade—*Dillenia*.

Buds and fruits eaten. Wood used for house-posts, rafters and planking; when quarter sawn, used for cupboards and panelling. Bark contains tannin (6%) and yields a fibre used for cordage. Leaves used as green manure.

D. pulcherrima Kurz *see* *D. aurea* Sm.

D. scabrella Roxb.

Beng.—*Hargeza*; Assam—*Banji-ou*. Fruits edible.

DIMERIA R. Br. *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

D. ornithopoda Trin., Hook. f. in part

Bombay—*Kapkurdi*.

An inferior grass, but found throughout the country.

DINEBRA Jacq. *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

D. arabica Jacq. *see* *D. retroflexa* Panz.

D. retroflexa Panz. syn. *D. arabica* Jacq.

Tel.—*Wadata toka gaddi*; Kan.—*Nari balada ganduhullu*; Bombay—*Kali kauli, kharia*.

An excellent cattle fodder, particularly for buffaloes; not suitable for making hay, or ensilage.

DINOCHELOA Buse *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

D. andamanica Kurz syn. *D. tjankorreh* Buse var. *andamanica* Gamble Andamans—*Baraduha-barat*.

Used for basketry and as a vermifuge.

D. compactiflora (Kurz) McClure syn. *Pseudostachyum compactiflorum* Kurz; *Melocalamus compactiflorus* Benth.

Used for basketry.

D. tjankorreh Buse var. *andamanica* Gamble *see* *D. andamanica* Kurz

DIOCLEA H.B. & K.

Papilionaceae; *Fabaceae*

D. javanica Benth. syn. *D. reflexa* Hook. f.

DIOCLEA

Seeds tonic and stimulant, also used for killing lice.

D. reflexa Hook. f. see *D. javanica* Benth.

DIOSCOREA Linn. *Dioscoreaceae*

D. aculeata Linn. see *D. esculenta* Burkill

D. alata Linn. syn. *D. atropurpurea* Roxb.; *D. globosa* Roxb.;

D. purpurea Roxb.; *D. rubella* Roxb.

GREATER YAM, ASIATIC YAM

Sans.—*Pindalu*; Hindi & Beng.—*Chupri alu*, *khamalu*; Tel.—*Pendalamu*; Tam.—*Perumvalli kizhangu*; Kan.—*Onthalaigasu*, *tung-genasu*; Mal.—*Kachchilkilangu*, *kaavathu*; Assam—*Katalu*, *ractaguranialu*; Bombay—*Goradu*.

A widely cultivated yam. Tubers contain 21% starch and can be ground into a meal; also used as a vegetable. Considered anthelmintic; also used in leprosy and piles.

D. anguina Roxb. see *D. puber* Blume

D. atropurpurea Roxb. see *D. alata* Linn.

D. bulbifera Linn. syn. *D. crispata* Roxb.; *D. pulchella* Roxb.; *D. sativa* Thunb., non Linn.; *D. versicolor* Buch.-Ham. ex Wall.

POTATO YAM, AIR POTATO

Hindi—*Ratalu*, *suaralu*, *pitalu*; Beng.—*Banalu*, *kukuralu*, *gaicha alu*; Mar.—*Manakund*, *karukarinda*, *gathalu*; Tel.—*Chedupaddu-dumpa*, *malakakayapendalamu*; Tam.—*Kodikilangu*, *pannukilangu*; Kan.—*Heggenasu*; Mal.—*Kattu-kachil*.

Tubers acrid, eaten as a vegetable in times of scarcity; dried and pounded applied to ulcers; also used in piles and dysentery. In Japan, used for starch extraction after elimination of calcium oxalate, poisonous alkaloids, and volatile acids.

D. clarkei Prain & Burkill see *D. prazeri* Prain & Burkill

D. crispata Roxb. see *D. bulbifera* Linn.

D. daemonia Roxb. see *D. hispida* Dennst.

D. deltoidea Wall.

Punjab—*Kniss*, *kriss*, *tar*, *kitra*; Kashmir—*Kins*, *kildri*, *kithi*, *krish*.

Tubers rich in saponin and used for washing silk, wool, and hair; also used as fish-poison and to kill lice. They contain diosgenin (traces to 4.8%).

—var. *sikkimensis* Prain see *D. prazeri* Prain & Burkill

D. esculenta Burkill syn. *D. aculeata* Linn.; *D. fasciculata* Roxb.; *D. spinosa* Roxb. ex Wall.

LESSER YAM, KAREN POTATO

Tel.—*Silakadom*, *tivvitiga*, *tippa tiga*; Tam.—*Musilam valli kilangu*, *siruvalli kilangu*; Mal.—*Mullu kilangu*, *cheru kilangu*; Bihar & Bengal—*Suthni*, *su nialu*; Bombay—*Kungar*.

Tubers consumed as food, now mostly replaced by potatoes; starchy and free from dioscorine. Grated tubers used on swellings.

D. fasciculata Roxb. see *D. esculenta* Burkill

D. floribunda Mart. & Gal.

A Central American species, grown for its tubers which are a source of diosgenin (2-5%).

DIOSCOREA

D. glabra Roxb.

Tel.—*Nara tega*.

Tubers edible, but not much relished as they become gluey on cooking; a form found in Khasi and Abor hills yields better quality tubers.

D. globosa Roxb. *see* *D. alata* Linn.

D. hamiltonii Hook. f. syn.

D. hookeri Prain

Mal.—*Veunti*.

Tubers delicious, but too deeply buried.

D. hirsuta Dennst. *see* *D. hispida* Dennst.

D. hispida Dennst. syn. *D. daemona* Roxb.; *D. hirsuta* Dennst.

Hindi—*Karukandu*; Mar.—*Baichandi*; Tel.—*Tella-ginigeddalu, pulidumpa*; Tam.—*Peiperendai*; Mal.—*Podavakilangu*.

Tubers acrid and poisonous, used as food, after proper washing, only in times of scarcity; they are soaked by the Lepchas in running stream for about a week before cooking. There is a possibility of utilizing the tubers for production of industrial starch and edible flour.

D. hookeri Prain *see* *D. hamiltonii* Hook. f.

D. jacquemontii Hook. f. *see*

D. pentaphylla Linn.

D. oppositifolia Linn.

Tel.—*Yellagadda, adairdumpa*; Tam.—*Kavalakodi, venilai valli*.

Tubers are ground and applied to swellings.

D. pentaphylla Linn. syn.

D. jacquemontii Hook. f.;

D. triphylla Linn.

Hindi—*Bhusa, gazaria, kanta alu*; Beng.—*Suar alu*; Mar.—*Chatavali, mandi, ulasi*; Tel.—*Dukapendalamu*;

Tam.—*Kattukkillangu*; Kan.—*Nuraigenasu*; Mal.—*Nurunnaki-Jangu*.

Tubers edible, should be consumed only after repeated boiling and washing. Leaves eaten in times of scarcity. Tubers considered tonic; also used for swellings. Flowers consumed as a vegetable.

D. prazeri Prain & Burkill syn.

D. clarkei Prain & Burkill;

D. deltoidea Wall. var. *sikkimensis*

Prain; *D. sikkimensis* Prain &

Burkill

Eastern Himalayas—*Kukurtorul*; Lepcha—*Kencheong*.

Tubers contain saponin, used as fish-poison, and to kill lice. They contain diosgenin (up to 3.5%).

D. puber Blume syn. *D. anguina* Roxb.

Hindi—*Kasa alu*; Beng.—*Kukurulu*.

Tubers edible, some varieties emit offensive odour.

D. pulchella Roxb. *see* *D. bulbifera* Linn.

D. purpurea Roxb. *see* *D. alata* Linn.

D. rubella Roxb. *see* *D. alata* Linn.

D. sativa Thunb., non Linn. *see* *D. bulbifera* Linn.

D. sikkimensis Prain & Burkill *see* *D. prazeri* Prain & Burkill

D. spinosa Roxb. ex Wall. *see* *D. esculenta* Burkill

D. triphylla Linn. *see*

D. pentaphylla Linn.

D. versicolor Buch.-Ham. ex Wall. *see* *D. bulbifera* Linn.

DIOSPYROS

DIOSPYROS Linn. *Ebenaceae*

D. affinis Thw.

Wood suitable for construction work.

D. assimilis Bedd. *see D. ebenum*
Koenig

D. buxifolia (Blume) Hiern syn.

D. microphylla Bedd.

Tam.—*Chinnathuvarai*; Kan.—
Kunchiganamara; Mal.—

Illaccivicca, kattuthovara.

Wood suitable for match-boxes and
splints.

D. candolleana Wight

Sans.—*Nila-vriksha*; Tam.—
karikattai; Mal.—*Karimaram.*

Decoction of the root-bark prescribed
for rheumatism and swellings.

D. chloroxylon Roxb.

GREEN EBONY PERSIMMON

Mar.—*Ninai, nensi*; Tel.—
Illinda, kavakimanu; Tam.—
Karuvakkanai, periyulinci; Oriya—
Ondodi, kosavo.

A good fodder plant. Fruits edible.

D. cordifolia Roxb.

Closely related to *D. montana*, but the
fruits are bigger. Wood used for the
same purposes as that of *D. montana*.

D. crumenata Thw.

Yields no ebony wood as such, but the
wood surrounding the wounds in the
trunk turns black, forming an ebony-
like wood.

D. discolor Willd. syn. *D. mabola*
Roxb. MABOLA PERSIMMON,

BUTTER FRUIT

Hindi—*Bilayati gab.*

Wood used for combs. Fruits seldom
eaten in India.

D. ebenum Koenig syn

D. assimilis Bedd.; *D. sapota*
Roxb. CEYLON EBONY,

EBONY PERSIMMON

Hindi—*Ebans, abnus*; Tel.—
Nallavalludu, nalluti; tumiki;
Tam.—*Tumbi, karunkali, karai*;
Kan.—*Karemara*; Mal.—*Karu,*
mushtumpi, vauari; Oriya—
Kendhu. Trade—Ebony.

Wood (Ebony wood) very hard and very
close-grained, used for turnery and orna-
mental carving, keys of pianos, rulers,
brush-backs, stands for ornaments, etc.
Value of the wood depends on the inten-
sity of its blackness. Fruits edible.

D. embryopteris Pers. *see*

D. peregrina (Gaertn.) Gurke

D. ferrea (Willd.) Bakh. syn.

Maba buxifolia Pers.

Beng.—*Angaru*; Tel.—
Cinnavullinji, pisinika; Tam.—
Irumballi, kuruvinci; Kan.—
Karugana, piccane; Oriya—
Gourokholi, pitonu; Orissa—
Goakuli, guakuli.

Wood used for boat anchors, handles and
sheaths of weapons, and rafters. Fruits
edible.

D. foliolosa Wall.

Timber suitable for building construction.

D. insignis Thw.

Tam.—*Pottuttuvarai.*

Wood suitable for posts, rafters and mine
props; fairly hard and moderately durable.

D. kaki Linn. f.

KAKI PERSIMMON,

JAPANESE PERSIMMON

Hindi—*Halwa tendu*; Assam—
Dieng-iong, soh-tang-jong.

DIOSPYROS

Fully ripe fruits eaten, but they are astringent. Tannin from raw fruits used as a preservative for wood, and for dyeing. Wood finishes to an exceptionally smooth surface and is used for ornamental work in boxes and mosaics. Since curing of fruits takes a long time, certain types like Fuyu (Fuyugaki) which are non-astringent are getting popular.

D. lanceaefolia Roxb.

Timber suitable for building construction.

D. lotus Linn.

DATEPLUM PERSIMMON

Hindi—*Amlok*.

Fruit edible, sometimes used in the preparation of sherbets. Seeds used as a sedative.

D. mabola Roxb. *see* *D. discolor* Willd.

D. malabarica Desr. *see*

D. peregrina (Gaertn.) Gurke

D. marmorata Parker *syn.*

D. oocarpa Thw.

ANDAMAN MARBLE WOOD PERSIMMON

Tam.—*Vellaikarungali*; Andamans—*Pecha-da*.

Trade—Andaman marble wood, zebra wood.

Source of the beautiful Andamanese Marble Wood, streaked grey with black; used for ornamental purposes, cabinet-work, carving, turnery, inlay work and picture frames. One of the most decorative and striking timbers of the world.

D. melanoxylon Roxb. *syn.*

D. tupru Buch.-Ham.

COROMANDEL EBONY PERSIMMON

Sans.—*Dirghapatraka*; Hindi—*Tendu*, *timburni*; Mar.—*Tendu*, *tumri*; Guj.—*Tamrug*; Tel.—

Mancigata, *nallatumki*, *tumki*;

Tam.—*Karai*, *karundumbi*, *tumbi*;

Kān.—*Abanasi*, *bale*, *tumari*;

Mal.—*Kari*; Oriya—*Kendu*.

Trade—Ebony.

Source of Coromandel Ebony, which consists of the black heartwood, substituted for true ebony. Fruit edible. Leaves esteemed for wrapping *bidis*. Leaves diuretic, laxative, carminative and styptic; dried flowers used in urinary and skin troubles. Decoction of the bark used in diarrhoea and dyspepsia.

D. microphylla Bedd. *see*

D. buxifolia (Blume) Hiern

D. montana Roxb.

MOUNTAIN PERSIMMON

Sans.—*Tumala*; Hindi—

Bistendu, *tendu*; Beng.—*Bangab*;

Mar.—*Goindu*, *timru*; Guj.—

Timbarao; Tel.—*Eddayagata*,

gatugata; Tam.—*Vakkanai*,

vakkanatan; Kan.—*Jagalaganti*,

balagunike; Oriya—*Bhodrika*;

Punjab—*Hirek*, *kendu*; M.P.—

Kadal, *kanchau*.

Source of Bombay Ebony, a wood used for carts, agricultural implements, indoor work, and small articles of furniture; also suitable for rafters, matches, and carving; a good fuel wood. Crushed leaves and fruits used for stupefying fish; fruit crushed and applied externally to boils.

D. oocarpa Thw. *see* *D. marmorata* Parker

D. ovalifolia Wight

Timber suitable for building construction.

D. paniculata Dalz.

Sans.—*Thinduka*; Tam.—

Karunduvvari; Mal.—*Kari*, *kari-*

vella, *illakatta*.

DIOSPYROS

Wood suitable for match-boxes. Leaves used as fish-poison. Dried and powdered fruits applied to burns. Decoction of the fruit given in biliousness.

D. peregrina (Gaertn.) Gurke
syn. *D. embryopteris* Pers.; *D. malabarica* Desr.

GAUB PERSIMMON

Sans.—*Tinduka*, *krishnasara*, *virupaka*; Hindi—*Gab*, *kalatendu*, *makurkendi*; Beng.—*Gab*, *makurkendi*, *tendu*; Mar.—*Timburi*, *temburni*; Tel.—*Tinduki*, *gab*; Tam.—*Kattatti*, *kavikattai*, *tumbi*; Kan.—*Holetupare*, *kusharta*; Mal.—*Panachi*, *vananji*; Oriya—*Dhusarokendu*, *kendu*.

Ripe fruits edible. Raw fruits contain tannin. Oil extracted from the seeds used for dysentery and diarrhoea. Pulped fruits used as a preservative for fishing-nets; also for caulking boats, after boiling. Infusion of fruit used as a gargle in apthae and sore throat. Bark used in dysentery and as a febrifuge.

D. pyrrocarpa Miq. var.
andamanica Kurz

Fruits edible, also yield a red dye.

D. quaesita Thw.

CALAMANDER EBONY PERSIMMON

Wood ornamental, variegated with broad or narrow black belts. Scarce.

D. racemosa Roxb. syn.
D. toposia Buch.-Ham.

Beng.—*Toposi*, *gulal*; Tam.—*Karundu varai*, *tuvarai*; Assam—*Thing-bong*.

Fruits edible. Gum exuding from the freshly cut trees used for tooth-ache.

D. ramiflora Roxb.

Timber suitable for building construction.

D. sapota Roxb. see *D. ebenum*
Koenig

D. stricta Roxb.

Timber suitable for building construction

D. sylvatica Roxb.

Tel.—*Gadaluti*, *gada*; Kan.—*Akkasarali*, *bilisarali*; Oriya—*Khalijya*, *modhurokhalijya*; Orissa—*Kalicha*, *kauchia*.

Fruit edible. Wood grey with black streaks and irregular black patches at the centre, used for fancy work.

D. tomentosa Roxb.

NEPAL EBONY PERSIMMON

Hindi—*Tendu*, *kendu*, *temru*; Beng.—*Kend*, *kyon*; Tel.—*Cittatumiki*, *mancitumiki*, *tumiki*; Tam.—*Tumbi*; Kan.—*Timburani*, *tumari*, *tindura*; Oriya—*Kendu*; Punjab—*Tendu*, *kinnu*; M.P.—*Tumri*, *tumki*. Trade—Ebony.

Wood, known as Black Ebony of North India, used for carving, picture frames, cabinet-work, trays, caskets, combs, etc.; also suitable for brush-backs. Leaves used for wrapping *bidis*. Fruit edible, astringent, not unpleasant to taste.

D. toposia Buch.-Ham. see

D. racemosa Roxb.

D. tupru Buch.-Ham. see

D. melanoxyton Roxb.

DIPCAD I Medic. *Liliaceae*

D. erythraeum Webb. & Benth. syn.

D. unicolor Baker

Bulbs used as a substitute and adulterant of those of Indian Squill (*Urginea indica* Kunth), which resemble digitalis in action, and used as an expectorant.

D. unicolor Baker see

D. erythraeum Webb. & Benth.

DIPTEROCARPUS

D. esculentum Sw. *see* *Athyrium esculentum* (Retz.) Copeland

DIPLOCLISIA Miers

Menispermaceae

D. glaucescens Diels syn.
Cocculus macrocarpus Wight & Arn.

Mar.—*Vatoli, wat-yel*; Tam.—*Kottaiya-chachi*.

Leaves contain saponin and mucilage, their powder is given with milk for biliousness, gonorrhoea and syphilis.

DIPLOKNEMA Pierre

D. butyracea (Roxb.) H.J. Lam. *see* *Aisandra butyracea* (Roxb.) Baehni

DIPLOSPORA DC.

D. apiocarpa Hook. f. *see*
Tricalysia apiocarpa (Hook. f.) Gamble

D. singularis Korth. *see*
Tricalysia singularis (Korth.) K. Schum.

D. sphaerocarpa Hook. f. *see*
Tricalysia sphaerocarpa (Hook. f.) Gamble

DIPSACUS Linn. *Dipsacaceae*

D. fullonum Linn.

FULLER'S TEASEL

Punjab—*Burash*.

Source of teasels (Fuller's Teasels) of commerce, which are dry flower-heads gathered when the seeds are fully mature. The king teasel or the central head which terminates the main axis, used chiefly for napping blankets, mackinaws, and other heavy fabrics; medium teasels used for finer fabrics.

D. inermis Wall.

Heads tried as substitutes for Fuller's Teasels, but found unsuitable for use in woollen industry.

D. leschenaultii Coult.

Same as *D. inermis*.

D. strictus D. Don

Same as *D. inermis*.

DIPTERACANTHUS Nees

Acanthaceae

D. longifolius Stocks syn. *Ruellia longifolia* T. Anders.

M.P.—*Surata*.

Leaves used as a vegetable.

D. prostratus Nees syn. *Ruellia prostrata* Poir. var. *dejecta* C.B. Clarke

Guj.—*Kalighavani*; Tam.—*Pottakanchi*; Mal.—*Upudali*.

Used in ear troubles.

D. suffruticosus Voigt syn. *Ruellia suffruticosa* Roxb.

Santal—*Chaulia, ranuran*.

Roots used in renal affections; also employed in the production of rice beer.

DIPTEROCARPUS Gaertn. f.

Dipterocarpaceae

D. alatus Roxb.

Wood resembles *Gurjun* and used for similar purposes. Yields an oleoresin used for torches and plasters. Decoction of the bark used in rheumatism.

D. alatus Dyer, non Roxb. *see*

D. costatus Gaertn. f.

DIPTEROCARPUS

D. bourdillonii Brandis

Wood used for canoes, house-building, and match industry. Yields an oleoresin.

D. costatus Gaertn. f. syn. *D. alatus* Dyer, non Roxb.

Classed among excellent fuel woods.

D. grandiflorus Blanco

Yields a resin used in varnishes, giving a tough, brilliant, durable coating; dries slowly. Wood used for joists, rafters, beams, flooring, wharf- and bridge-construction and furniture, and for paving blocks.

D. indicus Bedd. syn. *D. turbinatus* Dyer

Tam.—*Enney*; Kan.—*Banasampa*, *dhuma*, *kallenne*; Mal.—*Kakka*, *kalpayan*; Bombay—*Guya*; Travancore—*Vavangu*; Coorg—*Yennemara*.

Timber used in house construction, railway carriages, ship-building, and for masts and spars; also for cabinets. An excellent fuel wood. Yields an oleoresin used as an application in rheumatism and as an adulterant of Dammar.

D. kerrii King

A timber tree of the Andamans yielding moderately heavy wood. Source of Minyak Keruong, a liquid oleoresin used for caulking boats.

D. macrocarpus Vesque

HOLLONG GURJUN TREE

Assam—*Hollong*.

Used in the manufacture of plywood for tea-chests; also used for railway sleepers after preservative treatment. Tree yields an oleoresin similar to that from *D. turbinatus*.

D. tuberculatus Roxb.

ENG GURJUN TREE

Trade—Eng.

Wood used for internal construction work, rough furniture, carts, boats, boxes, and wagon floors. Leaves and bark contain tannin, 10-12% and 24% respectively. Oleoresin, called In Oil in Burma, is applied to ulcers. Oil which separates from oleoresin is used for varnishes and lacquers for water-proofing bamboo baskets, well-buckets, and umbrellas.

D. turbinatus Dyer see *D. indicus* Bedd.

D. turbinatus Gaertn. f.

COMMON GURJUN TREE

Bengal—*Teli-gurjun*; Assam—*Gurjun kuroilsal*, *kherjong*.

Wood used for internal construction work, packing-cases, tea-boxes, panelling, and flooring; also for carriages and wagons. Source of an oleoresin, Kanyin Oil of Burma and Gurjun Oil of Bengal. Gurjun Oil is used as an adulterant of copaiba balsam; also employed in lithographic inks and anti-corrosive coatings. Oleoresin applied to ulcers, ringworm and other cutaneous diseases. Twig bark contains tannin.

DISCHIDIA R. Br.

Asclepiadaceae

D. rafflesiana Wall.

Assam—*Hankha-ojharmona*, *bandikuri*.

Roots chewed with betel leaves to cure cough.

DITTELASMA Hook. f.

D. rarak Hook. f. see *Sapindus rarak* DC.

DOLICHOS

DOCYNIA Decne *Rosaceae*

D. hookeriana Decne

Khasi Hills—*Soh-phoh-heh*, *dieng-soh-pho*.

Fruits edible. Wood used for drums.

D. indica Decne

INDIAN CRAB APPLE,
FALSE QUINCE

Lepcha—*Likung*; Khasi Hills—*Soh-phoh*; Nepal—*Mehul*, *passy*.

Fruits eaten either raw or cooked. Wood used for tool-handles.

DODONAEA Linn. *Sapindaceae*

D. viscosa Linn.

Hindi—*Sinatha*, *aliar*; Tel.—*Bandedu*; Tam.—*Velari*; Kan.—*Bandara*; Mal.—*Unnataruvi*; Punjab—*Benmenu*; Bihar—*Mehndi*; Orissa—*Mohra*; Bombay—*Jakhmi*.

Wood used for tool-handles and walking-sticks, and for engraving and turnery. Leaves febrifuge; also used on burns, swellings, and wounds. Bark contains tannin (5.8%). Seeds edible. Fruits were once employed as a substitute for hops (*Humulus lupulus* Linn.) in the preparation of beer and yeast. Seeds contain a semi-drying oil.

DOLICHANDRONE Fenzl ex Seem. *Bignoniaceae*

D. atrovirens Sprague syn.
D. crispa Seem. (in part)

Wood used for building construction and agricultural implements.

D. crispa Seem. (in part) *see*
D. atrovirens Sprague

D. falcata Seem. (including
D. lawii Seem.)

Mar.—*Mersingi*, *medasingi*; Tel.—*Cittivoddi*, *oddi*; Tam.—*Kadalatti*, *kaliyacca*; Kan.—*Mududa-vudare*, *udure*; Mal.—*Nirpponnalyam*.

Bark yields a coarse fibre; used also as a fish-poison. Wood used for buildings and agricultural implements.

D. lawii Seem. *see* *D. falcata* Seem.

D. rheedii Seem. *see* *D. spathacea*
K. Schum.

D. spathacea K. Schum. syn.
D. rheedii Seem.

Beng.—*Gorshingiah*; Tam.—*Kanbillai*, *virbadiri*; Mal.—*Nirpponnalyam*.

Wood used for floats and wooden shoes. Seeds antiseptic, used in spasmodic affections. Bark yields a blackish fibre; a decoction of it used as a preservative for fishing-nets.

D. stipulata Benth. *see* *Markhamia stipulata* (Wall.) Seem.

DOLICHOS Linn.

Papilionaceae; Fabaceae

D. biflorus Linn. HORSEGRAM

Sans.—*Kulaththa*; Hindi—*Kulthi*; Beng.—*Kurtikalai*; Mar.—*Kulith*, *kulthi*; Guj.—*Kalathi*, *kulit*; Mal.—*Muthiva*, *muthera*; Tel.—*Ulavalu*; Tam.—*Kollu*; Kan.—*Hurali*.

Horsegram used as a feed for cattle and horses; seeds cooked before feeding. Seeds consumed also by poorer classes after cooking or frying. They are astringent, diuretic and tonic.

DOLICHOS

D. bracteatus Baker

Seeds consumed as food.

D. falcatus Klein

Used as green manure. Roots used for constipation, ophthalmia, and skin diseases. Decoction of seeds given in rheumatism.

D. hosei Craib SARAWAK BEAN

Suitable for checking soil erosion.

D. lablab Linn. var. *typicus* Prain

LABLAB BEAN, BONAVID BEAN,
HYACINTH BEAN,
INDIAN BUTTER BEAN

Hindi—*Sem*; Beng.—*Shim*; Guj.—*Val*; Mar.—*Pavta*; Tel.—*Chikkudu*; Tam.—*Avarai*; Kan.—*Chapparada avare*; Mal.—*Avara*.

Used as fodder; also a popular vegetable. Seeds considered febrifuge, stomachic, antispasmodic, and aphrodisiac.

D. lablab var. *lignosus* Prain

AUSTRALIAN PEA, FIELD BEAN

Hindi—*Ballar*; Guj.—*Val*; Tel.—*Anumulu*; Tam.—*Mochai*; Kan.—*Avare*; Mal.—*Mochakotta*.

Valued more for the seeds than for the pods; tender seeds eaten fried or cooked. Pods, seeds and split bits of pulse used as cattle feed.

D. trilobatus Linn. see *Vigna trilobata* (Linn.) Verdcourt

D. umbellatus Thunb. see *Vigna umbellata* (Thunb.) Ohwi & Ohashi

DOMBEYA Cav. *Sterculiaceae*

D. mastersii Hook. f.

Tried as a source of fibre.

DONAX K. Schum.

D. arundinastrum Lour. see
Clinogyne dichotoma Salisb.

D. canniformis K. Schum. see
Clinogyne grandis Benth.

DORATANHERA Benth.

D. senegalensis Walp. see
Anticharis senegalensis Bhandari

DOREMA D. Don

Umbelliferae; *Apiaceae*

D. ammoniacum D. Don

Source of Gum Ammoniac (Ushak), a resin imported for use as an expectorant, stimulant, and antispasmodic. Roots used as incense. The resin is used also in perfumery.

DORONICUM Linn. *Compositae*; *Asteraceae*

D. falconeri Hook. f.

Roots aromatic tonic, said to be useful in nervous depression.

D. hookeri Hook. f.

Punjab—*Darunaj-akrabi*.

Roots aromatic tonic.

D. pardalianches Linn.

Roots imported into India for use in cardiac and nervine tonic preparations.

D. roylei DC.

Punjab—*Darunaj-akrabi*.

Roots aromatic tonic, prevent giddiness during high altitude ascent.

DOVYALIS E. Mey.

Flacourtiaceae

D. caffra Warb. syn. *Aberia caffra*
Harv. & Sond. KEI APPLE

Fruit edible; raw ones pickled and used for jellies; ripe fruits made into preserves.

D. hebecarpa Warb. syn. *Aberia gardneri* Clos

CEYLON GOOSEBERRY

Fruits used in the same manner as those of *D. caffra*.

DRABA Linn. *Cruciferae;*
Brassicaceae

D. muralis Linn.

Used as an antiscorbutic.

DRACAENA Linn. *Liliaceae*

D. angustifolia Roxb.

Hindi—*Buckripathi*.

Used as fodder for goats.

D. cinnabari Balf. f.

Exudes a red resin, Zanzibar Drop or Socotra Dragon's Blood, used in varnishes; also used as an astringent and to stop haemorrhage.

D. schizantha Baker

Source of a red resin, Arabian Dragon's Blood, used for the same purposes as the resin from *D. cinnabari*.

DRACOCEPHALUM Linn.
Labiatae; Lamiaceae

D. heterophyllum Benth.

Punjab & Ladakh—*Zanda, shanku*.

Roots used as a vegetable. Browsed by goats and sheep.

D. moldavica Linn.

Hindi—*Tukhme-ferunjmishk*.

Yields an essential oil. Herb considered tonic, astringent and vulnerary. Seeds demulcent.

—var. **hexagonum**

Yields higher percentage of essential oil, which may be employed as source for citral.

DRACONTIUM Linn. *Araceae*

D. polyphyllum Linn.

Bombay—*Sevala*.

Used for asthma and hemorrhoids, also as an emmenagogue.

DRACONTOMELUM Blume
Anacardiaceae

D. mangiferum Blume

Fruits edible, eaten as a sour relish with fish. Flowers and leaves used as a flavouring. Timber used in house construction, also suitable for match-splints.

DREGEA E. Mey. *Asclepiadaceae*

D. volubilis (Linn. f.) Benth. ex Hook. f. syn. *Wattakaka volubilis* (Linn. f.) Stapf; *Marsdenia volubilis* Cooke

Sans.—*Madhumalati, hemajivanti;*
Hindi—*Nak-chhikni;* Beng.—*Titakunga;* Mar.—*Ambri, hirandodi, shendri, gharphul;*
Guj.—*Dodi, malati, kharkhodi;*
Tel.—*Dudhipaala;* Tam.—*Kodipalai;* Kan.—*Dugdhike;*
Mal.—*Vattakkakkakkodi;* Oriya—*Dugdhiika;* Assam—*Khamal-lota*.

Leaves, flowers, and the rind of unripe fruits are boiled and eaten as a vegetable or used in curries. Seeds also eaten. Plant juice used as a sternutatory. Roots and tender stalks emetic and purgative. Plant yields a strong fibre. Alcoholic extract of the plant showed activity against sarcoma 180 in mice. Leaves used in applications for boils and abscesses.

DRIMYCARPUS

DRIMYCARPUS Hook. f.

Anacardiaceae

D. racemosus Hook. f.

Beng.—*Telsur*; Assam—*Amdali-am-selenga, dieng-borrah*; Lepcha—*Brong-kung*; Nepal—*Kagi*.

Wood used for planking and canoes. It is one of the woods most employed for boats in Chittagong; boats 15 m in length and 2.7 m in girth have been cut out of the logs of this wood.

DROSERA Linn. *Droseraceae*

D. burmannii Vahl

Strongly rubefacient.

D. indica Linn.

Maceration of plant used as a topical application on corns.

D. lunata Buch.-Ham. syn.

D. peltata Sm.

Hindi—*Mukhajali*; Punjab—*Chitra*.

Yields a crystalline pigment, used for dyeing silk. Crushed leaves used as a blistering agent. Used in the preparation of *Swarna Bhasam*.

D. peltata Sm. *see* *D. lunata*
Buch.-Ham.

DRYMARIA Willd.

Caryophyllaceae

D. cordata Willd.

Juice laxative and antifebrile; considered useful for fodder and as ground cover for preventing soil erosion, particularly on steep slopes.

DRYMOGLOSSUM Presl

D. carnosum (Wall.) Sm. *see*
Lemmaphyllum carnosum (Sm.)
Presl

DRYNARIA Bory *Polypodiaceae*

D. quercifolia (Linn.) J. Smith syn.
Polypodium quercifolium Linn.

Sans.—*Ashvakatri*; Beng.—*Garur*;
Mar.—*Basingh*; Mal.—*Pannakilhan-*
numanavala; Bombay—*Kadikapana*.

Fronds used for poulticing swellings. Rhizomes astringent; aqueous extract possesses antibacterial properties.

DRYOBALANOPS Gaertn. f.

Dipterocarpaceae

D. aromatica Gaertn. f. syn.

D. camphora Colebr.

Hindi—*Bhimsaini-kapur*, *barus*
kapur.

Source of Borneo Camphor or Barus Camphor which is almost pure *d*-borneol. Closely resembles true camphor from *Cinnamomum camphora* Nees & Eberm. and is used for the same purposes in medicine and perfumery. Camphor is found in cavities or fissures in the wood and collected by scraping.

D. camphora Colebr. *see*

D. aromatica Gaertn. f.

DRYOPTERIS Adans.

Polypodiaceae

D. barbigera (Moore) Kuntze

Rhizome anthelmintic.

D. blandfordii (Hope) C. Chr.

Rhizome anthelmintic.

D. dentata (Forsk.) C. Chr. *see*
Cyclosorus dentatus (Forsk.) Ching

D. filix-mas (Linn.) Schott

Rhizomes used as taenifuge, imported.

DRYPETES

D. marginalis (Linn.) A. Gray
Rhizomes used as taenifuge, imported.

D. marginata (Wall.) Christ
Rhizome anthelmintic.

D. odontoloma (Moore) C. Chr.
Rhizome anthelmintic.

D. schimperiana (Hochst.) C. Chr.
Rhizome anthelmintic.

DRYPETES Vahl *Euphorbiaceae*

D. andamanica (Kurz) Pax & Hoffm. syn. *Hemicyclia andamanica* Kurz

Fruit edible. Wood yields good quality charcoal.

D. assamica Pax & Hoffm. syn. *Cyclostemon assamicus* Hook. f.

A general utility timber of Assam.

D. confertiflora Pax & Hoffm. syn. *Cyclostemon confertiflorus* Hook. f.

Fruit used as fish-poison.

D. eglandulosa Pax & Hoffm. syn. *Cyclostemon eglandulosus* Kurz

A general utility-wood of Assam.

D. elata (Bedd.) Pax & Hoffm. syn. *Hemicyclia elata* Bedd.

Wood used for house construction.

D. elliptica Pax & Hoffm. syn. *Cyclostemon ellipticus* Hook. f.

A general utility timber of Assam.

D. griffithii Pax & Hoffm. syn. *Cyclostemon griffithii* Hook. f.

A useful timber of Assam; one of the most valuable timbers in Meghalaya.

D. indica Pax & Hoffm. syn. *Cyclostemon indicus* Muell.-Arg.

A general utility timber of Assam.

D. lancifolia Pax & Hoffm. syn. *Cyclostemon lancifolius* Hook. f.

A general utility timber of Assam.

D. longifolia Pax & Hoffm. syn. *Cyclostemon longifolius* Blume

Wood used for boards and house construction. Yields a fibre used for paper-making.

D. macrophylla Pax & Hoffm. syn. *Cyclostemon macrophyllus* Blume

Wood hard and heavy, but not much used. Fruits poisonous.

D. porteri (Gamble) Pax & Hoffm. syn. *Hemicyclia porteri* Gamble

Wood used for rafters, house posts, and poles.

D. sepiaria (Wight & Arn.) Pax & Hoffm. syn. *Hemicyclia sepiaria* Wight & Arn.

Tel.—*Bira*; Tam.—*Virai*; Kan.—*Hira*.

Fruit edible. Wood useful for turning and axe-handles.

D. subsessilis Pax & Hoffm. syn. *Cyclostemon subsessilis* Kurz

A general utility timber of Assam.

D. travancorica (Bourd.) Jain syn. *Hemicyclia travancorica* Bourd.

Wood used as fuel.

D. venusta (Wight) Pax & Hoffm. syn. *Hemicyclia venusta* Thw.

Wood used for house posts and walking-sticks, but not durable.

DRYPETES

D. wightii (Hook.f.) Pax & Hoffm.
syn. *Hemicyclia wightii* Hook. f.

Wood used for posts.

DUABANGA Buch.-Ham.
Sonneratiaceae

D. sonneratioides Buch.-Ham.

Bengal—*Bandorhulla*; Assam—*Thora, khukan, kokan*; Nepal—*Lampatia*. Trade—*Lampati*.

A light wood, suitable for planking, box-shooks, light rafters, battens, and match-splints; also used for canoes, tea-boxes, house- and boat-building. Fruit edible.

DUCHESNEA Sm. *Rosaceae*

D. indica Focke syn. *Fragaria indica*, Andr.

INDIAN OR MOCK STRAWBERRY

Considered useful as a low ground cover.

DURANTA Linn. *Verbenaceae*

D. plumieri Jacq. see *D. repens* Linn.

D. repens Linn. syn. *D. plumieri* Jacq.

GOLDEN DEW DROP,
CREEPING SKIN FLOWERS,
PIGEON BERRY

Fruits contain an alkaloid analogous to narcotine. Macerated fruits yield a juice which even in dilutions of 1: 100 parts of water is lethal to mosquito larvae. Wood suitable for turnery. Seeds yield a fatty oil.

DURIO Linn. *Bombacaceae*

D. zibethinus Linn. **DURIAN,**
CIVET FRUIT

Raw fruits used as a vegetable or in soups; ripe ones possess a peculiar odour, and

much liked only by those who are accustomed to its taste. Seeds are also edible. Fruit used as a tonic. Wood used for construction of unexposed parts of huts.

DYERA Hook. f. *Apocynaceae*

D. costulata Hook. f. syn.
D. laxiflora Hook. f.

Yields latex, Jelutong Pontianak, which is used as a substitute for chicle. Also used in the manufacture of cellulose, linoleum, asbestos, and low grade rubber goods.

D. laxiflora Hook. f. see

D. costulata Hook. f.

DYSOPHYLLA Blume *Labiatae;*
Lamiaceae

D. auricularia Blume

A paste prepared by pounding the plant, sometimes with lime, is applied to the abdomen of children in minor stomach troubles. Decoction used in rheumatism.

DYSOXYLUM Blume *Meliaceae*

D. binectariferum Hook. f.

Beng.—*Lassuni*; Tam.—*Agunivagil, cembil*; Kan.—*Agilu, kadugandha*; Assam—*Katum asing, galing-libor, amari, lali, katongzu*.

Timber used for building construction, boxes, canoes, and turnery; also suitable for match-boxes and -splints, cigar-boxes, and plywood. Bark contains tannin (10-15%).

D. glandulosum Talbot see

D. malabaricum Bedd.

D. grande Hiern

Wood used for house-building and boats.

D. hamiltonii Hiern

Assam—*Gendheli-poma, keotai, siti-asing, diengkrybei*; Lepcha—*Sipochikang*.

DYSOXYLUM

Wood used for house-building, boats, and canoes. Bark used for stomach-ache.

D. malabaricum Bedd. syn.

D. glandulosum Talbot

Tam.—*Vellaiyagil, purippa*; Kan.—*Bilibudlige, bilidevadari*; Mal.—*Vellakil, purippa*. Trade—White cedar.

Wood primarily used for cooperage; emi-

nently suited for making casks for storing and transporting coconut oil. Also used for building construction, planking, furnitures, carts, mine-props, railway carriages, cigar-boxes, and plywood. Considered to be one of the best woods for camp furniture. Decoction of wood used in rheumatism; wood oil used in ear and eye troubles.

D. procerum Hiern

Wood used for house-building and boats.

E

ECBALLIUM A. Rich.

Cucurbitaceae

E. elaterium A. Rich.

SQUIRTING CUCUMBER

Dried immature fruits imported into India and marketed as *Kateri-Indrayan*; source of the drug *Elaterium*, a powerful hydragogue cathartic, contains elaterin, the active principle.

ECBOLIUM Kurz *Acanthaceae*

E. linneanum Kurz *see E. viride* (Forsk.) Merrill

E. viride (Forsk.) Merrill *syn.*
E. linneanum Kurz

Hindi & Beng.—*Udajati*; Mar.—*Dhaktaadulsa*; Tel.—*Chikatiqura-tappa*; Tam.—*Nilambari*; Kan.—*Kappubobbuli*; Mal.—*Odiyamadhantha*, *karinkurinni*; Oriya—*Pichokatho*.

Used in dysuria. Roots given in jaundice, menorrhagia and rheumatism. Decoction of leaves used for stricture.

ECDYSANTHERA Hook. & Arn.

E. micrantha A. DC. *see*
Parabarium micranthum (Wall.)
Pierre

ECHEVERIA DC. *Crassulaceae*

E. glauca Baker

A bactericidal substance is present in the leaves.

ECHINOCARPUS Blume

Elaeocarpaceae

E. assamicus Benth.

Assam—*Jobba-hingori*, *phul-hingri*, *bandor-kakoi*.

Wood used for planking and tea-boxes

E. dasycarpus Benth.

Bengal—*Taksol*; Lepcha—*Be-it-kung*, *taksol*; Nepal—*Gobre*, *gobria*.

Wood used for planking and tea-boxes; and also suitable for match-boxes and match-splints.

ECHINOCHLOA Beauv.

Gramineae; *Poaceae*

E. colonum Link *syn.* *Panicum colonum* Linn.

Hindi—*Sawank*; Beng.—*Shama*; Tel.—*Othagaddi*, *wundu*; Tam.—*Karumpul*, *varsanam pillu*; Bombay—*Borur*, *pakud*, *pachushama*; Punjab—*Sawuk*, *jangli sawuk*.

Nutritious, quick-growing fodder grass, relished by cattle. Grains eaten in times of scarcity.

E. crus-galli Beauv. *syn.* *Panicum crus-galli* Linn.

BARNYARD MILLET

Sans.—*Jalsamoka*; Hindi—*Samak*, *sanwak*; Beng.—*Burashama*, *dul*; Guj.—*Adban samo*; Mar.—*Sama*; Tel.—*Pedda wundu*; Tam.—*Oothupul*; Punjab—*Barasanwak*, *bharti*, *dhand*, *jarotha*; Bombay—*Banti*, *bovar*, *pacad*, *sarvank*.

A good cattle fodder; suitable for ensilage, but not for hay. Useful for reclamation of saline and alkaline areas. Used in diseases of spleen and for checking haemorrhage.

EDWARDSIA

E. frumentacea Link syn. *Panicum frumentaceum* Roxb.

JAPANESE BARNYARD MILLET

Sans.—*Shyamaka*, *shyama*;
Hindi—*Sanwa*, *shamula*, *sawa*,
shama; Beng.—*Shamula*, *sanwa*,
syama dhan; Guj.—*Samo*, *samo*
ghas; Mar.—*Janglisama*, *samul*;
Tel.—*Bonta shama*, *bonta chamalu*,
oddalu; Tam.—*Kudraivali pillu*;
Kan.—*Samai*, *savai*; Bombay—
Bavto, *sawan*; Punjab—*Sawank*,
sanwak.

A quick growing millet consumed by the poor. Also cultivated for fodder. Used in biliousness and constipation.

E. stagnina Beauv. syn. *Panicum stagninum* Retz.

Beng.—*Dul*; Tel.—*Bontha oddu*;
Kan.—*Kadu dabhai hullu*;
Bombay—*Banti*.

A rich fodder, used both as green and as hay. Grains eaten in times of scarcity. Stems used for thatching; pith for caulking boats. Juice of the stem fermented into vinegar or beer. Decoction of pith used as a diuretic.

ECHINOPS Linn. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

E. echinatus Roxb.

Sans.—*Kantalu*, *utati*; Hindi—
Gokru, *utakanta*; Mar.—
Kadechubak, *utanti*; Guj.—
Shuliyo, *utkanto*.

Tonic and diuretic. Powdered roots applied to destroy maggots, and also lice.

ECLIPTA Linn. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

E. alba (Linn.) Hassk.

Sans.—*Bhringaraja*, *kesaraja*,

ajagara; Hindi—*Bhangra*,
mochkand, *babri*; Beng.—*Kesuti*,
keshukti, *keshori*; Mar.—
Bhringuraja, *maka*; Guj.—
Bhangra, *kaluganthi*, *dodhak*,
kalobhangro; Tel.—*Galagara*,
guntagalijeru; Tam.—*Garuga*,
kayanthakara; Kan.—
Garagadasoppu; Mal.—*Kyonni*;
Oriya—*Kesarda*.

Tonic and deobstruent, used in hepatic and spleen enlargements and in skin troubles. Source of a black stain, enters into preparations for darkening hair. Root emetic and purgative; also applied to the wounds in cattle.

EDGEWORTHIA Meissn.

Thymelaeaceae

E. gardneri Meissn. see

E. tomentosa Nakai

E. tomentosa Nakai syn.

E. gardneri Meissn.

Lepcha—*Dhenok*; Nepal—*Kaghuti*,
aryilli.

Fibrous inner bark yields material for paper-making. Root-stock used for buboes. Plant used as a fish-poison.

EDWARDSIA Salisb.

Papilionaceae; *Fabaceae*

E. griffithii (Stocks) Philip. syn.

Sophora griffithii Stocks

Juice employed in eye troubles. Powdered seeds used to kill lice. Leaves contain alkaloids pachycarpine and cytisine.

E. mollis Royle syn. *Sophora mollis*

Grah. ex Baker

HIMALAYAN LABURNUM

Punjab—*Kun*, *kohen*, *malan*, *buna*,

EDWARDSIA

bankeinti, *tilun*, *tarm*, *brisari*,
kathi; Kumaun—*Pahargungri*,
khumani; Garhwal—*Sakina*.

Seeds used for destroying vermin, contain alkaloid cytisine. Roots promote hair growth.

EHRETIA Linn. *Boraginaceae*

E. acuminata R. Br. *see*

E. acuminata R. Br. var. *serrata*
(Roxb.) Johnston

E. acuminata R. Br. var. *serrata*
(Roxb.) Johnston syn. *E. acuminata*
R. Br.

Hindi—*Punyan*, *punia*, *lahichan*,
koda; Beng.—*Kula-aja*; Assam—
Bual; Punjab—*Punna*, *puran*,
kalthaun; U.P.—*Kur-kuria*, *arjun*,
shaursi, *narra*; Nepal—*Nalshuna*,
chillay.

Ripe fruits edible; raw ones pickled. Leaves used as fodder. Wood used for buildings, agricultural implements scabbards, and gun-stocks. Leaves used as fodder.

E. aspera Willd. syn. *E. obtusifolia*
Hochst.; *E. laevis* Roxb. var.
aspera C.B. Clarke

Mar.—*Kupta*, *datrangi*; Tel.—
Tella juvi.

Decoction of fresh roots given in venereal disease. Other uses are more or less similar to those of *E. laevis*, which it closely resembles.

E. buxifolia Roxb. *see* *Carmona*
microphylla (Lam.) G. Don

E. laevis Roxb.

Hindi—*Chamror*, *koda*, *datranga*,
darar; Beng.—*Tamboli*; Mar.—
Datrang; Tel.—*Paldatam*, *pedda-*

pulmera, *pogari*; Tam.—*Addula*;
Kan.—*Kappura*, *adak*, *bagari*;
Mal.—*Chavandi*; Oriya—*Mosonea*,
guachipo; Assam—*Hanbuok-arong*;
Punjab—*Sakar*; M.P.—*Tamoiya*,
chinor, *bhoiumbar*.

Wood used for brush-backs, shoe-lasts, match-boxes and -splints. Leaves used as fodder. Fruit and inner bark eaten in times of scarcity. Leaves used as cattle fodder.

—var. *aspera* C.B. Clarke *see*
E. aspera Willd.

E. microphylla Lam. *see* *Carmona*
microphylla (Lam.) G. Don

E. obtusifolia Hochst. *see* *E. aspera*
Willd.

E. wallichiana Hook. f. & Thoms.
Lepcha—*Kalet*, *noom-kung*;
Nepal—*Bohori*, *dowari*.

Wood used for building purposes, also for tea-boxes and charcoal-making.

EICHHORNIA Kunth

Pontederiaceae

E. crassipes Solms syn. *E. speciosa*
Kunth WATER-HYACINTH

Beng.—*Kachuri pana*; Tel.—
Pisachithamara; Tam.—*Akasa*
thamarai; Mal.—*Kolavazha*.

Eaten by the cattle and horses. Yields fibre suitable for wicker and basket work and chair bottoms. Recommended as a source of cellulose.

E. speciosa Kunth *see* *E. crassipes*
Solms

ELAEAGNUS Linn. *Elaeagnaceae*

E. angustifolia Linn. *syn.*

E. hortensis Bieb. OLEASTER

ELAEOCARPUS

Hindi—*Shiulik*.

Dried berries used for distilling a spirit. Flowers considered febrifuge. Oil from the seeds used in catarrhal and bronchial affections. Wood used for fence posts and as fuel.

E. hortensis Bieb. *see*

E. angustifolia Linn.

E. latifolia Linn.

BASTARD OLEASTER

Beng.—*Guara*; Mar.—*Ambgul, nildook, nurgi*; Tam.—*Kolungai, kulari*; Kan.—*Hittele, hunaseballi*; Mal.—*Kayalampuvalli*.

Ripe fruits edible, make excellent tarts and jellies. Flowers cardiac and astringent.

E. pyriformis Hook. f.

Assam—*Doukhiguti*.

Ripe fruits edible.

E. umbellata Thunb.

Punjab—*Bammerwa, ghain, kenkoli*; Garhwal—*Geowain*.

Fruits pickled or eaten in curries. Flowers astringent and cardiac. Seeds stimulant, yield an oil used in pulmonary affections.

ELAEIS Jacq. *Palmae; Arecaceae*

E. guineensis Jacq. OIL PALM,
AFRICAN OIL PALM

Source of Palm Oil, obtained from the fleshy pericarp, and Palm Kernel Oil from the seeds; the former is edible and rich source of vitamin A and the latter mostly used for the preparation of margarine, soap, and hair oils.

ELAEOCARPUS Linn.

Elaeocarpaceae

E. aristatus Roxb.

Wood suitable for tea-boxes.

E. ferrugineus (Jack) Steud.

Wood used for building purposes and for boards and rafters.

E. floribundus Blume

Infusion of leaves and bark used as a mouth-wash for inflamed gums. Fruits edible.

E. ganitrus Roxb. *see*

E. sphaericus (Gaertn.) K. Schum.

E. glandulosus Wall. *syn.*

E. oblongus Mast., non Gaertn.

Mar.—*Khas*; Tam.—*Bikki, kattukarai*; Kan.—*Henalatade*; Mal.—*Malankara, kattukara*.

Fruits emetic, considered useful in rheumatism, pneumonia, leprosy and dropsy. Wood suitable for match-boxes.

E. integer Wall. *see E. petiolatus* Wall.

E. lanceaefolius Roxb.

Lepcha—*Shepkyew*; Assam—*Saklang, dieng-soh-khyllam*; Nepal—*Batrachi, badras*.

Wood used for house-building, boarding tea-boxes and match-boxes. Fruit edible; stones used as beads as those of *E. sphaericus*.

E. oblongus Mast., non Gaertn. *see E. glandulosus* Wall.

E. obtusus Blume

Stones in the drupes used as beads.

E. petiolatus Wall. *syn. E. integer* Wall.

Roots febrifuge. Juice of the leaves used as an application in sunstroke.

E. prunifolius Wall.

Fruit edible.

ELAEOCARPUS

E. robustus Roxb.

Orissa—*Nard champa, panasia, patragundi*; Assam—*Poreng, seleng, dienglasaw*; Nepal—*Bepari, batrachi*.

Wood used for boarding, boxes, and dugouts. Durable under cover and in contact with water.

E. rugosus Roxb.

Wood suitable for tea-boxes.

E. serratus Linn.

Beng.—*Jalpai*; Tam.—*Ulangkarei, utraccham*; Kan.—*Perinkara*; Mal.—*Avil, nallakara, valiyakara, karamava*; Oriya—*Jolopari*.

Drupes edible; pickled or eaten in curries. Wood suitable for linings, small packing-cases, and match-boxes. Leaves used in rheumatism and as an antidote to poisoning. Fruits used in dysentery and diarrhoea.

E. sphaericus (Gaertn.) K. Schum. syn. *E. ganitrus* Roxb.

UTRASUM BEAD TREE

Sans., Mar., Tel., Tam., Kan. & Mal.—*Rudraksha*; Hindi—*Rudraki*; Beng.—*Rudrakhya*; Oriya—*Rudrakhyo*; Assam—*Rudrai, sohlangskei, ludrok, udrok*.

Fruit used in epilepsy; stones used as beads for rosaries; freaky stones fetching a high price.

E. tuberculatus Roxb.

Tam.—*Rutthracham, pagumbal*; Kan.—*Dandele, bhutali*; Mal.—*Navati, pilahi, naggkara*.

Wood used for packing-cases and cheap planking. Decoction of bark used in hematemesis, biliousness, and indiges-

tion. Fruits are used in typhoid, rheumatism and epilepsy; also used as beads.

E. varunua Buch.-Ham.

Fruit edible.

ELAEODENDRON Jacq. f.

Celastraceae

E. glaucum Pers.

Hindi—*Jamrassi, bakra, dhebri, chouri*; Beng.—*Chikyeng*; Mar.—*Bhutakes, aran*; Tel.—*Nirija, bhuthankusam*; Tam.—*Karuvali, pujari, kanniramaram, karkawa*; Kan.—*Mukarti, thamaroja*; Mal.—*Karuniraka*; Oriya—*Mokha, pisitondora*; Bombay—*Butapala, burkas*; Bihar—*Miri, thanki, ratangarur*; M.P.—*Bhutekassi*; Punjab—*Marindu, mirgu*.

Wood useful for cabinet-work, combs, and picture frames. Powdered leaves employed as snuff. Yields a gum, Jam-rasi. Bark and leaves contain 8-13.5% and 8-15% tannin respectively and used for tanning purposes.

ELATOSTEMA Forst. *Urticaceae*

E. sessile Forst.

A poultice of leaves used for abdominal disorders.

ELEOCHARIS R. Br. *Cyperaceae*

E. dulcis Trin. syn. *E. plantaginea* R. Br.; *E. tuberosa* Schult.

CHINESE WATER CHESTNUT

Tubers edible, rich in starch. Comparable in starch content to sweet potato and cassava. Tubers cooked and served in salads and soups. Sedge sometimes used for making mats which, however, are not durable.

ELEUSINE

E. fistulosa Schult.

Used for making mats.

E. plantaginea R. Br. *see*

E. dulcis Trin.

E. tuberosa Schult. *see*

E. dulcis Trin.

ELEPHANTOPUS Linn.

Compositae; Asteraceae

E. scaber Linn.

Sans.—*Gojihya*, *karipadam*;
Hindi—*Gobhi*, *samudulan*; Beng.—
Gojialata, *shamdulum*; Mar.—
Pathari; Guj.—*Bhopathari*; Tel.—
Hastikasaka; Tam. & Mal.—
Anashovadi; Kan.—*Hakkarike*;
Bombay—*Hastipata*.

Mucilaginous decoction of roots and leaves used as an emollient in dysuria, diarrhoea, dysentery and swelling and stomach pains. Root prescribed to arrest vomiting; powdered with pepper applied in tooth-ache. Leaves used in applications for eczema and ulcers. Eaten by cattle.

ELETTARIA Maton

Zingiberaceae

E. cardamomum Maton

CARDAMOM, LESSER CARDAMOM

Sans.—*Upakunchika*, *ela*; Hindi & Beng.—*Choti-elachi*; Mar.—
Veldode; Guj.—*Elchi*; Tel.—*Yelak-kayalu*; Tam.—*Yelakkai*; Kan.—
Yelakki; Mal.—*Yelam*.

Source of cardamoms, used as a spice and masticatory and in medicine. Some important grades are Mysore, Malabar, Mangalore, Allepy, and Madras cardamoms. Seeds used as a condiment in cordials, bitters and other pharmaceutical

preparations, artificial fruit flavours, as a flavouring, and in perfumery. Carmine, aromatic stimulant, and diuretic. Seeds yield an essential oil, *Oleum Cardamoni*, with limonene, d- α -terpineol, borneol, cineol, and sabinene as important constituents.

ELEUSINE Gaertn. *Gramineae; Poaceae*

E. aegyptiaca Desf. *see*
Dactyloctenium aegyptium Beauv.

E. aristata Ehrenb. ex Boiss. *see*
Dactyloctenium scindicum Boiss.

E. coracana Gaertn. RAGI,
FINGER MILLET, AFRICAN MILLET

Sans.—*Rajika*; Hindi—*Mandua*,
mandal; Beng.—*Marua*; Mar.—
Nagli, *nachoni*; Guj.—*Bavto*, *nagli*;
Tel.—*Ragulu*; Tam.—*Ragi*,
kelvaregu; Kan.—*Ragi*; Mal.—
Muttari.

Source of *Ragi*, used as food grain; also used in cakes, puddings, and in the preparation of an alcoholic beverage. Grains tonic and astringent, useful in biliousness; specially recommended for diabetics as a wholesome food.

E. flagellifera Nees

Hindi—*Chhimber*, *ghantil*.

Useful both for forage and hay.

E. indica Gaertn.

CROWFOOT GRASS, CRAB GRASS

Hindi—*Mandla*; Tam.—*Thippa*
ragi; Oriya—*Nandia*; Bombay—
Mahar nachni.

Culms used for hats; grain eaten in times of scarcity.

E. scindica Duthie *see*
Dactyloctenium scindicum Boiss.

ELEUSINE

E. verticillata Roxb.

Tam.—*Kadu kapai*.

A good fodder grass.

ELIONURUS Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.

E. hirsutus Munro ex Benth. *see* *Lasiurus hirsutus* (Forsk.) Boiss.

ELSHOLTZIA Willd. *Labiatae*;
Lamiaceae

E. blanda Benth.

Assam—*Bantuluki, ban tulsii*.

Used for choleric diarrhoea. Contains an essential oil.

E. cristata Willd.

Yields an essential oil, used as an antipyretic and diuretic.

E. fruticosa (D. Don) Rehd. syn.

E. polystachya Benth.

Punjab—*Rangchari, garudar, duss, pothi*; Jaunsar—*Pooha*; Kumaun—*Bhangria*; Assam—*Jatonuningrit*

Gregarious on all hillsides, giving protection to deodar and blue-pine seedlings. Wood used as fuel.

E. polystachya Benth. *see*

E. fruticosa (D. Don) Rehd.

ELYTRANTHE Blume

E. cochinchinensis G. Don *see*

Macrosolen cochinchinensis (Lour.) Van Tiegh.

ELYTRARIA Rich. *Acanthaceae*

E. acaulis Lindau syn. *E. crenata* Vahl; *Tubiflora acaulis* Kuntze
Bombay—*Dasmori*.

Decoction of leaves used for venereal diseases; infusion of the herb given for cough in infants.

E. crenata Vahl • *see* *E. acaulis*
Lindau

EMBELIA Burm. f. *Myrsinaceae*

E. gamblei Kurz

Leaves eaten.

E. nagushia D. Don

Leaves eaten.

E. nutans Wall.

Leaves used in the preparation of country liquor.

E. ribes Burm. f.

Sans.—*Vidanga, vrishanasana*;

Hindi—*Baberang, wawrung*;

Beng.—*Biranga, baibirang*; Mar.—

Kakannie, vavdinga; Guj.—

Vyvirang, vavading; Tel., Tam. &

Kan.—*Vayuvilanga*; Mal.—*Vizhal*;

Bombay—*Vaivarang*; Punjab—

Babrung.

Fruits used as stomachic, tonic, astringent, and anthelmintic against tapeworms, active principle being embelin. Dried fruits used as adulterant of black pepper; their decoction used in chest and skin troubles. Tender leaves and fruits cooked and eaten.

E. robusta C.B. Clarke, non Roxb.

see *E. tsjeriam-cottam* A. DC.

E. subcoriacea Mez

Leaves eaten.

E. tsjeriam-cottam A. DC. syn.

E. robusta C.B. Clarke, non Roxb.

Fruits carminative, antispasmodic, and taenifuge, contains embelin. Closely resemble the fruits of *E. ribes* and generally known by the same regional names; used as an adulterant of black pepper.

ENGELHARDTIA

EMBLICA Gaertn. *Euphorbiaceae*

E. fischeri Gamble

Fruits suitable for pickling.

E. officinalis Gaertn. syn.
Phyllanthus emblica Linn.

EMBLIC MYROBALAN,
INDIAN GOOSEBERRY

Sans.—*Adiphala, dhatri, amalaka*;
Hindi—*Amla, amlika, aonla*;
Beng.—*Amla, amlaki*; Guj.—*Amali, ambala*;
Tel.—*Amalakamu, usirikai*;
Tam.—*Nelli*; Kan.—*Amalaka, nelli*;
Mal.—*Nelli*.

Fruit sour and astringent, cooling, diuretic, laxative; eaten raw or cooked, also pickled; a rich source of vitamin C; containing twenty times as much vitamin C as orange juice. Fruits used in hair dyes, dried ones are detergent and used for shampooing hair. Seeds yield a fixed oil. Fruits, bark and leaves are rich in tannin; their tannin content being 28%, 8-21% and 22%, respectively. Wood used for agricultural implements, poles, and inferior quality furniture.

EMILIA Cass. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

E. flammea Cass. see *E. sagittata* DC.

E. sagittata DC. syn. *E. flammea* Cass.; *Cacalia coccinea* Sims

TASSEL FLOWER

Leaves eaten in salads.

E. sonchifolia DC.

Hindi—*Hirankhuri*; Beng.—*Sadhimodi*;
Mal.—*Mulshevi*.

Cauline leaves are cooked and eaten as a vegetable, also used in salads. Decoction of the herb used as a febrifuge and also,

in bowel complaints. Juice of leaves used for sore eyes and night blindness.

ENDOSPERMUM Benth.

Euphorbiaceae

E. chinense Benth.

Assam—*Bola*.

Wood suitable for second grade match-splints, packing-cases, and paper-pulp; paper has a silky appearance.

E. malaccense Benth. ex Muell.-Arg.

Wood suitable for match-splints, planks, and clogs.

E. peltatum Merrill

Wood suitable for match-splints, planks, and clogs.

ENGELHARDTIA Leschen.

Juglandaceae

E. colebrookiana Lindl.

Punjab—*Timarrakh*; Kumaun—*Gobarmowa*;
Assam—*Pasomasi, diengparsomasi*.

Leaves are used as cattle fodder. Ashes of leaves employed as manure.

E. polystachya Radlk.

Assam—*Lewa, chhalbih, diengbyntal*.

Bark used as fish-poison.

E. spicata Blume

Hindi—*Silapoma*; Beng.—*Bolas*;
Assam—*Wakgru, rumgach, lalamiri, lewa*;
Lepcha—*Sugreot-kung*;
Nepal—*Mauwa*.

Wood used for building purposes, planking, and tea-boxes, also for carving. Bark (tannin 16%) used for tanning and as fish-poison; contains a resin used as a fumigant.

ENHALUS

ENHALUS Rich.

Hydrocharitaceae

E. acoroides Rich. ex Steud. syn.
E. koenigii Rich.

Fruits rarely eaten, raw or cooked. Plant yields a durable fibre, used for fishing-nets.

E. koenigii Rich. see *E. acoroides* Rich. ex Steud.

ENHYDRA Lour. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

E. fluctuans Lour.

Sans.—*Hilamochi*, *jalabrahmi*;
Hindi—*Harkuch*; Beng.—*Hingcha*.

Leaves eaten as a vegetable, also used in salads; considered laxative, antibilious and demulcent, and used in cutaneous and nervous affections. Herb yields an essential oil.

ENICOSTEMMA Blume

Gentianaceae

E. littorale Blume

Hindi—*Chota chirayata*; Mar.—*Kadavinayi*;
Guj.—*Mamijava*;
Tam. & Mal.—*Vellaragu, vallari*.

Bitter tonic, stomachic and laxative, used as a substitute for *Chirayita* (*Swertia chirayita* Karst.) as a blood purifier; also used in dropsy and malaria; free from side effects of quinine. Contains ophelic acid, also present in *Chirayita* as a hydrolytic product of chiratin.

ENSETE Bruce

Musaceae

E. edule Horan see *E. ventricosum* (Welw.) Cheesman

E. glaucum (Roxb.) Cheesman syn. *Musa glauca* Roxb.; *M. nepalensis* Wall.

Grown in gardens; seeds used in rosaries.

E. superbum Cheesman syn. *Musa superba* Roxb.

Inflorescence eaten. Young fruits pickled.

E. ventricosum (Welw.) Cheesman syn. *E. edule* Horan.; *Musa ensete* J. F. Gmelin

Yields a fibre used for cordage and textile purposes. Pseudostem and fruits yield starch. Seeds used for necklaces.

ENTADA Adans. *Mimosaceae*

E. phaseoloides Merrill syn.
E. scandens Benth.

ELEPHANT CREEPER,

MACKAY BEAN, GARBEE BEAN

Hindi & Beng.—*Gila*; Mar.—*Garambi, garbe*; Tel.—*Gilatige, Peddamadupu, tikatiyya*; Tam.—*Vattavalli, chillu*; Kan.—*Doddakampi, hallekayi balli*; Mal.—*Kakkavalli, malamanchadi*; Oriya—*Geredi*; Assam—*Gila-lewa*.

Seeds considered tonic, emetic and anthelmintic; contain two saponins, with hemolytic action, and a fixed oil used as an illuminant. Seeds, bark, and fruit pulp used as fish-poison. Bark yields fibre, used for cordage and fishing-nets. Stems, bark, and seeds produce lather in water and used as soap substitutes.

E. scandens Benth. see
E. phaseoloides Merrill

ENTEROLOBIUM Mart.

E. saman Prain see *Samanea saman* Merrill

ENTEROMORPHA Link

Ulvaceae

E. compressa (Linn.) Grev.

EQUISETUM

An alga consumed as food; powder used in drinks.

E. intestinalis (Linn.) Link

An alga consumed as a vegetable and used in meat stews. It is active against tubercle bacillus.

E. prolifera (Fig. & de Not.) J. Ag.

An alga consumed as a vegetable and used in meat stews.

ENTEROPOGON Nees

Gramineae; Poaceae

E. melicoides Nees *see*

E. monostachyos Schum.

E. monostachyos Schum. *syn.*

E. melicoides Nees

Tam.—*Kannai pillu*.

A nutritive fodder grass.

ENTOLOMA (Fr.) Kummer

Agaricaceae

E. microcarpum Berk. & Br.

An edible fungus.

EPALTES Cass. *Compositae;*

Asteraceae

E. divericata Cass.

Roots astringent and tonic.

EPHEDRA Linn. *Gnetaceae*

E. foliata Boiss. & Kotschy var.

ciliata (Mey.) Stapf

Fruits edible.

E. gerardiana Wall. *syn.*

E. vulgaris Hook. f., non A. Rich.

Punjab—*Asmania, budagur, chewa, butshubr*; Ladakh—*Tse, teapat, trano*; Bushahr—*Rachi, khanda phag*.

Source of ephedrine (0.68%), which constitutes 55.7% of total alkaloids (1.22%). Liquid extract given for asthma. Juice of berries used in respiratory troubles.

E. intermedia Schrenk & Mey.

Contains low percentage of ephedrine, used as an adulterant of *E. gerardiana* and shows similar medicinal properties.

E. major Host *syn. E. nebrodensis* Tineo

Source of ephedrine (1.63%), which constitutes 63.6% of total alkaloids (2.56%). Medicinal properties similar to *E. gerardiana*.

E. nebrodensis Tineo *see E. major* Host

E. vulgaris Hook. f., non A. Rich. *see E. gerardiana* Wall.

EPILOBIUM Linn. *Onagraceae*

E. angustifolium Linn.

FIREWEED, ROSEBAY

Leaves used as a beverage, Kaporie Tea. Roots contain tannin and were used as an astringent. An (1-2%) extract of leaves possesses antiphlogistic action.

E. hirsutum Linn.

HAIRY WILLOW WEED

Leaves used as a beverage like those of *E. angustifolium*. Sap used as an application to remove warts. Herb poisonous causing epileptiform convulsions.

EQUISETUM Linn. *Equisetaceae*

E. arvense Linn. FIELD HORSETAIL

Source of Herba Equiseti, used as a diuretic. Considered useful in dropsy, gravel, and renal affections.

EQUISETUM

E. debile Roxb.

Punjab—*Trotak, nari, bandukei*.

Used as a refrigerant, also given in gonorrhoea.

ERAGROSTIELLA Bor

Gramineae; Poaceae

E. bifaria (Wight) Bor syn.

Eragrostis bifaria Wight ex Steud.

Tel.—*Gubbikal gaddi, nooli gaddi*;
Kan.—*Kodimara hullu, nosai hullu*;
Tam.—*Oothu pul*; Bombay—*Chiraka, punya-sufed*.

A good fodder grass, readily eaten by the cattle, but the yield is poor. Roots used for flavouring Burmese cheroots.

ERAGROSTIS Beauv.

Gramineae; Poaceae

E. abyssinica Link see *E. tef*
Trotter

E. amabilis Wight & Arn., non
Linn. see *E. uniolooides* Nees

E. bifaria Wight ex Steud. see
Eragrostiella bifaria (Wight) Bor

E. cilianensis (All.) Link ex
Lutati syn. *E. major* Host,
E. megastachya Link

Kan.—*Bettada akabu hullu*;
Bombay—*Ranpohe, kaodia*.

Eaten by cattle. Straw used in West African countries for matting and thatching. Grains eaten by some tribes.

E. ciliaris Link

Grazed or eaten by the cattle.

E. coarctata Stapf ex Hook. f.

Grazed or eaten by the cattle.

E. curvula Nees

WEeping LOVE-GRASS

Introduced for soil conservation.

E. cynosuroides Beauv. see
Desmostachya bipinnata Stapf

E. diarrhena Steud. syn.

E. interrupta Beauv. var. *diarrhena*
Stapf

Grazed or eaten by the cattle.

E. elegantula Steud. see

E. gangetica Steud.

E. gangetica Steud. syn.

E. elegantula Steud.

Bombay—*Todha, asara, kaluargi*;
U.P.—*Jenkua, khari*.

Used as fodder either green or as hay.
Also used for brooms.

E. interrupta Beauv. var.

diarrhena Stapf see *E. diarrhena*
Steud.

—var. *tenuissima* Stapf see

E. japonica Trin.

E. japonica Trin. syn. *E. interrupta*

Beauv. var. *tenuissima* Stapf

Grazed or eaten by the cattle.

E. lehmanniana Nees

Introduced for soil conservation.

E. major Host see *E. cilianensis*
(All.) Link ex Lutati

E. megastachya Link see

E. cilianensis (All.) Link ex Lutati

E. nigra Nees ex Steud.

Grazed or eaten by the cattle.

E. nutans Nees ex Steud. syn.

E. stenophylla Hochst. ex Miq.

Grazed or eaten by the cattle.

E. pilosa Beauv.

Tam.—*Kuthira val pul*; Kan.—*Kadu*

ERANTHEMUM

sanna samai hullu; Bombay—*Burwai, chiriaka dana, kutaki*; Punjab—*Nikasanwak, gadar punch*; U.P.—*Phularwa, galgala*.

A fodder grass.

E. plumosa Link syn. *E. tenella* Roem. & Schult. var. *plumosa* Stapf

Hindi—*Jhusa*; Tam.—*Poopul*; Tel.—*Chinnagarikai gaddi*; Kan.—*Sanna puralai hullu*; Punjab—*Budhan*; U.P.—*Jhusa*.

A good fodder grass eaten green or as hay. Grain nutritious.

E. rachitricha Hochst. ex Miq. see *E. tremula* Hochst.

E. riparia Nees syn. *E. tenella* Roem. & Schult. var. *riparia* Stapf

Grazed or eaten by the cattle.

E. spicata Vasey

Grazed or eaten by the cattle.

E. stenophylla Hochst. ex Miq. see *E. nutans* Nees ex Steud.

E. tef Trotter syn. *E. abyssinica* Link TEFF GRASS

A native of Ethiopia, successfully introduced into India as a fodder grass.

E. tenella Roem. & Schult.

Tel.—*Pothika gaddi*; Bombay—*Dhane, bharbhuri, bharbusi*.

Eaten by cattle both green and as hay. Grain nutritious.

—var. *plumosa* Stapf see *E. plumosa* Stapf

—var. *riparia* Stapf see *E. riparia* Nees

—var. *viscosa* Stapf see *E. viscosa* Trin.

E. tenuifolia Hochst.

Grazed or eaten by the cattle.

E. tremula Hochst. syn. *E. rachitricha* Hochst. ex Miq.

Bombay—*Chirka, chiri-ka-khet*; Punjab—*Chankam buti, laki*.

A fodder of sandy soils, considered nutritious but with scanty foliage. Grains eaten in times of scarcity.

E. unioloides Nees syn. *E. amabilis* Wight & Arn., non Linn.

Tel.—*Udara gaddi*; Bombay—*Poi, poke, motichava*

Grazed by the cattle and horses; also used as green manure.

E. viscosa Trin. syn. *E. tenella* Roem. & Schult. var. *viscosa* Stapf

Grazed or eaten by the cattle.

E. willdenoviana Nees

Grazed or eaten by the cattle.

ERANTHEMUM Linn.

Acanthaceae

E. bicolor Schrank see *Pseuderanthemum bicolor* Radlk. ex Lindau

E. roseum R. Br. syn. *Daedalacanthus roseus* T. Anders.

Hindi—*Gulsham*; Mar.—*Dasamuli*; Tam.—*Nilamulli*.

Roots boiled in milk and used in leucorrhoea. Roots also given to cattle to promote growth of the foetus.

EREMOPOA

EREMOPOA Roshev.

Gramineae; Poaceae

E. persica (Trin.) Roshev. var. *songarica* Bor syn. *Poa songarica* Boiss.; *P. persica* Trin. var. *songarica* Hook. f.

A high altitude pasture grass.

EREMOPOGON Stapf

Gramineae; Poaceae

E. foveolatus Stapf syn. *Andropogon foveolatus* Delile

Bombay—*Ghandel, boari, kard*;
Madras—*Nanaballu gaddi*.

Fodder grass, relished by the cattle considered a good desert fodder, especially for camels.

EREMOSTACHYS Bunge

Labiatae; Lamiaceae

E. superba Royle ex Benth.

Used as fish-poison.

EREMURUS Bieb.

Liliaceae

E. himalaicus Baker

HIMALAYAN DESERT CANDLE

Leaves used as a vegetable.

ERIA Lindl.

Orchidaceae

E. pannea Lindl.

Used in medicinal baths for ague.

ERIANTHUS Michx *Gramineae;*
Poaceae

E. arundinaceus (Retz.) Jesw. ex Heyne syn. *Saccharum arundinaceum* Retz.; *S. procerum* Roxb.

Culms used for constructing walls of thatched houses and for making screens and handles of paint brushes. Leaf buds eaten in salads. Yields paper-pulp, and can be used for production of furfural.

E. ciliaris Jesw. see *E. munja* Jesw.

E. longisetosus Anderss. ex Benth. Assam—*Dhus*.

Leaves used as fodder, relished by cattle. May be converted into hay or silage; hay not much relished by the animals.

E. munja Jesw. syn. *Saccharum bengalense* Retz.; *S. sara* Roxb.; *S. munja* Roxb.; *S. ciliare* Anderss.; *S. arundinaceum* Hook. f., in part, non Retz.; *Erianthus sara* Rumke; *E. ciliaris* Jesw.

Hindi—*Munj, sara, sarkanda, ekar*.

Yields an important fibre, used for cordage and ropes and for baskets, mats, etc. Leaves used for thatching and are a source of paper-pulp, young leaves provide fodder. Upper part used for winnowing trays and the thicker lower portion for screen and cheap chairs, stools, tables and baskets. A good source of furfural.

E. ravennae Beauv.

PLUME GRASS, RAVENNA GRASS

U.P.—*Dolsar, dolu*.

Culms used for screens. Provides paper-pulp which can be used in admixture with other pulps.

E. sara Rumke see *E. munja* Jesw.

ERIGERON Linn. *Compositae;*
Asteraceae

E. asteroides Roxb.

Bombay—*Sonsali, maredi*;
Assam—*Bonoria-kopat*.

Used as a stimulating diuretic in febrile conditions.

ERIOGLOSSUM

E. canadensis Linn.

CANADA FLEABANE

Sans.—*Jarayupriya, makshikavisha.*

Astringent, stimulant, hemostatic, and diuretic used in diarrhoea and dysentery, uterine haemorrhages, dropsy, gravel, and renal affections; also used for ring-worm and eczema. Yields an oil, *Oleum Erigerontis* or Oil of Fleabane, used in diarrhoea, dysentery, and internal haemorrhages.

E. linifolius Willd. see

E. sumatrensis Retz.

E. sumatrensis Retz. syn.

E. linifolius Willd.

Leaves used for lumbago and rheumatism.

ERINOCARPUS Nimmo

Tiliaceae

E. nimmonii J Grah.

Mar.—*Chira, haladi;* Kan.—*Kadu bende.*

Wood useful for rafters and yokes. Bark yields a fibre for ropes.

ERIOBOTRYA Lindl. *Rosaceae*

E. angustissima Hook. f.

Fruit edible.

E. bengalensis Hook. f.

Assam—*Dieng-signerei,* *laru-*
bandha, bolanchin; Bengal—*Maya.*

Wood suitable for shuttles.

E. dubia Decne

Fruit edible.

E. japonica Lindl. LOQUAT,
JAPANESE MEDLAR

Hindi—*Lokat;* Tam.—*Ilakotta,*
nokkotta; Kan.—*Lakkote.*

Fruit eaten as a dessert, also made into pies, jams, jellies and preserves; considered to be a sedative. Flowers used as expectorant. Wood suitable for rulers and drawing materials. Native to China and Japan and has long been naturalized in India.

ERIOCAULON Linn.

Eriocaulaceae

E. sexangulare Linn.

Used as green manure.

ERIOCHLOA H.B. & K.

Gramineae; Poaceae

E. annulata Kunth *see E. procera*
C.E. Hubbard

E. polystachya H.B. & K. see

E. procera C.E. Hubbard

E. procera C.E. Hubbard syn.

E. annulata Kunth; *E. polystachya*
H.B. & K.; *E. ramosa* Kuntze

Tam.—*Tandambaran pillu, matha-*
nka pillu, karungani pillu.

Yields a good fodder, relished by the cattle.

E. ramosa Kuntze *see E. procera*
C.E. Hubbard

ERIODENDRON DC.

E. anfractuosum DC. see

Ceiba pentandra (Linn.) Gaertn.

ERIOGLOSSUM Blume

Sapindaceae

E. edule Blume *see E. rubiginosum*
Blume

E. rubiginosum Blume *syn. E. edule*
Blume

Hindi—*Ritha;* Tel.—*Ishi rashi, un-*
durugu; Tam.—*Korali, manipangam;*
Oriya—*Sona mahanga, muktimo-*
nunga; Assam—*Abigran.*

ERIOGLOSSUM

Tender shoots used as a vegetable. Decoction of seeds used for whooping cough. Wood used for rice pounders and tool-handles.

ERIOILAENA DC. *Sterculiaceae*

E. candollei Wall.

SALMON WOOD, SWANI

Tel.—*Kutiki botuku*; Kan.—*Kadegi, hadang*; Bombay—*Bute, bothi, botku*.

Wood used for gun-stocks, paddles, rice pounders, and carts; also used for cabinets, turnery, and inlaying and decorative work.

E. hookeriana Wight & Arn.

Tel.—*Narubotuku*; Tam.—*Perudup-pai, puliccevandi*; Kan.—*Dandiyase, dhasiro*; Mal.—*Guakasi*; Oriya—*Bonohandi*; Bihar—*Bundum, ganguli*.

A good fodder plant. Used for ploughs and axe-handles.

E. quinquelocularis Wight

Tam.—*Naiunnam, malamtutti, vattanunnu*; Kan.—*Kattale, gomajjige*; Mal.—*Vetinar*; Bombay—*Budjaridhamun*; Chota Nagpur—*Bhawat*.

Poultice of the roots applied to wounds.

E. spectabilis Planch.

Yields a fibre suitable for ropes.

E. wallichii DC.

Wood much esteemed in Nepal for a variety of purposes.

ERIOPHORUM Linn. *Cyperaceae*

E. comosum Wall. FALSE BHABAR
Punjab—*Gorbaggar*.

Yields material for ropes, but it is inferior to Bhabar grass (*Elaliopsis binata* C.E. Hubbard).

ERIOSEMA DC. *Papilionaceae*;
Fabaceae

E. chinense Vog.

Assam—*Soh-pen, pen*; Santal—*Konden*.

Tuberous roots are eaten as such.

ERODIUM L'Herit. *Geraniaceae*

E. cicutarium L'Herit.

ALFILARIA, RED-STEM FILAREE

Extract used as a uterine hemostatic. Herb also used for dropsy and dysentery.

E. moschatum L' Herit.

MUSK-CLOVER,
WHITE-STEM FILAREE

Used as an antipyretic, and a tincture of it given for dysentery.

EROPHILA DC. *Cruciferae*;
Brassicaceae

E. verna (Linn.) E. Mey. syn.
E. vulgaris DC.

Herb yields an oil used for whitlow.

E. vulgaris DC. see *E. verna*
(Linn.) E. Mey.

ERUCA Adans. *Cruciferae*;
Brassicaceae

E. sativa Mill. ROCKET-SALAD,
ROQUETTE, TARA-MIRA

Sans.—*Bhutaghna, daradharsha*;
Hindi—*Taramira, seoha*; Beng.—*Shwetsursha*; Punjab—*Assu, jamba, tara, usan*.

ERYNGIUM

Seeds yield a pungent fixed oil with characteristic odour, used in pickles; on storing for over five months, the oil loses its pungency, it is marketed along with brassica oils. Seeds vesicant, acrid. Leaves considered stimulant, stomachic, diuretic, and antiscorbutic. Seeds are used as an adulterant and substitute for *sarson* seeds. Oil cake used as cattle feed. Young plants used as a vegetable and in salads; also used as green fodder.

ERVATAMIA Stapf *Apocynaceae*

E. coronaria Stapf *see*
E. divaricata (Linn.) Alston

E. dichotoma Blatter syn. *Rejoua dichotoma* Gamble; *Tabernaemontana dichotoma* Roxb.

EVE'S APPLE, FORBIDDEN FRUIT

Tam.—*Kandalaippalai, kattalari-palai*; Mal.—*Kunnampala, utalam*.

Seeds, leaves, and bark purgative. Latex cathartic.

E. divaricata (Linn.) Alston syn. *E. coronaria* Stapf; *Tabernaemontana coronaria* R. Br.

EAST INDIAN ROSEBAY

Sans.—*Nandivriksha, tagara*;
Hindi—*Chandni, tagar*; Beng.—*Tagar*; Guj.—*Sagar, tagar*; Mar.—*Ananta, gondetagara, sagar, tagar*;
Tel.—*Gandhitagarapu, nandivar-dhanamu*; Tam.—*Adukkunandiyavattai, kuruduppalai, nandiyavattam*;
Kan.—*Kottuhale, nandibatlu*;
Mal.—*Kuttampale, nantiyavattam, takaram*.

Root employed as a local anodyne and chewed for relief from tooth-ache; also used as a vermicide. Red pulp surrounding the seeds is sometimes employed for

dyeing fabrics. Wood used as incense and in perfumery.

E. heyneana Cooke syn. *Tabernaemontana heyneana* Wall.

Mar.—*Nagkuda, pandrakura*;
Kan.—*Bilikodsalu, halmeti, maddarssa, nagarkuda*; Mal.—*Kundalapa*.

Used for the same purposes as *E. divaricata*. Flowers used in inflammations of cornea. Seeds yield a fatty oil.

ERVUM Linn.

E. lens Linn. *see* *Lens culinaris* Medic.

ERYCIBE Roxb. *Convolvulaceae*

E. paniculata Roxb.

Tel.—*Puttapalatige*; Tam.—*Unamkodi*; Mal.—*Irimpiyatali*; Oriya—*Bodolombomano*; Santal—*Kari*;
Assam—*Niguniboallota*.

Berries sweet and edible. Bark used in cholera.

ERYNGIUM Linn. *Umbelliferae*; *Apiaceae*

E. caeruleum Bieb.

Punjab—*Dudhali, poli, pahari, garja*.

Roots considered tonic and aphrodisiac. Ashes of the plant used for haemorrhoids.

E. foetidum Linn.

Assam—*Jongali-memedo, podomosolla*.

Used as a flavouring; also used for fodder. Root stomachic. Herb yields a volatile oil.

ERYSIMUM

ERYSIMUM Linn. *Cruciferae*; *Brassicaceae* *E. indica* Lam. *see E. variegata* Linn. var. *orientalis* (Linn.) Merrill

E. arkansanum Nutt. *see E. lithosperma* Miq., non Blume
E. asperum DC. *see E. subumbrans* (Hassk.) Merrill

E. asperum DC. syn. *E. ovalifolia* Roxb. *see E. fusca* Lour.

Seeds contain cheirolone, resembling quinine in pharmacological activity.

E. repandum Linn.

Kashmir—*Hamadan*.

Used as an antiscorbutic. Seeds when soaked in water become coated with transparent mucilage and are used as a febrifuge and for stomach-ache.

ERYTHRAEA Renealm ex Borck. *Gentianaceae*

E. roxburghii G. Don *see Centaurium roxburghii* (G. Don) Druce

ERYTHRINA Linn. *Papilionaceae*; *Fabaceae*

E. arborescens Roxb.

Khasi Hills—*Dingsong*; Kumaun—*Mandiara*, *rungara*; Lepcha—*Gyesa*; Nepal—*Rodinga*, *fullida*.

Seeds yield a fatty oil. Wood similar to that of *E. suberosa*. Frequently used as a hedge plant.

E. crista-galli Linn.

COCKSPUR CORAL TREE

Seeds yield a non-drying fatty oil. Grown as a shade tree in coffee and other plantations.

E. fusca Lour. syn. *E. ovalifolia* Roxb.

Beng.—*Harikakra*.

Planted as a support for betel vine.

E. stricta Roxb.

Sans.—*Mura*; Beng. & Assam—*Madar*; Tam & Mal.—*Mullumuru-kku*; Tel.—*Mullumodugu*; Kan.—*Keechaga*, *hemmuruku*.

Bark is pulverized and used for biliousness, itch, rheumatism, asthma, leprosy, and epilepsy. Flowers given as antidote to poisoning. Wood used for the same purposes as that of *E. suberosa*.

E. suberosa Roxb.

Hindi—*Daldhak*, *madar*, *mandara*, *pangra*, *nasut*; Guj.—*Jagri-vokha-kharo*, *jangharo*; Mar.—*Pangra*; Tel.—*Barijama*, *barjapu*, *mullumodugu*; Tam.—*Mullumurukku*; Kan.—*Kaduparivala*, *mulluharivana*; Assam—*Mandal*; Bihar & Orissa—*Piri*.

Wood used for scabbards, laddles, jars for storing *ghee*, drums, lacquered boxes, water troughs, and packing-cases; also considered suitable for match-boxes and -splints. Composition cork and cork sheets made from the bark are suitable as bottle stoppers, crown cork liners, and insulation boards. Bark yields fibre suitable for cordage. Wood, bark and ash used in dyeing.

E. subumbrans (Hassk.) Merrill syn. *E. lithosperma* Miq., non Blume

DADAP

Used for green manuring.

ERYTHROXYLUM

E. variegata Linn. var. *orientalis* (Linn.) Merrill syn. *E. indica* Lam.

INDIAN CORAL TREE

Sans.—*Mandar, parijata*; Hindi—*Dadap, mandara*; Beng.—*Palita mandar*; Mar.—*Mandar, pangara*; Guj.—*Bangaro, panaraweo*; Tel.—*Badisa, badita, baridamu, modugu*; Tam.—*Kaliyanamurukku*; Kan.—*Varjipe, harivana*; Mal.—*Kalayana-murikku, mandaram*.

Leaves and tender shoots consumed as a pot-herb; leaves also used as cattle fodder. Leaves considered laxative, diuretic, anthelmintic, galactagogue, and emmenagogue, applied externally in venereal buboes. Bark yields a fibre used for cordage; it contains a fixed oil, resins, and alkaloids. Wood used for rafts, floats, canoes, and catamarans; also suitable for paper-pulp. Seeds are poisonous when raw, may be eaten after boiling and roasting. They contain a fixed oil.

ERYTHROPSIS Lindl.

Sterculiaceae

E. colorata (Roxb.) Burkill syn. *Sterculia colorata* Roxb., *Firmiana colorata* R. Br.

Hindi—*Bodula, walena, samarri*; Beng.—*Mula*; Tel.—*Karaka, karu, boppayi*; Tam.—*Malambarutti*; Kan.—*Bilisulige*; Mal.—*Malam paratthi*; Oriya—*Kodalo, panikodal*; Kumaun—*Bodala*; Lepcha—*Kanhlyem*; Assam—*Jhari udal, kath udal*; Bombay—*Bhai-koi, kaushi, khowsey*; Andamans—*Berda*; Nepal—*Sitto udal, omra, phirohiri*.

Bark yields a fibre used for ropes. Wood suitable for paper-pulp. Twigs and leaves used as cattle fodder.

E. pallens Ridley syn. *Sterculia pallens* Wall.

Kumaun—*Khardala*; Lepcha—*Kaphal*.

Bark yields a coarse fibre. Seeds and root tubers eaten.

ERYTHROXYLUM P. Br.

Erythroxylaceae

E. acuminatum Walp. syn.

E. lucidum Moon

Leaf juice used as an anthelmintic.

E. coca Lam.

COCA,

COCAINE PLANT

Leaves used as a stimulant and masticatory; contain cocaine and other alkaloids; cocaine is mydriatic and produces local anaesthesia, also a cerebral stimulant producing some pleasant excitement.

E. kunthianum Kurz

Assam—*Dienge-phyllengtham*.

Bark chewed with betel leaves as a stimulant.

E. lucidum Moon see

E. acuminatum Walp.

E. monogynum Roxb.

BASTARD SANDAL, RED CEDAR

Tel.—*Adivi goranti, devadaru, gadara*; Tam.—*Devadaru, chemanatti, sempulichan*; Kan.—*Devadaru*; Mal.—*Devataru*.

Leaves edible. Wood used for turnery; source of a tar used for vessels as a wood preservative. Source of a volatile oil having odour resembling sandalwood, recommended for perfumery. Infusion of wood and bark considered stomachic, diaphoretic, and diuretic, useful in dyspepsia and fever.

ETHULIA

ETHULIA Linn. f. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

E. conyzoides Linn. f.

Used as a vermifuge and for stomach troubles. Powdered leaves applied to wounds, sprains, and fractures.

EUCALYPTUS L'Herit.
Myrtaceae

(Includes foreign species likely to be introduced).

E. acmenioides Schauer *see*

E. triantha Link

E. amygdalina Labill. var. *regnans*

F. Muell. *see E. regnans* F. Muell.

E. astringens Maiden

Yields tannin.

E. australiana R.T. Baker & H.G. Smith *see E. radiata* Sieb. var. *australiana* Blakely

E. bicolor A. Cunn.

Yields essential oil. Successfully introduced in the hills.

E. botryoides Sm.

Yields essential oil. Successfully introduced in the hills.

E. calophylla R. Br.

Yields an essential oil. Wood used for packing-cases, tool-handles, spokes, and shafts; also for making charcoal. Kino collected from the plant, called Botany Bay Kino, used for relaxed condition of pharynx.

E. camaldulensis Dehnhardt *syn.*
E. rostrata Schlecht.

Yields a volatile oil. Wood used for posts in damp soil, ship-building, rail-road ties and bridges, resistant to termites; also

suitable for paper-pulp. Yields an essential oil useful in dysentery. Source of Eucalyptus Kino or Red Gum, used in diarrhoea, relaxed throats, and dentistry. Successfully introduced both in the plains and hills.

E. citriodora Hook. *syn.*

E. maculata Hook. var. *citriodora*
Bailey LEMON-SCENTED EUCALYPT

Leaves yield an essential oil, a source of citronellal, also used in perfumery. A good structural timber used for heavy framing, such as underframing of carriages, trucks and trolleys; also used for arch ribs of covered wagons, external fittings, floorings, bridge construction, shafts, axle-heads, agricultural machinery, and ship-building. Successfully introduced both in the plains and hills. Kino obtained from this tree contains 48.2% tannin.

E. cneorifolia DC.

Source of Eucalyptus Oil in Australia.

E. cornuta Labill.

Successfully introduced in the hills.

E. corymbosa Sm. *see E. gummifera*
(Gaertn.) Hochr.

E. crebra F. Muell.

Wood used for posts, piles, bridges, and wagon construction. Yields an essential oil and tannin. Successfully introduced both in the plains and hills.

E. diversicolor F. Muell.

Wood used in veneer and plywood industries. Yields tannin.

E. dives Schauer

All varieties are sources of Eucalyptus Oil.

E. dumosa A. Cunn.

Source of Eucalyptus Oil in Australia.

EUCALYPTUS

E. elaeophora F. Muell.

Yields an essential oil used medicinally.

E. eugeniolides Sieb.

Yields an essential oil. Wood suitable for building purposes, sleepers, fence posts, and flooring and paving blocks; also suitable for paper-pulp. Successfully introduced in the hills.

E. falcata Turcz.

Yields tannin.

E. ficifolia F. Muell.

Successfully introduced in the hills.

E. gardneri Maiden

Yields tannin.

E. gigantea Hook. f.

Wood used in veneer and plywood industries.

E. globulus Labill.

TASMANIAN BLUE GUM EUCALYPT

Mal.—*Karpura maram*.

Wood suitable for ship-building, agricultural implements, spokes, rims, plough-bars, axe-handle and wood-pulp; used in India mostly as fuel. Essential oil, derived from the leaves, antiseptic, expectorant, febrifuge, diaphoretic. Largely used as a mosquito and vermin repellent. Also used in the diseases of the respiratory tract. Successfully introduced in the hills.

E. goniocalyx F. Muell.

Successfully introduced in the hills.

E. gummifera (Gaertn.) Hochr. syn.

E. corymbosa Sm.

Wood used for bridges, wharves, railway sleepers, cask staves, and palings. Successfully introduced in the hills.

E. gunni Hook. f.

Successfully introduced in the hills.

E. hemiphloia F. Muell.

Excellent timber used for rail-road ties, bridge piles, mining slabs, plankings, handles, wheel-wrights and ship-building. Provides pasturage for bees. Yields a kino which contains eudesmin and aromadendrin. Successfully introduced both in the plains and hills.

E. leucoxyton F. Muell.

Leaves yield an essential oil with high cineole content, used medicinally. Wood used for rail-road ties, felloes of wheels, bridge piles, telephone poles, axe-handles, bullock yokes, sleepers, wagon building, floors, and paving blocks. Successfully introduced in the hills.

E. longifolia Link & Otto

Successfully introduced in the hills.

E. macarthuri Deane & Maiden

Source of Eucalyptus Oil in Australia.

E. macrorhyncha F. Muell.

Yields an essential oil. Leaves contain rutin, employed in capillary fragility. Leaves and ruby coloured kino rich in tannin.

E. maculata Hook. var. *citriodora* Bailey see *E. citriodora* Hook.

E. maideni F. Muell.

Successfully introduced in the hills.

E. marginata Sm.

Timber used for bridges, wharves, railway sleepers, cask staves and palings.

E. melanophloia F. Muell.

Introduced successfully in the plains.

E. melliodora A. Cunn.

Successfully introduced both in the plains and hills.

EUCALYPTUS

E. microcorys F. Muell.

Introduced successfully both in the plains and hills.

E. multiflora Poir. syn. *E. robusta* Sm.; *E. rostrata* Cav.

SWAMP MAHOGANY

Wood suitable for building construction, wheel-work, and fence posts. Leaves contain tannin. Pasture for bees. Successfully introduced both in the plains and hills.

E. obcordata Turcz. see

E. platypus Hook.

E. obliqua L' Herit.

Wood used for rough building purposes, framework, flooring, weather boards, and interior fitments, and for veneer and plywood industries; also a source of paper-pulp. Bark used for thatching. Leaves contain 17.2% tannin. Much valued for bee pasturage. Successfully introduced in the hills.

E. odorata Behr & Schlecht.

Source of Eucalyptus Oil in Australia.

E. pallidifolia F. Muell.

Yields tannin.

E. paniculata Sm.

Wood is probably the hardest among eucalyptus timbers, suitable for posts, wheel-work, carriages, and general construction purposes. Yields tannin. Successfully introduced both in the plains and hills.

E. patentinervis R.T. Baker

Introduced successfully in the plains.

E. phellandra R.T. Baker & H.G. Smith

Source of Eucalyptus Oil in Australia.

E. pilularis Sm.

Successfully introduced in the hills.

E. platypus Hook. syn.

E. obcordata Turcz.

Yields tannin.

E. polyanthemus Schauer

Wood used for bridges, wharves, railway sleepers, cask staves, and palings. Successfully introduced in the hills.

E. polybractea R.T. Baker

Source of Eucalyptus Oil in Australia.

E. punctata DC.

Essential oil rich in cineole. Wood used for poles, sleepers, wheel-work, and building construction. Successfully introduced both in the plains and hills.

E. radiata Sieb. var. *australiana* Blakely syn. *E. australiana* R.T. Baker & H.C. Smith

Source of Eucalyptus Oil in Australia.

E. redunca Schauer

Wood suitable for poles, wheel-work, shafts, and tool-handles.

—var. *elata* Benth. syn. *E. wandoo* Blakely

Wood and bark rich in tannin; tannins are leached out and the concentrated leachate, consisting of 60-63% tannin, is known in trade as Myrtan.

E. regnans F. Muell. syn.
E. amygdalina Labill. var. *regnans* F. Muell.

Wood used for joinery, interior fitments, cooperage and coach building; also for veneer and plywood industries, and is placed among the principal sources of fibre board and paper-pulp. Successfully introduced in the hills.

E. resinifera Sm.

Successfully introduced in the hills.

EUCLINIA

E. robusta Sm. *see* *E. multiflora* Poir.

E. rostrata Cav. *see* *E. multiflora* Poir.

E. rostrata Schlecht. *see*

E. camaldulensis Dehnhardt

E. rudis Endl.

Successfully introduced both in the plains and hills.

E. saligna Sm.

Wood used for ship-building and carpentry. Successfully introduced both in the plains and hills.

E. siderophloia Benth.

Wood used for tool-handles, posts, piles, vehicles, and flooring. Leaves and bark contain tannin. Successfully introduced both in the plains and hills.

E. sideroxyton A. Cunn.

Essential oil rich in cineole, used medicinally. Yields tannin. Successfully introduced in the hills.

E. sieberiana F. Muell.

Wood used for ship-building, tool-handles, furniture, wagons, packing-cases, and paper-pulp. Yields tannin which may be blended with tannins from *Mimosa* sp.

E. smithii R.T. Baker

Source of Eucalyptus Oil in Australia.

E. spathulata Hook.

Yields tannin.

E. stuartiana F. Muell.

Successfully introduced in the hills.

E. tereticornis Sm. *see*

E. umbellata Domin

E. triantha Link *syn.* *E. acmenioides* Schauer

Successfully introduced in the hills.

E. umbellata Domin *syn.*

E. tereticornis Sm.

Wood employed for engineering construction, sleepers, ship-building, and flooring. Successfully introduced both in the plains and hills.

E. viminalis Labill.

More frost hardy than most other eucalypts. Wood used for building construction, joinery, and vehicles; also suitable for paper-pulp. Source of Eucalyptus Manna or Australian Manna. Successfully introduced in the hills.

E. wandoo Blakely *see* *E. redunca* Schauer var. *elata* Benth.

EUCHLAENA Schrad. *Gramineae;*
Poaceae

E. luxurians Dur. & Aschers. *see*

E. mexicana Schrad.

E. mexicana Schrad. *syn.*

E. luxurians Dur. & Aschers.

TEOSINTE

Punjab—*Makchhari*; Bihar—*Makya bajra*, *makya janera*, *makya gehuma*.

Fodder suitable for irrigated areas, may also be ensiled. Furnishes excellent fodder for cattle and horses; if fed to dairy cows at flowering stage, it stimulates milk production.

EUCHRESTA Bennett

Papilionaceae; Fabaceae

E. horsfieldii Bennett

Seeds used for chest troubles and as a tonic and contrapoisson.

EUCLINIA Salisb.

E. longiflora Salisb. *see* *Randia macrantha* DC.

EUCOMIS

EUCOMIS L'Herit.

Liliaceae

Fruits edible. Calyces used as a vegetable.

E. undulata Ait.

Used in urinary and abdominal complaints; also used for galsiekte and other diseases of domestic stock. Bulbs from fresh flowering plants proved fatal for sheep.

E. gardneri Duthie *see* *Syzygium gardneri* Thw.

E. grandis Wight *see* *Syzygium grande* (Wight) Walp.

E. grata Wight *see* *Syzygium antisepticum* (Blume) Merrill & Perry

EUGENIA Linn.

Myrtaceae

E. alternifolia Wight *see* *Syzygium alternifolium* (Wight) Walp.

E. aquea Burm.f. *see* *Syzygium aqueum* (Burm.f.) Alston

E. arnottiana Wight *see* *Syzygium arnottianum* (Wight) Walp.

E. aromatica Kuntze *see* *Syzygium aromaticum* (Linn.) Merrill & Perry

E. bracteata Roxb. *see* *Syzygium bracteatum* (Willd.) Raizada

E. caryophyllaea Wight *see* *Syzygium caryophyllatum* (Linn.) Alston

E. caryophyllata Thunb. *see* *Syzygium aromaticum* (Linn.) Merrill & Perry

E. claviflora Roxb. *see* *Syzygium claviflorum* (Roxb.) Wall. ex Cowan & Cowan

E. cuminii Druce *see* *Syzygium cuminii* (Linn.) Skeels

E. cymosa Lam. var. *rostrata* Duthie *see* *Syzygium gardneri* Thw.

E. formosa Wall.

Beng.—*Phul jamb*; Assam—*Laha jam*; Nepal—*Bara jaman, ambake*.

E. hemispherica Wight *see* *Syzygium hemisphericum* (Walp.) Alston

E. heyneana Wall. ex Duthie *see* *Syzygium heyneanum* Wall. ex Gamble

E. inophylla Roxb. *see* *Syzygium inophyllum* (Roxb.) DC.

E. jambolana Lam. *see* *Syzygium cuminii* (Linn.) Skeels

E. jambos Linn. *see* *Syzygium jambos* (Linn.) Alston

E. javanica Lam. in part *see* *Syzygium samarangense* (Blume) Merrill & Perry

E. kurzii Duthie

Assam—*Bogijamuk*; Lepcha—*Sunom*; Nepal—*Jaman*.

Fruits edible. Wood used for planking and tea-boxes.

E. malaccensis Linn. *see* *Syzygium malaccense* (Linn.) Merrill & Perry

E. montana Wight *see* *Syzygium montanum* Gamble

E. oblata Roxb. *see* *Syzygium oblatum* (Roxb.) Wall. ex Cowan & Cowan

EULOPHIA

E. occlusa Miq. *see* *Syzygium polyanthum* (Wight) Walp.

E. operculata Duthie in part, non Roxb. *see* *Syzygium cerasoideum* (Roxb.) Raizada

E. polyantha Wight *see* *Syzygium polyanthum* (Wight) Walp.

E. praecox Roxb. syn. *E. wallichii* Wight

Assam—*Serbai-boga-jamuk*.

Fruits edible.

E. praetermissa Gage

Fruits edible.

E. tetragona Wight *see* *Syzygium tetragonum* (Wight) Wall. ex Cowan & Cowan

E. uniflora Linn. PITANGA,
SURINAM CHERRY

Fruits eaten fresh or made into jellies, jams, sherbets, and pickles. Seeds yield an essential oil.

E. wallichii Wight *see* *E. praecox* Roxb.

E. zeylanica Wight *see* *Syzygium zeylanicum* (Linn.) DC.

EULALIA Kunth *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

E. argentea Brongn. *see*

E. trispicata (Schult.) Henr.

E. cumingii A. Camus syn. *Pollinia cumingii* Nees

Good fodder.

E. trispicata (Schult.) Henr. syn.

E. tristachya Kuntze; *E. argentea* Brongn.; *Pollinia argentea* Trin.

Bombay—*Roirā, chota kussal, krer*.

Eaten by the cattle when young; also used for thatching and brooms.

E. tristachya Kuntze *see*

E. trispicata (Schult.) Henr.

EULALIOPSIS Honda

Gramineae; *Poaceae*

E. binata (Retz.) C. E. Hubbard syn. *Ischaemum angustifolium*

Hack.; *Pollinidium angustifolium*

Haines; *P. binatum* (Retz.) C. E.

Hubbard SABAI GRASS

Hindi & Beng.—*Bhabar, baib, babui, sabai*; Oriya—*Bagali, babuia*.

Second only to bamboo as raw material for paper manufacture; also used for ropes, mats, and strings.

EULOPHIA R. Br. *Orchidaceae*

E. campestris Wall.

Sans.—*Amrita, sudhamuli*; Hindi,

Beng. & Mar.—*Salibmisri*; Guj.—

Salum; Punjab—*Salibmisri*;

Nepal—*Hattipaila*.

Rhizomes esteemed as tonic and aphrodisiac; also used in stomatitis, purulent cough, and heart troubles.

E. epidendrea Fischer syn.

E. virens R. Br.

Tubers vermifuge.

E. herbacea Lindl.

Tubers, a source of salep.

E. nuda Lindl.

Sans.—*Balakanda, manya*; Hindi—

Amarkand, goruma; Beng.—

Budbar; Mar.—*Ambarkand*;

Bombay—*Mankand*.

EULOPHIA

Tubers used for tumours, scrofulous glands of the neck and bronchitis; also used as vermifuge.

E. pratensis Lindl.

Mar.—*Satavari*.

Used in applications for scrofulous glands.

E. virens R. Br. see *E. epidendrea* Fischer

EUONYMUS Linn. *Celastraceae*

E. atropurpureus Jacq.

Root-bark, constituting the drug *Euonymus*, imported. Cathartic, increases the flow of bile, used for constipation and hepatic derangements.

E. crenulatus Wall.

Wood suitable for carving and turnery; may also be substituted for boxwood for making small articles, such as spindles, pegs, etc.

E. dichotomus Heyne

Wood used for the same purposes as that of *E. crenulatus*.

E. glaber Roxb.

Wood used for the same purposes as that of *E. crenulatus*.

E. grandiflorus Wall.

Young shoots and leaves lopped for fodder. Wood used for the same purposes as that of *E. crenulatus*.

E. hamiltonianus Wall.

Wood suitable for carving and turnery; also used as a substitute for boxwood for small articles, such as spindles, pegs, etc.

E. lacerus Buch.-Ham.

Seeds with bright red arils used for rosaries. Young shoots and leaves lopped

for fodder. Wood used for the same purposes as that of *E. crenulatus*.

E. pendulus Wall.

Wood used for the same purposes as that of *E. crenulatus*.

E. tingens Wall.

Hindi—*Kungku*; Simla—*Chopra*, *marmakoul*; Jaunsar—*Bhambeli*, *roini*; Kumaun—*Gwali*; Nepal—*Nerwar*, *kasuri*.

Wood suitable for carving. Bark used in cases of constipation and dyspepsia; also for eye troubles. Inner bark yields a dye.

EUPATORIUM Linn. *Compositae*; *Asteraceae*

E. ayapana Vent. see *E. triplinerve* Vahl

E. cannabinum Linn.

HEMP AGRIMONY

Assam—*Tongol-lati*.

Diuretic, antiscorbutic, cathartic, and emetic, used as a deobstruent. Herb also employed as an emmenagogue and purgative.

E. triplinerve Vahl syn. *E. ayapana* Vent.

Hindi, Beng. & Mar.—*Ayapana*; Tel. & Tam.—*Ayapani*.

Stimulant, tonic, and laxative; hot infusion emetic and diaphoretic; decoction of leaves haemostatic; aqueous extract of shoots cardiac stimulant, yields an essential oil.

EUPHORBIA Linn.

Euphorbiaceae

E. acaulis Roxb.

Juice acrid and vesicant.

E. antiquorum Linn.

Sans.—*Vajrakantaka, snuhi, vajri*;
Hindi—*Tredhara sehund*; Beng.—*Tiktasij, bajwaran*; Mar.—*Narasya*;
Guj.—*Tansharisehund*;
Tel.—*Bomajemudu*; Tam.—*Vachiom*;
Kan.—*Mulajemudu*;
Mal.—*Chadurakalli*.

Purgative and digestive, decoction given in gout. Juice used for nervine troubles and dropsy; also applied to warts and cutaneous affections. Latex applied to wounds to kill maggots, and used as a fish-poison.

E. atoto Forst. f.

Latex used as abortifacient and emmenagogue.

E. dracunculoides Lam.

Hindi—*Chagulpututi*; Beng.—*Jychee, chhagulpusti*;
Tel.—*Tilla-kada*; Punjab—*Kangi, richni*.

Capsules used to remove warts. Seeds contain a drying oil.

E. helioscopia Linn. SUN SPURGE

Hindi—*Hiruseeah, mahabi*;
Punjab—*Chatriwal, gandabuti, dudal*.

Hydragogue cathartic. Roots anthelmintic. Seeds used in cholera. Juice used in rheumatism and neuralgia, also to remove warts. Latex is a fish-poison. Seeds yield a drying oil with purgative action.

E. hirta Linn. syn. *E. pilulifera* auct., non Linn.

Hindi—*Dudhi*; Beng.—*Barokheruie*;
Mar.—*Dudhi, mothidudhi, dudali*;
Guj.—*Dudeli*;
Tel.—*Reddinanabrolu, bidarie*;
Tam.—

Amampatchaiarisi; Mal.—*Nelapala*;
Bombay—*Nayeti*.

Used as an ingredient of medicines for cough and asthma; also used in colic, dysentery and diseases of genito-urinary tract. Leaves eaten as a vegetable. Latex applied to warts.

E. hypericifolia Linn.

Hindi—*Hakshardana*; Mar.—*Dhaktidudhi*;
Guj.—*Dudeli*;
Punjab—*Hazardana*; Bombay—*Nayeti*.

Infusion used as an astringent in diarrhoea, dysentery, and leucorrhoea.

E. lathyrus Linn.

Beng.—*Burg-sadab*; Punjab—*Sudab*.

Leaves considered carminative. Seeds used in dropsy. Capsules intoxicate fish.

E. longifolia D. Don

Juice used for fistular sores.

E. microphylla Linn.

Beng.—*Chota-keruee*; Santal—*Dudhiaphul*.

Used as a galactagogue.

E. neriifolia Linn.

Sans.—*Snuhi*; Hindi—*Pattonkisend, sehund, thohar*;
Beng.—*Mansasij, hildaona*;
Mar.—*Neyadunga, mingut*;
Guj.—*Thor, tuaria*;
Tel.—*Akujemudu*;
Tam.—*Itai-kalli*;
Kan.—*Yalekalli*;
Mal.—*Illakalli*;
Bombay—*Minguta*;
Punjab—*Gangichu*;
Assam—*Hiju*.

EUPHORBIA

Latex acrid, rubefacient, purgative, and expectorant, used to remove warts and cutaneous eruptions.

E. nivulia Buch.-Ham.

Sans.—*Patrasnuhi, vajri*; Hindi—*katathohar*; Beng.—*Sij*; Mar.—*Newranj*; Tel.—*Akujemudu*; Tam.—*Nawagalli*; Kan.—*Dubbakalli*; Mal.—*Illakalli*.

Juice purgative and diuretic. Root-bark used in dropsy. Bark suitable for making composite cork boards with *Hevea* rubber latex as binder.

E. pilosa Linn.

Juice acrid and irritant. Root used for fistular sores.

E. pilulifera auct., non Linn. *see* *E. hirta* Linn.

E. rosea Retz.

Leaves and seeds vermifuge.

E. royleana Boiss.

Hindi—*Thor, shakarpitan, suli*;
Punjab—*Danda-thor*.

Latex cathartic, anthelmintic. Injurious to the eyes.

E. thomsoniana Boiss.

Kashmir—*Hirtiz, hirvi*.

Root-stocks detergent; after boiling used as purgative.

E. thymifolia Linn.

Sans.—*Laghududhika*; Hindi—*Choti-dudhi*; Beng.—*Shwetkeruee*; Mar.—*Ghakdidudhi*; Tel.—*Reddivari manubala*; Tam.—*Sittrapaladi*.

Leaves and seeds considered stimulant, astringent, anthelmintic, and laxative,

used for bowel complaints of children. Plant employed as a cure for ringworm.

E. tirucalli Linn. MILK BUSH,
INDIAN TREE SPURGE

Sans.—*Trikantaka, vajradruma*;
Hindi—*Konpal schund*; Beng.—*Lanka sij, latadaona*; Mar.—*Shera, vajraduhu*; Guj.—*Thor dandalio*;
Tel.—*Chemudu, kada jemudu*;
Tam.—*Tirukalli, kalli*; Kan.—*Bontakalli*.

Latex vesicant and rubefacient, used externally to remove warts; also applied in neuralgia and tooth-ache. Toxic to fish and rats. Wood used for rafters and toys, also for gun-powder charcoal.

E. trigona Haw.

Tel.—*Kattimandu*.

Latex acrid and vesicant, and a drastic purgative. Leaves used for poulticing boils.

EUPHORIA Comm. ex Juss.

Sapindaceae

E. longan Steud. syn. *E. longana* Lam., *Nephelium longana* Cambess.

LONGAN

Beng.—*Ashphal*; Mar.—*Wumb*;
Tam.—*Puvatti, shempuvan*; Kan.—*Kanakindeli, malakcota*; Mal.—*Pasakotta, shempuna, poripuna, mulei*; Assam—*Nagalichi, tokra, diengloba*.

Fruit resembles litchi, but with less succulent aril; eaten fresh, dried, or canned. Wood used for posts, furniture, and agricultural implements. Bark contains tannin; and seeds a fatty oil and saponin. Aril used as a tonic and refrigerant.

EVODIA

E. longana Lam. *see* *E. longan*
Steud.

EUPHRASIA Linn.
Scrophulariaceae

E. odontites Linn. *see* *Odontites*
serotina (Lam.) Dum.

E. officinalis Linn. EYEBRIGHT

Astringent and tonic, employed in lotions for eye troubles; infusion has soothing effect in conjunctivitis. Herb also prescribed in jaundice.

EURYA Thunb. *Theaceae*

E. acuminata DC.

Wood used as fuel.

E. japonica Thunb.

Hindi—*Baunra*, *gonte*, *deura*;
Tam. & Kan.—*Huluni*; Mal.—*Arruttuvarai*;
Lepcha—*Tungchung*,
tukcheong; Assam—*Saseni*,
murmura; Bombay—*Baunra*;
Nepal—*Jhingni*.

Leaves used for poulticing skin eruptions, contain an essential oil; also used as green manure. In China, leaves employed as an adulterant of tea.

EURYALE Salisb. *Nymphaeaceae*

E. ferox Salisb. FOX NUT,
GORGON FRUIT

Hindi & Beng.—*Makhana*; Tel.—*Mellunipadmamu*;
Oriya—*Kuntapadmu*; Punjab—*Jewar*.

Seeds eaten raw or roasted; their flour used as a substitute for arrowroot, nutritious and easily digestible, recommended for invalids. Seeds considered tonic and deobstruent.

EUTERPE Gaertn. emend. Mart.
Palmae; Areaceae

E. edulis Mart. ASSAI PALM,
PARA PALM

Unopened spadices pickled; tender stem tops consumed as a vegetable. Fruits edible; used for the preparation of Assai, a nutritious drink.

EVERNIA Ach. *Usneaceae*

E. furfuracea Mann *see* *Parmelia*
furfuracea (Linn.) Ach.

E. prunastri (Linn.) Ach.

An edible lichen. It was esteemed by perfumers for scenting soaps and as a constituent of several perfumes. The chief odorous constituents are α - and β -thujone, along with some camphor, borneol, and cineol.

EVODIA Forst. *Rutaceae*

E. fraxinifolia Hook. f.
Nepal & Bengal—*Kanukpa*;
Lepcha—*Kanu*; Khasi Hills—*Diengsnngiyat*,
dieng-borapram.

Fruits used in chutneys; also used in dysentery. Seeds yield a lamp oil. Wood suitable for ceiling boards, partitions, match-boxes and -splints, posts, and tea-boxes.

E. lunu-ankenda Merrill syn.

E. roxburghiana Benth.
Mal.—*Kanalei*, *kattuchampakam*;
Assam—*Midauma-baphang*.

Leaves used as a flavouring. Infusion of leaves and flowers considered tonic and emmenagogue. Wood used for planks, rafters, plywood, and match-splints, also suitable for panelling and cabinet-work.

E. meliaefolia Benth.

Orissa—*Ankijhora*; Lepcha—*Peju*;

EVODIA

Assam—*Maiphak*, *dieng-si-ing*;
Nepal—*Thulo khanakpa*.

Wood bitter and almost immune to termite attack, used for shingles and looms and cigar-boxes.

E. roxburghiana Benth. *see*

E. lunu-ankenda Merrill

E. rutaecarpa Hook. f. & Thoms.

Assam—*Bora-asing*, *muka-asing*.

Dried fruits constitute the Chinese drug Wou-Chou-Yu, used as a stimulant, carminative and stomachic, contains wuchuyine, evodiamine, and rutaecarpine. Fruits yield a volatile oil.

EVOLVULUS Linn.

Convolvulaceae

E. alsinoides Linn.

Sans.—*Vishnugandhi*; Hindi—*Shyumakranta*, *sankhapushpi*;
Mar.—*Vishnukranta*; Guj.—*Kalisankhavli*; Tel.—*Vishnukranta*;
Tam.—*Vishnukrandi*; Kan.—*Vishnukranti*; Mal.—*Vistnaclandi*.

Tonic and febrifuge; also used as a vermifuge and, with oil, for promoting growth of the hair.

EXACUM Linn. *Gentianaceae*

E. bicolor Roxb.

Hindi—*Baracharayata*; Bombay—*Udi chirayat*.

Tonic and stomachic, employed as a substitute for chirayata and gentian.

E. lawii C. B. Clarke

Mar. & Tam.—*Marukozhunthu*;
Mal.—*Manali*.

Laxative; used in renal troubles.

E. pedunculatum Linn.

Tonic and stomachic, employed as a substitute for chirayata and gentian.

E. tetragonum Roxb.

Hindi—*Avachiretta*; Beng.—*Koochuri*; Assam—*Sher-ri-takti*.

Tonic and stomachic, employed as a substitute for chirayata and gentian.

EXCOECARIA Linn.

Euphorbiaceae

E. acerifolia F. Didr.

Hindi—*Basingh*; Kumaun—*Phutkia*; Assam—*Dieng-blei-khlaw*.

Leaves used in rheumatism.

E. agallocha Linn. AGALLOCHA,
BLINDING TREE

Beng.—*Gengwa*, *geon*, *geogheria*;
Mar.—*Geva*, *surrund*, *phungali*;
Tel.—*Thilla*; Tam.—*Kampetti*,
tillai; Mal.—*Komatti*; Oriya—*Gowan*; Andamans—*Yekin*.

Wood used for toys, legs of bedsteads, floats for fishing-nets, packing-cases, and general carpentry work; can be used for power alcohol manufacture. Bark contains tannin. Latex applied to obstinate ulcers; also used in preparations for rheumatism, leprosy, and paralysis. It is a drastic purgative and abortifacient; also used as a fish-poison. A decoction of leaves given in epilepsy and also applied to ulcers. Bark emetic and purgative. Roots enter into embrocations for swellings.

E. bicolor Hassk. *see*

E. cochinchinensis Lour.

E. cochinchinensis Lour. *syn.*
E. bicolor Hassk.

Latex poisonous to fish.

EXOgonium

E. oppositifolia Griff.

Assam—*Dieng-jam, dudhgoch.*

Latex highly poisonous and corrosive.

EXOgonium Choisy

Convolvulaceae

E. purga Benth. syn. *Ipomoea purga*
Hayne

JALAP

Dried tubercles constitute the drug Jalap which is a drastic hydragogue cathartic; purgative action is due to the presence of Jalap Resin present in the drug in a concentration of 9-18%.

F

FABA Mill.

F. vulgaris Moench *see* *Vicia faba* Linn.

FAGONIA Linn. *Zygophyllaceae*

F. arabica Linn. *see* *F. cretica* Linn.

F. bruguieri DC. *see* *F. cretica* Linn.

F. cretica Linn. syn. *F. arabica* Linn.; *F. bruguieri* DC.

Sans.—*Ajabhakshya*, *dusparsha*;
Hindi—*Ustarkhar*, *usturgar*,
hinguna, *damahan*; Guj.—*Dhamaso*;
Mar.—*Dumaso*, *dhamasa*; Tel.—
Chittigara; Punjab—*Dama damiya*;
Rajasthan—*Damasha*; Saurashtra—
Dhamaso.

Astringent tonic and febrifuge, used in the preparation of *Kumari Asava*, an Ayurvedic preparation which is used as a laxative and stimulant. Bark used in scabies.

FAGOPYRUM Moench

Polygonaceae

F. cymosum Meissn.

Punjab—*Banogal*; Khasi Hills—
Ja-rain.

Principally a fodder plant. Leaves cooked and eaten as a vegetable. Grains used in colic, choleric diarrhoea, and abdominal obstructions. Contains rutin up to 8.5%.

F. esculentum Moench

COMMON BUCKWHEAT, BRANK

Hindi—*Kotu*, *phaphra*; Punjab—

Daran, *obul*, *phaphar*; Assam—
Doron; Darjeeling—*Titaphapur*.

Grains used in the form of flour; also used as stock and poultry feed. Hulls yield a dye. A promising source of rutin which reduces increased capillary fragility. Buckwheat flour is used for making bread, pancakes, and porridge. Leaves and young shoots boiled and eaten as spinach.

F. tataricum Gaertn.

DUCKWHEAT, TARTARY OR
INDIAN BUCKWHEAT

Hindi—*Kaspat*; Punjab—*Brapu*,
chin, *ugal*.

Better source of rutin than *F. esculentum*. Duckwheat is used in the same manner as Common Buckwheat. Leaves used as a pot-herb in summer when other greens are not available.

FAGRAEA Thunb. *Loganiaceae*

F. cochinchinensis A. Chev. syn.
F. fragrans Roxb.; *Cyrtophyllum*
peregrinum Reinw. ex Blume

Wood is a constructional and ornamental timber, used for piles, bridges, boats, bobbins and parquet floor blocks. Bark used in malaria, contains an alkaloid and a bitter substance.

F. fragrans Roxb. *see*

F. cochinchinensis A. Chev.

F. morindaefolia Blume *see*

F. racemosa Jack

F. obovata Wall.

Leaves used in the form of poultice in headache and fevers.

FERONIA

F. racemosa Jack syn. **FATSIA** Decne & Planch.

F. morindaefolia Blume

Wood greasy to touch, used for house posts. Roots used as a tonic. Leaves used for dropsy, and for fomentation in rheumatism.

FAGUS Linn. *Fagaceae*

F. sylvatica Linn.

EUROPEAN BEECH,
COMMON BEECH

Beechwood is used in Europe and America for furniture, tools, planes, keys and cogs in machinery, shoe lasts, toys, brush-backs, and saddle trees; used also in paper and staple fibre industries. Yields Beech Wood Creosote, employed externally as an analgesic and antiseptic. Beech nuts edible, sweet; raw nuts poisonous due to the presence of a saponin, the toxin can, however, be removed by baking and cooking. Nuts yield a fatty oil used for culinary purposes and soap-making, also as an illuminant. Press-cake from decorticated nuts used as feed for cattle, pigs, and poultry.

FARADAYA F. Muell.

Verbenaceae

F. splendida F. Muell.

Fruit edible. Bark is a fish-poison effective and rapid in action.

FARSETIA Turra *Cruciferae*;
Brassicaceae

F. hamiltonii Royle

Used for the same purposes as *F. jacquemontii* and also known as *Faridbuti*.

F. jacquemontii Hook.f. & Thoms.

Punjab—*Faridbuti*.

Tender twigs are eaten raw or in the form of chutney. Considered refrigerant and a specific for rheumatism.

F. papyrifera Benth. & Hook.f. see *Tetrapanax papyrifera* (Hook.) Koch

FAVOLUS Fr. *Polyporaceae*

F. spathulatus (Jungh.) Bres.

An edible fungus.

FEIJOA Berg *Myrtaceae*

F. sellowiana Berg FEIJOA,
PINEAPPLE GUAVA,
NEW ZEALAND BANANA

Fruits consumed as dessert; also eaten in salads or cooked. Petals also used in salads. Fruit is remarkable for its high content of water-soluble iodine compounds.

FERONIA Correa *Rutaceae*

F. elephantum Correa see

F. limonia (Linn.) Swingle

F. limonia (Linn.) Swingle syn.

F. elephantum Correa

ELEPHANT APPLE,
WOOD APPLE

Sans.—*Kapittha*; Hindi—*Bilin, kait, kavitha*; Beng.—*Kait, katbel*; Guj.—*Kavit, kotha, kothi, kothun*; Mar.—*Kavatha, kavith, kovit*; Tel.—*Velaga*; Tam.—*Vilanga*; Kan.—*Bela*; Mal.—*Vila, vilatti*.

Fruits eaten, also used for making sherbet. Considered tonic, antiscorbutic, and alexipharmic. Tree lopped for fodder. Leaves aromatic, carminative, astringent, yield an essential oil. *Feronia* gum resembles gum arabic in properties. Wood used for house-building, naves of wheels and oil crushers, and for shoe lasts, pen-holders, rulers, ornamental carving, and agricultural implements.

FERULA

FERULA Linn. *Umbelliferae; Apiaceae* a gum-resin used in the same way as asafoetida.

F. alliacea Boiss.

A source of asafoetida.

F. assafoetida Linn.

Sans.—*Balhika, hingu*; Hindi, Beng., Mar., Guj. & Kan.—*Hing*; Tel.—*Inguva*; Tam. & Mal.—*Perungayam*; Oriya—*Hengu*; Kashmir—*Yang*; Bombay—*Hing*.

Source of the gum-resin, asafoetida, used as a condiment and in medicine, and known as gum-resin, exuded from incisions in living tap roots, used as an expectorant, laxative, antispasmodic; also used in infantile convulsions, croup, flatulent colic; yields an essential oil, Oleum Asae Foetidae.

F. foetida Regel

A source of asafoetida.

F. galbaniflua Boiss.

Source of Galbanum, an oleo-gum-resin, used as a stimulant, carminative, expectorant, and antispasmodic. Known in trade as *Jawashir* or *Gaoshir*.

F. jaeschkeana Vatke

Yields fodder. Fruits and roots yield an essential oil containing camphene and d- α -pinene. Gum-resin in the latex useful for wounds and bruises.

F. narthex Boiss.

Possibly another source of asafoetida and was probably used as spice by the Egyptians and Greeks about the 6 century B.C. Green shoots eaten as a vegetable. Roots used as febrifuge.

F. persica Willd.

Source of Sagapenum (Trade—Sagbinaj),

F. rubricaulis Boiss.

A source of asafoetida.

F. suaveolens Aitch. & Hemsel.

Source of Sumbul or Musk Root consisting of transversely sliced and dried rhizomes, used as a sedative in hysteria and other nervous disorders and as a mild gastro-intestinal stimulant.

F. sumbul Hook. f.

Another source of Sumbul (see *F. suaveolens*).

F. szowitziana DC.

Another source of Sagapenum, a gum-resin used in the same way as asafoetida (see *F. persica*).

FESTUCA Linn. *Gramineae; Poaceae*

F. gigantea Vill. GIANT FESCUE

Perennial fodder grass.

FIBRAUREA Lour. *Menispermaceae*

F. manipurensis Brace ex Diels see
F. trotteri Watt

F. trotteri Watt syn.
F. manipurensis Brace ex Diels
Manipur—*Napu, napoo*.

Root used as a dye.

FICUS Linn. *Moraceae*

F. altissima Blume
Assam—*Gadgubar*.

Inner bark suitable for paper manufacture.

F. arnottiana Miq.

Sans.—*Plaksha*; Hindi—*Paraspipal*;
Tel.—*Kallaravi*; Tam.—*Kagoli*;
Mal.—*Kallaraya*; Oriya—*Plokhyo*.

Leaves and bark used in cutaneous affections. Leaves lopped for fodder.

F. asperima Roxb.

Sans.—*Khara-patra*; Hindi—*Kalmnor*;
Tel.—*Karakabodda*;
Tam.—*Irambarattan*; Bombay—*Kharoti*.

Bark contains tannin (14%).

F. auriculata Lour. syn.
F. roxburghii Wall.; *F. macrophylla*
Roxb.

Hindi—*Timla, tirmal*.

Fruits edible; also made into jams and curries. Leaves lopped for fodder.

F. beng(h)alensis Linn. BANYAN

Sans.—*Bahupada, vata*; Hindi—*Bar, bargad, bor*; Beng.—*Bar, bot*;
Guj.—*Vad, vadlo, vor*; Mar.—*Vada, wad, war*;
Tel.—*Marri, peddamarri, vati*; Tam.—*Al, alam*;
Kan.—*Ala, alada mara, vata*;
Mal.—*Ala, vatam*.

Fruits eaten in times of scarcity. Leaves lopped for fodder. Latex applied in rheumatism and lumbago. Infusion of bark considered tonic and astringent, used in diarrhoea, dysentery, and diabetes. Leaves tonic and cooling. Wood suitable for paper-pulp; also used for furniture, well-curbs, yokes, cart-shafts. Fibre from ark and aerial roots made into coarse ropes.

F. benjamina Linn.

Beng.—*Pukar*; Mal.—*Putra-juvi*;
Assam—*Chilubor*; Bombay—*Pimpri*.

Wood suitable for match-boxes. Bark used for ropes. Decoction of leaves is mixed with oil and applied to ulcers.

F. callosa Willd.

Wood suitable for match-boxes.

F. carica Linn. COMMON FIG

Sans.—*Anjira*; Hindi, Beng.,
Guj. & Mar.—*Anjir*; Tel.—*Anjuru, manjimeri, simayatti*;
Tam.—*Simaiyatti, tenatti*; Kan.—*Anjura*;
Mal.—*Simayatti*.

Fruit delicious with high nutritive value. Considered laxative, emollient and diuretic, source of Fig Syrup. Also used in the preparation of Fig Wine and Brandy. Latex used as an anthelmintic.

F. clavata Wall.

Leaves lopped for fodder, but may cause skin trouble when fed to calves.

F. cotoneaeifolia Vahl syn.
F. mysorensis Heyne

Fruit edible.

F. cunia Buch.-Ham.

Sans.—*Kharapatra*; Hindi—*Jahrphali, khain, khenan*;
Beng.—*Dumbur, jagyadumur; kurali*;
Mar.—*Porodumer*; Tel.—*Bommamarri*;
Tam.—*Taragadi*;
Kan.—*Garagasa*; Mal.—*Perina, poroh, teregam*.

Fruits often geocarpic, edible, also made into jams. Used in apthous complaints. Juice of roots used in bladder ailments. Lopped for fodder. Also yields a fibre suitable for ropes.

FICUS

F. dalhousiae Miq.

Sans.—*Somavalkhom*; Tam.—*Kallal*.

Fruits used in heart diseases. Leaves and bark employed in liver and skin complaints.

F. elastica Roxb. ASSAM RUBBER, INDIA RUBBER

Beng. & Assam—*Bor, attah bar*.

An important rubber-yielding tree and a good source of fodder.

F. fistulosa Reinw.

Khasi Hills—*Kalapong*.

Decoction of root taken after parturition.

F. foveolata Wall.

Leaves lopped for fodder.

F. gibbosa Blume

Sans.—*Udumber*; Bombay—*Datir*; Garhwal—*Chanchari*; Tel.—*Tella-barinika*; Tam.—*Iradagam*; Oriya—*Korotosani*.

Leaves lopped for fodder. Root-bark stomachic and aperient.

F. glabella Blume

Leaves lopped for fodder.

F. glomerata Roxb. syn.

F. racemosa Linn.

Sans.—*Udumbara*; Hindi—*Gular, umar*; Beng.—*Dumur, jagya-dumbar*; Mar.—*Umbar*; Guj.—*Umar, gular*; Tel.—*Atti, bodda, paidi, udumbaramu*; Tam., Kan. & Mal.—*Athi*; Oriya—*Dimri*.

Powder from roasted fruits is used as breakfast food. Leaves used as fodder. Leaves used also in bilious affections. Bark given to cattle in rinder-pest disease. Root used in diarrhoea and diabetes. Fruits considered stomachic and

carminative, used in hemoptysis. Latex used in piles and diarrhoea; also used for bird-lime. Wood lasts well under water and used for well-curbs, cheap furniture, and fuse-box fittings; also suitable for match-boxes. Bark yields tannin (14%). Decoction of bark used as a vulnerary.

F. heterophylla Linn. f.

Sans.—*Trayamana*; Beng.—*Bhui-dumur*; Mar.—*Datir*; Tel.—*Buroni*; Tam.—*Kodiyatti*; Mal.—*Vallitterakam*.

Fruits edible. Root juice given in colic; juice of leaves used in dysentery, and pulverized root-bark, mixed with coriander, used for cough and asthma.

F. hirta Vahl

Fruits edible.

F. hispida Linn. f.

Sans.—*Kakadumbura*; Hindi—*Daduri, dagurin, gobla, kagsha, katgularia*; Beng.—*Dumoor, kakodumar*; Mar.—*Bhokada, bokria, kalumber, kharoti*; Guj.—*Dhedaumaro, jangliangir*; Tel.—*Bodamamidi, brammadi*; Tam.—*Peyatti, sonatti*; Kan.—*Adavi atti, kadatti*; Mal.—*Erumanakku, peyatti*.

Fruits edible and made into jam; immature fruits eaten in curries, but may cause giddiness. Considered tonic, lactagogue and emetic. Bark contains tannin and yields fibre.

F. hookeri Miq.

Leaves lopped for fodder.

F. indica Linn.

Bark tonic and diuretic. Latex applied in rheumatism and lumbago.

F. infectoria Roxb.

see

F. lucescens Blume

F. lacor Buch.-Ham. *see*
F. lucescens Blume

F. lanceolata Buch.-Ham.
 Fruits edible.

F. lucescens Blume *syn.*
F. infectoria Roxb.; *F. lacor*
 Buch.-Ham.

Sans.—*Plaksha*; Hindi—*Kahimal*,
kaim, *keol*; Beng.—*Pakar*, *pakur*;
 Mar.—*Bassari*, *dhedumbara*,
gandhaumbara; Guj.—*Pepri*; Tel.—
Badijuvvi, *jati*; Tam.—*Jovi*, *kallal*,
kurugatti, *suvi*; Kan.—*Basari*, *juvvi*,
kari-basari; Mal.—*Bakri*, *chakkila*,
chela.

Leaves are used as fodder; they are succulent and relished by animals. Fruit edible. Decoction of bark used as gargle and vulnerary. In Chinese medicine bark diaphoretic. Wood and bark suitable for paper-pulp.

F. macrophylla Roxb. *see*
F. auriculata Lour.

F. mysorensis Heyne *see*
F. cotoneaeifolia Vahl

F. nemoralis Wall.

Fruits edible. Leaves lopped for fodder, but may cause hematuria in cattle.

F. obtusifolia Roxb.

Yields rubber of fair quality.

F. palmata Forsk.

Hindi—*Anjiri*, *bedu*, *khemri*; Guj.—
Pepri; Tel.—*Manjlmedi*; Punjab—
Phagwara.

Fruits edible but with disagreeable odour; demulcent and laxative, used in diseases

of lungs and bladder. Leaves lopped for fodder. Wood used for building purposes.

F. pomifera Wall.

Fruits edible.

F. pumila Linn.

Fruits used in jellies.

F. racemosa Linn. *see*

F. glomerata Roxb.

F. religiosa Linn. PEEPAL

Sans.—*Ashvatha pipala*; Hindi—
Pipal, *pipli*; Beng.—*Ashathwa*;
 Guj.—*Jari*, *pipro*, *pipul*; Mar.—
Ashvatha, *pimpala*; Tel.—
Ashvatthamu, *bodhi*; Tam.—*Arasu*,
aswattham; Kan.—*Arali*, *ashwattha*;
 Mal.—*Arachu*, *arayal*, *ashvatham*.

Fruits and tender buds eaten in times of scarcity, laxative. The leaves are lopped for fodder. Hardened latex used to fill up cavities in hollow ornaments; also source of bird-lime. Wood used for packing-cases and occasionally for felloes of wheels, spoons, and bowls; also suitable for match-boxes. Bark contains tannin; infusion used for ulcers and skin troubles. Bark yields a fibre, formerly used for paper.

F. retusa Linn.

Sans.—*Kuni*; Hindi & Beng.—
Kamrup; Tel.—*Yerrajuvvi*; Tam.—
Kallichi; Bombay—*pilala*.

Leaves lopped for fodder. Wood used for furniture and as fuel. Bark used in liver diseases. Adventitious roots, dried and powdered and mixed with salt are applied to a decayed or aching tooth. Root-bark and leaves are boiled in oil and applied to wounds and bruises.

F. rostrata Lam.

Fruits edible.

F. roxburghii Wall. *see*

F. auriculata Lour.

FICUS

F. rumphii Blume

Hindi—*Gagjaira*, *gajna*, *kabar*,
pakar, *pilkhan*; Beng.—*Gaiaswat*;
Mar.—*Asht*, *pair*, *payar*; Kan.—
Bettaarali; Assam—*Jakri*, *prap*.

Ripe fruits occasionally eaten. Leaves and twigs lopped for fodder. Bark yields a cordage fibre. Fruit juice used to kill worms, and for relief in asthma.

F. talboti King

Sans.—*Plaksha*; Tam.—*Itti*, *kalitti*.

Decoction of bark used in ulcers, venereal diseases, diarrhoea, and leprosy.

F. tsiela Roxb.

Sans.—*Kaninika*; Hindi—*Jari*;
Tel.—*Peddajuvvi*; Tam.—*Ichi*;
Mal.—*Koyali*; Bombay—*Pimpri*.

Leaves lopped for fodder. Wood used for furniture and as fuel. Bark used in colic.

F. tsjakela Burm. f.

Wood suitable for match-boxes. Leaves used for feeding silkworms.

FILICIUM Thw. *Sapindaceae*

F. decipiens Thw.

Tam.—*Ningal*, *kattupavaracu*,
athalanghi; Mal.—*Val muriccha*,
niroli.

Wood used for posts, beams, and furniture; also suitable for wagon and carriage bottom-boards, tool-handles, oil mills, cold crushers, and cart-wheels. Widely cultivated as an avenue tree.

FIMBRISTYLIS Vahl *Cyperaceae*

F. annua (All.) Roem. & Schult. syn. *F. diphylla* Vahl

Used for mats, but considered inferior to *F. globulosa*.

F. diphylla Vahl see *F. annua* (All.)
Roem. & Schult.

F. globulosa Kunth

Used for mats, and to a lesser extent for hats, slippers, baskets, and bags.

F. junciformis Kunth

Santal—*Bindimuthi*.

Roots given in dysentery.

F. spathacea Roth

Used for mats.

FINLAYSONIA Walp.

Asclepiadaceae

F. obovata Wall.

Beng.—*Dudhi lata*.

Leaves eaten as salad.

FIRMIANA Marsigli

F. colorata R. Br. see *Erythropsis colorata* (Roxb.) Burkill

FISSISTIGMA Griff. *Annonaceae*

F. polyanthum Merrill syn.

Melodorum polyanthum Hook. f. & Thoms.

Mikir—*Karlephingnu*.

Fruits edible.

F. rubiginosum Merrill syn.

Melodorum rubiginosum Hook. f. & Thoms.

Garó—*Thir galwang*.

Flowers delightfully fragrant.

F. verrucosum Merrill syn.

Melodorum verrucosum Hook. f. & Thoms.

Khasi Hills—*Jyrmi-soh-ram-khlow*.

Fruits edible.

FISTULINA Bull. ex Fr.

Polyporaceae

F. hepatica Fr.

An edible fungus.

FLEMINGIA

FLACOURTIA Comm.

Flacourtiaceae

F. cataphracta Roxb. see

F. jangomas Raeusch.

F. inermis Roxb. LOVI-LOVI,
TOMI-TOMI

Fruits suitable for jams, jellies, syrups, and preserves.

F. jangomas Raeusch. syn.

F. cataphracta Roxb.

PUNEALA PLUM

Sans—*Talisha*; Hindi & Beng.—*Paniala*; Guj.—*Talispatra*; Mar.—*Tambat*; Tel.—*Kuragayi*, *talisapatramu*; Tam.—*Saralu*, *vayangarai*; Kan.—*Chankali*, *goraji*; Mal.—*Kanji*, *talisam*, *vayankatha*; Oriya—*Baincha*.

Fruits used for marmalades, jams and preserves. Contain tannin (9.9%), seeds contain a fixed oil. Leaves and young shoots astringent and stomachic, used in diarrhoea and as a diaphoretic. Infusion of bark used as a gargle. Fruit recommended for biliousness and other liver complaints. Wood used for agricultural implements and for block sheaves.

F. montana Grah.

Mar.—*Attak*, *champari*; Kan.—*Han sampige*, *gudda*.

Fruit edible; also used for jellies. Wood used for building purposes.

F. ramontchi L'Herit.

GOVERNOR'S PLUM,

MADAGASCAR PLUM

Hindi—*Bilangra*, *kanju*; Beng.—*Benchi*, *baichi*, *binja*, *katani*; Guj.—*Kankod*; Mar.—*Bhekal*, *kaker*, *paker*; Tel.—*Kandregu*; Tam.—*Katukala*, *sottaikala*; Kan.—*Hattartmullu*, *hunmunki*.

Fruits edible; appetising and digestive, used in jaundice and enlarged spleen. Bark—*astringent and diuretic*; also used for tanning. Wood used for turnery, agricultural implements, and posts. Branches and leaves lopped for fodder.

F. sepiaria Roxb.

Hindi—*Kondai*, *kondar*; Guj.—*Lodri*; Mar.—*Atran*, *tambat*; Tel.—*Kanaregu*, *kandregu*, *pulivelaga*; Tam.—*Kodumundi*; Kan.—*Mirde*, *miridi*; Mal.—*Kurumuli*; Oriya—*Sanu bainchi*.

Leaves used as fodder. Wood used for ploughs, rough beams, and posts. Bark triturated in sesame oil is used as liniment in gout and rheumatism.

FLAGELLARIA Linn.

Flagellariaceae

F. indica Linn.

Beng.—*Ban-chanda*; Tel.—*Poyinadiputatige*; Tam., Kan. & Mal.—*Panambuvalli*, *panampuvalli*; Oriya—*Bomugra*.

Leaves astringent, diuretic, and vulnerary. Stems used for basketry.

FLEMINGIA Roxb. ex Ait.

F. bracteata Wight see *Moghania bracteata* Hui-Lin Li

F. chappar Buch.-Ham. see *Moghania chappar* Kuntze

F. congesta Roxb. see *Moghania macrophylla* Kuntze

—var. *nana* Baker see *Moghania nana* Mukerjee

F. grahamiana Wight & Arn. see *Moghania grahamiana* Kuntze

F. lineata Roxb. see *Moghania lineata* Kuntze

FLEMINGIA

F. macrophylla (Willd.) Kuntze ex Prain *see* *Moghania macrophylla* Kuntze

F. nana Roxb. *see* *Moghania nana* Mukerjee

F. strobilifera R. Br. *see* *Moghania strobilifera* J. St. Hilaire

—var. *bracteata* Baker *see* *Moghania bracteata* Hui-Lin Li

F. tuberosa Dalz. *see* *Moghania tuberosa* Kuntze

F. vestita Benth. *see* *Moghania vestita* Kuntze

FLEURYA Gaudich. *Urticaceae*

F. interrupta Gaudich.

Hindi & Beng.—*Lal bichua*.

Leaves applied to carbuncles. Decoction of the roots diuretic.

FLOSCOPA Lour. *Commelinaceae*

F. scandens Lour.

Tel.—*Konda-amadikada*; Tam.—*Vazhaparathi-pullu*; Mal.—*Padathipullu*; Assam—*Kana himlu*.

Used in applications for fractured bones. Juice of stem used for sore eyes.

FLUEGGEA Willd.

F. leucopyrus Willd. *see* *Securinega leucopyrus* (Willd.) Muell.-Arg.

F. microcarpa Blume *see* *Securinega virosa* (Roxb. ex Willd.) Pax & Hoffm.

F. suffruticosa Baill. *see* *Securinega suffruticosa* (Pall.) Rehder

FOENICULUM Mill. *Umbelliferae*;
Apiaceae

F. capillaceum Gilib. *see*

F. vulgare Mill.

F. officinale All. *see* *F. vulgare* Mill.

F. vulgare Mill. syn. *F. capillaceum* Gilib.; *F. officinale* All. FENNEL

Sans.—*Madhurica*; Hindi—*Saunf*, *sonp*; Beng.—*Mauri*, *panmuhori*; Guj.—*Variari*, *variya*; Mar.—*Badishep*, *shepu*; Tel.—*Sopu*, *peddajilakara*; Tam.—*Shombu*; Kan.—*Badisopu*.

Mericarps are used for flavouring soups and other dishes, and sauces and confectionery; also used in pickles. They are aromatic, stimulant, and carminative, useful in diseases of chest and kidney. A constituent of liquorice powder and of preparations for allaying griping. Yield an essential oil, used as a flavouring agent in culinary preparations, confectionery, cordials, and liqueurs; mildly carminative.

FOMES (Fr.) Kickx *Polyporaceae*

F. officinalis (Vill. ex Fr.) Lloyd
PURGING AGARIC

Indian Bazaar—*Gharikun*.

Yields a drug long held in repute chiefly for its use in the treatment of night sweats in phthisis. It is diuretic, laxative and expectorant. Forms a constituent of pills used in asthma.

F. pachyphlaes Pat.

An edible fungus.

FORSKOHLEA Linn. *Urticaceae*

F. tenacissima Linn.

Leaves eaten by goats. Bark yields a strong fibre.

FRAXINUS

FORTUNELLA Swingle *Rutaceae*

F. japonica (Thunb.) Swingle syn.
Citrus japonica Thunb.

ROUND or MARUMI KUMQUAT

Fruits edible. Used also for marmalades, jellies, chutneys, pickles, and as candied fruit, or in the preparation of drinks. Yield a volatile oil.

F. margarita (Lour.) Swingle syn.
Citrus margarita Lour.

OVEL or NAGAMI KUMQUAT

Used for the same purposes as *F. japonica*.

FRAGARIA Linn. *Rosaceae*

F. chiloensis Duchesne syn.
F. vesca auct., non Linn.

GARDEN STRAWBERRY

Fruit esteemed as a dessert, also made into preserves, jams, jellies and syrups; and used in ice-creams, soda-fountain beverages, and strawberry wine. Leaves yield an essential oil.

F. indica Andr. see *Duchesnea indica* Focke

F. nilgerrensis Schlecht.

NILGIRI STRAWBERRY

Fruits edible.

F. vesca Linn.

PERPETUAL STRAWBERRY,

ALPINE STRAWBERRY

Fruits edible and delicious; astringent and diuretic; kernels contain a fatty oil. Roots contain tannin. Leaves astringent and diuretic; infusion of leaves used in diarrhoea and urinary troubles. Decoction of roots contains tannin (9.4%).

F. vesca auct., non Linn. see
F. chiloensis Duchesne

FRANKENIA Linn.

Frankeniaceae

F. pulverulenta Linn.

Aromatic, demulcent, and mucilaginous.

FRAXINUS Linn. *Oleaceae*

F. americana Linn. WHITE ASH

Wood used for poles, tool-handles, sports goods.

F. excelsior Linn. see *F. hookeri* Wenz.

F. excelsior auct., non Linn. see

F. hookeri Wenz.

F. floribunda Wall.

Khasi Hills—*Dieng-lavmaheg*;

Nepal—*Kangu, tuhasi*.

Wood used for ploughs, poles, and oars.

F. hookeri Wenz. syn. *F. excelsior*

auct., non Linn. HOOKER ASH

Kashmir—*Kum, sum, hum, sinnum*.

Wood used for bed-steads, carrying poles, axe-handles, and furniture; specially suitable for gun carriages, oars, boats and shafts, and brush-backs. Leaves cathartic. Bark febrifuge. *F. excelsior* Linn. (European Ash) does not occur in India.

F. micrantha Lingelsheim

Kumaun—*Angu, angar, sum, sunnu, anwan, hamer*.

Wood used for the same purposes as that of *F. floribunda*.

F. ornus Linn.

Hindi—*Shirkhist*; Mal.—*Mena*.

Used as a mild laxative for children.

F. xanthoxyloides Wall.

Punjab—*Hanuz, shangal, anga*;

Kumaun—*Thelka*.

Wood used for agricultural implements, tool-handles, and walking-sticks.

FRITILLARIA

FRITILLARIA Linn. *Liliaceae*

F. cirrhosa D. Don

Dried corms used in asthma, bronchitis, and tuberculosis.

F. imperialis Linn.

CROWN IMPERIAL,
IMPERIAL FRITILLARY

Bulbs emollient, resolvent, and diuretic. Fresh ones poisonous, but edible after cooking. They contain a toxic alkaloid, imperialine, reported to be a cardiac poison.

FUIRENA Rottb. *Cyperaceae*

F. umbellata Rottb.

Used as green manure.

FUMARIA Linn. *Papaveraceae*

F. indica Pugsley *see* *F. vaillantii* Loisel.

F. officinalis Linn.

Used as a laxative and tonic in stomach derangements and blood diseases.

F. parviflora Lam.

Laxative and diuretic, used in blood diseases.

—ssp. *vaillantii* Hook. f. *see*

F. vaillantii Loisel.

F. vaillantii Loisel. syn. *F. indica* Pugsley; *F. parviflora* ssp. *vaillantii* Hook. f.

Sans.—*Araka*, *kalapanga*, *nakra*;

Hindi—*Pitpapra*, *shahterah*;

Beng.—*Ban-salpha*; Mar.—

Pitpada; Guj.—*Pitpapda*, *khasudlio*;

Tel.—*Chatharasi*; Tam.—*Thura*.

Astringent, laxative, and diuretic, used for dyspepsia and scrofulous skin affections. Contains tannin. *Shahterah* or *Pit-*

papra of Indian bazaars consists mainly of the imported *F. officinalis* and *F. parviflora*. This species has, therefore, been wrongly referred to *F. officinalis* Linn. and *F. parviflora* Lam.

FUNTUMIA Stapf *Apocynaceae*

F. elastica Stapf

LAGOS SILK RUBBER, IRE RUBBER

A rubber yielding plant. Floss covering the seeds used to stuff cushions. Bark used for piles. Seeds yield a fixed oil.

FURCRAEA Vent. *Amaryllidaceae*

F. andina Trel. CHUCHAO

Yields fibre used as a sacking material.

F. cabuya Trel. CABUYA

Yields fibre used for ropes, twines, clinches, halters, hammocks, and saddlebags.

F. cubensis Vent. *see* *F. hexapetala* Urban

F. gigantea Vent.

MAURITIUS HEMP

Leaves source of a fibre called Mauritius Hemp used for twines and cordage; also mixed with other fibres used for the same purpose. Mauritius Hemp resembles sisal in its general properties, but is usually softer, finer, and weaker.

F. hexapetala Urban syn.

F. cubensis Vent.

Leaves source of a fibre called Cuba Hemp, used for twines, mats, halters, sacks, and other such domestic articles.

F. humboldtiana Trel.

Leaves source of a fibre called Cocuiza Fibre, used for twines, ropes, sacks, halters, and similar material.

F. macrophylla Baker

Leaves yield a fibre called Figue Fibre, used for ropes, twines, hammocks, halters, sandals, sacks, and saddle-girths.

G

GALEOPSIS Linn.

Labiatae;
Lamiaceae

G. tetrahit Linn.

COMMON HEMPNETTLE,
BRISTLESTEM HEMPNETTLE

Expectorant, infusion used in pulmonary troubles. Also employed as detergent, resolvent, and antispasmodic. Nutlets contain a fatty oil.

GALINSOGA Ruiz & Pav.

Compositae; Asteraceae

G. parviflora Cav.

Used as a vegetable, and also for fodder.

GALIUM Linn.

Rubiaceae

G. aparine Linn.

CLEAVERS,
GOOSEGRASS

Fruits used as a substitute for coffee. Infusion of the herb used as an aperient, diuretic, refrigerant, and antiscorbutic. Roots yield a purple dye.

G. rotundifolium Linn.

Used for colic, sore throat, and chest complaints.

G. triflorum Michx

SWEET SCENTED BEDSTRAW

Contains coumarin.

G. verum Linn. CHEESE RENNET

Tops yield a yellow dye, formerly employed for colouring butter and cheese; roots yield a red dye used for dyeing woollens. Considered purgative and diuretic, used in gravel and other urinary diseases. Juice or decoction employed in epilepsy and hysteria; also applied in cutaneous troubles. Straw was used for mattresses in earlier times.

GANOPHYLLUM Blume

Sapindaceae

G. falcatum Blume

Wood used for bridges and house construction. Seeds yield a solid fat, called Arangan Oil, used as an illuminant.

GARCINIA Linn.

Guttiferae;
Clusiaceae

G. anomala Planch. & Triana

Yields gamboge-like gum-resin.

G. atroviridis Griff.

Fruit rind is stewed with sugar and eaten; rinds of under-ripe fruits used as a substitute for tamarind. Fruit used as a fixative with alum in the dyeing of silk.

G. cambogia Desr.

Mar.—*Dharambe, aradal*; Tel.—*Simachinta*; Tam.—*Kodakkapuli*; Kan.—*Upagi mara, simai hunase*; Mal.—*Kadumpuli, kodapuli*; Bombay—*Vilati-amli*.

Fruits edible, but too acidic, also pickled; rind used as a condiment. Seeds yield an edible fat. Wood used for posts; also suitable for match-boxes and -splints. A decoction of rind is given in rheumatism and bowel complaints. Tree yields a resin with purgative properties.

G. cornea Linn.

Lepcha—*Taksalkung*.

Yields gamboge-like gum-resin. Fruit subacid with a pleasant flavour.

G. cowa Roxb. syn. *G. kydia* Roxb.

Hindi—*Cowa*; Beng.—*Kau*; Assam—*Kujithekera, kauthekera*; Nepal—*Kaphal*.

GARCINIA

Fruits edible, but acidic; made into a jam or preserve; sun-dried slices given in dysentery. Leaves cooked and eaten as a vegetable. Bark yields a dye. Tree yields a gamboge-like gum-resin used in the preparation of a yellow varnish suitable for metallic surfaces.

G. dulcis (Roxb.) Kurz

Fruits sour, suitable for jams and preserves. Bark yields a dye. Seeds used in diarrhoea and dysentery.

G. echinocarpa Thw.

Tam.—*Madul*; Mal.—*Para*.

Seeds yield a thick viscous oil which slowly solidifies; used for soap-making and preparation of stearine employed in candle manufacture; also used as an illuminant. Wood used for shingles. Leaves and bark used in dropsical affections and as vermifuge.

G. hanburyi Hook. f.

Source of Siam Gamboge, a powerful cathartic; also used as a pigment in water colours, lacquer varnishes, and brass-work.

G. hombroniana Pierre

Fruit edible, has flavour of peaches. Timber used for house-building and oars. It may be crossed with mangosteen for improving the fruit.

G. indica Choisy

KOKAM BUTTER TREE,
MANGOSTEEN OIL TREE,
BRINDONIA TALLOW TREE

Hindi—*Kokam*; Guj.—*Kokan*;
Mar.—*Amsol*, *bhirand*, *katambi*,
kokam, *ratamba*; Tam.—*Murgal*;
Kan.—*Murgala*; Mal.—*Punampuli*.

Fruits sweet with agreeable odour, used chiefly in the form of *Kokam*; also used in jellies and syrups; anthelmintic and cardiotonic. Seeds yield an edible fat called

Kokam Butter, which is also considered astringent, demulcent, emollient, and soothing in cutaneous affections.

G. kydia Roxb. *see G. cowa* Roxb.

G. lanceaefolia Roxb.

Fruit edible. Leaves eaten by Mikirs after cooking.

G. livingstonei T. Anders.

Fruit used in the preparation of a purplish, claret-like wine; also eaten.

G. mangostana Linn. MANGOSTEEN

Hindi, Beng., Mar., Tam. & Mal.—*Mangustan*, *mangusta*.

Arils eaten as dessert or made into preserves and squashes; rind used for jellies, contains tannin (7-14%); also used in diarrhoea and dysentery and cutaneous affections. Seeds yield a fatty oil. Wood used for cabinet-work, building purposes, rice pounders, and spear-handles.

G. microstigma Kurz

Young leaves cooked and eaten as a vegetable.

G. morella Desr.

INDIAN GAMBOGE TREE

Sans.—*Tamala*; Hindi, Beng. & Mar.—*Tamal*; Tel.—*Pasupuvarne*, *revalchinni*; Tam.—*Makki*, *solaippuli*; Kan.—*Hardala*, *devanabuli*, *jarize*; Mal.—*Chigiri*, *daramba*, *karukkampuli*, *pinnarpuli*; Assam—*Kuji-thekera*.

Commercial source of gamboge, a gum-resin used in water colours and golden spirit varnishes for metals; a powerful hydragogue, cathartic, used in dropsical affections, obstinate constipation, and cerebral congestion when rapid lowering of the blood pressure is desired. Seeds yield a fat used for cooking and in

GARDENIA

confectionery. Wood suitable for cabinet-work and temporary structures.

G. ovalifolia Hook. f. *see* *G. spicata* Hook. f.

G. paniculata Roxb.

Assam—*Sochopa-tenga*.

Aril of fruit, like that of mangosteen, is edible.

G. pedunculata Roxb.

Beng.—*Tikul, tikur*; Assam—*Bor-thejera*.

Fruit eaten raw or cooked and used as a fixative or mordant for saffron dye; acid pericarp can be used in place of lime. Timber, after seasoning, used for planks, beams, and building purposes.

G. speciosa Wall.

Wood suitable for posts; also used for bows in the Andamans.

G. spicata Hook. f. syn.

G. ovalifolia Hook. f.

Mar.—*Haldi*; Tel.—*Pidatha*;
Tam.—*Kokattai*; Mal.—*Manja nangu*.

Wood suitable for general construction purposes, where strength is the main criterion. Bark is the source of Fukuji, a dyestuff used in Japan.

G. stipulata T. Anders.

Yields gamboge-like gum-resin. Fruits eaten by Lepchas.

G. tinctoria Dunn *see*

G. xanthochymus Hook. f.

G. travancorica Bedd.

Yields gamboge-like gum-resin.

G. wightii T. Anders.

Yields gamboge-like gum-resin.

G. xanthochymus Hook. f. syn.

G. tinctoria Dunn

Sans.—*Tamala, tapinijha*; Hindi—*Dampel, tamal*; Beng.—*Chalata, tamal*; Guj.—*Karamala, ota*; Mar.—*Jharambi, ota*; Tel.—*Ivarumidi, tamalamu*; Tam.—*Kulavi, malaip-pachai, mukki, tamalam*; Kan.—*Devagarige*; Mal.—*Anavaya*; Oriya—*Cheoro, sitambu*; Nepal—*Chunyel*.

Fruit acidic, used for jams and preserves; it can also be used in curries as a substitute for tamarind, and in the preparation of vinegar. A sherbet made from dried fruits is used in biliousness. Yields a gamboge-like gum-resin.

GARDENIA Ellis

Rubiaceae

G. augusta Merrill

see

G. jasminoides Ellis

G. campanulata Roxb.

Assam—*Bitmara, dieng-chhi, bhimona*.

Fruits as well as leaves eaten after cooking. Fruits cathartic and anthelmintic. Also used to remove stains from silk; juice used as fish-poison.

G. coronaria Buch.-Ham.

Wood used for turnery and for combs.

G. florida Linn. *see* *G. jasminoides* Ellis

G. gummifera Linn. f.

Sans.—*Pindava, nadi-hingu*; Hindi, Beng. & Mar.—*Dikamali*; Guj.—*Kamarri, dikamali*; Tel.—*Manchi bikki, cittamata, tella-manga*; Tam.—*Kambilippicin, dika-malli*; Kan.—*Cittubikke, kambimena, dikkemalli*;

GARDENIA

Oriya—*Gurudu*, *bryddhikoli* (many of the names apply to the gum-resin).

Young shoots yield a resinous exudation called *Dikamali* or *Cumbi Gum*, used in nervous disorders of children, diarrhoea at the time of dentition, and rubbed on gums to allay irritation; also used for flatulent dyspepsia. Destroys maggots in wounds of animals. Wood suitable for turnery and for combs and other small articles; a useful substitute for boxwood.

G. jasminoides Ellis syn. *G. florida* Linn.; *G. augusta* Merrill

CAPE JASMINE

Sans., Hindi, Beng. & Oriya—*Gandharaj*; Mar.—*Karinga*.

Root used in dyspepsia and nervous disorders. Fruits stimulant, emetic, and diuretic, used in jaundice and pulmonary and renal troubles; also used in China for dyeing fabrics. Flowers contain an essential oil, and the Chinese use the flowers for perfuming tea. *Gardenia* perfume of commerce, however, is a synthetic product.

G. latifolia Ait.

BOXWOOD GARDENIA

Hindi—*Papra*, *paphar*, *ban pindalu*; Mar.—*Ghogari*, *papur*, *pandru*; Tel.—*Pedda bikki*, *peddakaringuva*, *gaiger*; Tam.—*Kumbay*, *perungambil*; Kan.—*Kalkambi*, *adavibikke*; Oriya—*Kota ranga*, *damkurdu*, *jantia*.

Wood used as a substitute for boxwood; also used for combs and turnery, engraving, camp beds and other light furniture, tobacco jars, shuttles, mallet-heads, toys, and mathematical instruments.

G. lucida Roxb. see *G. resinifera* Roth

G. resinifera Roth syn. *G. lucida* Roxb.

Sans.—*Jantuka*; Hindi, Mar. & Guj.—*Dikamali*; Tel.—*Erubikki*; Tam.—*Tikkamalli*.

Yields *Dikamali*-like gum, used in cutaneous diseases. Wood used in the same way as that of *G. gummifera*.

G. turgida Roxb.

Hindi—*Thanella*, *ghurgia*; Mar.—*Pendra*, *khurpendra*; Tel.—*Yerribikki*, *tellakokkita*, *manjunda*; Tam.—*Malangarai*; Kan.—*Bengeri*, *bootbangari*; Mal.—*Malankara*, *kharkar*; Oriya—*Bomonia*; Rajasthan—*Karumba*; M.P.—*Karhar*.

Wood used for boot lasts, combs, musical instruments, walking-sticks, and small turnery articles; a fair substitute for boxwood. Fruits eaten after cooking; also used in affections of mammary glands.

GARNOTIA Brongn. *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

G. stricta Brongn.

Used for thatching.

GARUGA Roxb. *Burseraceae*

G. gamblei King

Used in the same way as *G. pinnata*.

G. pinnata Roxb.

Hindi—*Kharpat*, *ghogar*, *kaikar*; Beng.—*Jum*, *dabdabe*, *tum kharpat*, *nil bhadi*; Guj.—*Khusimb*; Mar.—*Kakad*, *kudak*, *kuruk*; Tel.—*Garuga*; Tam.—*Karre vembu*, *arunelli*; Kan.—*Halabalagi*, *arnelli*, *godda*; Mal.—*Kosramba*, *kattukalinjan*; Oriya—*Mohi*, *sompotri*, *armu*; Bihar & Orissa—*Kandwer*,

GENIOSPORUM

karur, armu daru, kekar; Assam—*Thotmola, gendeli poma, rohimala, dieng-khiang*; Nepal—*Aule dabadabe*.

Heartwood suitable for furniture; sapwood for boarding. Timber used for planking, canoes, drums, cabinet-work, commercial and tea-chest plywood, match-splints, and cheap pencils; can also be used for brown wrapping paper. Fruits eaten as such, cooked, or pickled; possess cooling and digestive properties. Leaves and shoots used as fodder. Galls used for tanning.

GASTROCHILUS D. Don
Zingiberaceae

G. pandurata Ridley

Roots used in dysentery. Yields an essential oil.

GAULTHERIA Linn. *Ericaceae*.

G. fragrantissima Wall.
FRAGRANT WINTERGREEN,
INDIAN WINTERGREEN

Lepcha—*Kalomba*; Khasi Hills—*Jirhap, sohling-thrait*; Nepal—*Machino*.

Source of Indian Wintergreen Oil; stimulant, carminative, used in rheumatism, neuralgia, and as antiseptic; also a flavouring agent. It has vermifugal action against hookworms. Fruits edible.

G. procumbens Linn.

Source of Wintergreen Oil which is antiseptic and antirheumatic. Leaves used as tea. Berries eaten in pies.

GELIDIELLA Feld. & Hamel
Gelidiellaceae

G. acerosa (Forsk.) Feld. & Hamel

An alga which is a source of agar with good gel strength.

GELIDIUM Lamour. *Gelidiaceae*

G. cartilagineum (Linn.) Gaillon

Source of agar-agar, also called Japanese Isinglass.

GELONIUM Roxb. *Euphorbiaceae*

G. lanceolatum Willd.

Tel.—*Suragada*; Tam.—*Kakaipalai*.

Wood useful for house construction.

G. multiflorum Juss.

Hindi & Beng.—*Ban naringa*; Tel.—*Surugata, pindemaredu*; Oriya—*Khakra*; Assam—*Midoumabaphang, theng chek-te, mar-tukelok-arong*; Gond—*Ganari*.

Wood has waxy odour, used for rafters and posts. Fruits edible. Bark used as a purgative in hepatic complaints, also in gum troubles.

GELSEMIUM Juss. *Loganiaceae*

G. elegans Benth.

CHINESE GELSEMIUM

Toxic principles are the same as those of the American drug Gelsemium consisting of the rhizomes and roots of *G. sempervirens*.

G. sempervirens Ait. f.

Roots and rhizomes constitute the American drug Gelsemium, used mainly in neuralgic conditions. Contain strongly toxic alkaloids gelsemine and gelsemidine.

GENDARUSSA Nees

G. vulgaris Nees *see*
Justicia gendarussa Burm. f.

GENIOSPORUM Wall. *Labiatae*;
Lamiaceae

G. prostratum Benth.

Tam.—*Nazel-nagai*.

Considered febrifuge.

GENTIANA

GENTIANA Linn. *Gentianaceae*

G. dahurica Fisch. *see* *G. olivieri* Griseb.

G. decumbens Linn. f.

Used as a stomachic.

G. kurroo Royle

Hindi & Beng.—*Karu, kutki*;
Punjab—*Nilkant, nilakil*;
Kashmir—*Nilkanth*; Bombay—*Pakhanbhed, phashanveda*.

Rhizomes and roots constitute Indian Gentian. Tonic, stomachic, and febrifuge, used for urinary troubles; substituted for Yellow or True Gentian from *G. lutea* Linn.

G. lutea Linn. **YELLOW GENTIAN**

Used as a bitter tonic and stomachic; imported to India.

G. olivieri Griseb. *syn.* *G. dahurica* Fisch.

Used as a sudorific.

G. tenella Rottb. *see* *Gentianella tenella* H. Smith

GENTIANELLA Moench

Gentianaceae

G. tenella H. Smith *syn.* *Gentiana tenella* Rottb.

Decoction used as a febrifuge.

GEODORUM G. Jackson

Orchidaceae

G. densiflorum Schlechter *syn.*

G. purpureum Hook. f.;

G. dilatatum R. Br.

Root-stocks contain a gummy substance and are employed in the preparation of

glue used for joining together parts of musical instruments.

G. dilatatum R. Br. *see*

G. densiflorum Schlechter

G. purpureum Hook. f. *see*

G. densiflorum Schlechter

GEOPHILA D. Don *Rubiaceae*

G. herbacea Kuntze *syn.*

G. reniformis D. Don

Possesses properties somewhat similar, though inferior, to those of Ipecac (*Cephaelis ipecacuanha* A. Rich.), used in diarrhoea.

G. reniformis D. Don *see*

G. herbacea Kuntze

GERANIUM Linn. *Geraniaceae*

G. lucidum Linn.

Diuretic and astringent.

G. molle Linn.

Considered anodyne, vulnerary and astringent.

G. nepalense Sweet

**NEPAL GERANIUM,
NEPALESE CRANESBILL**

Hindi—*Bhanda*; Punjab—*Bhand*;
Kashmir—*Roel*.

Astringent, used in renal diseases. Roots known as *Roel* or *Bhand* contain a red colouring matter and are used for colouring medicinal oils; also used for tanning.

G. ocellatum Cambess.

Astringent and diuretic.

G. pratense Linn.

Roots used as vulnerary.

GIRARDINIA

G. pusillum Burm. f.

Astringent, anodyne, vulnerary.

G. robertianum Linn.

HERB-ROBERT GERANIUM

Used for diarrhoea and haemorrhages, and for gargles; also used in ague, jaundice, and gravel.

G. rotundifolium Linn.

Diuretic and astringent.

G. sibericum Linn.

Astringent, diuretic, and vulnerary.

G. wallichianum D. Don

WALLICH CRANESBILL

U.P. & Punjab—*Laljhari, liljahri*;
Kashmir—*Kao-ashud*.

Astringent, used in tooth-ache and eye troubles; root-stocks sometimes substituted for those of *Coptis teeta* Wall. Roots employed as a tanning material.

GERBERA Cass. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

G. gossypina (Royle) Rob. (including var. **pusilla** Hook. f.) syn.
G. lanuginosa Benth.

Kumaun—*Kapasi, karki kaffi*;
Garhwal—*Gauni, jhula, kapas*;
Punjab—*Patpatula, kho, bur, kapasi, tsar*.

White tomentum on the leaves is twisted into a yarn and woven into blankets, sacks, bags, etc, which are prized for their strength and durability.

G. lanuginosa Benth. *see*

G. gossypina (Royle) Rob.

GEUM Linn. *Rosaceae*

G. elatum Wall.

Astringent, used in diarrhoea and dysentery.

G. urbanum Linn. AVENS,
HERB BENNET

Leaves and root-stocks considered astringent and antiseptic, used in diarrhoea and dysentery; also used for flavouring ale. Root-stocks contain an essential oil; eugenol is the chief constituent.

GIGANTOCHLOA Kurz

Gramineae; Poaceae

G. auriculata Kurz *see*

Oxytenanthera nigrociliata Munro

G. macrostachya Kurz

Garo Hills—*Tekserah*.

Used for matting and basket work.

GIGARTINA Stackhouse

Gigartinaceae

G. mamillosa (Goodenough & Woodward) J. Ag.

An alga which is a source of Carrageen (*see also Chondrus crispus*).

GINKGO Linn. *Ginkgoaceae*

G. biloba Linn.

MAIDENHAIR TREE

Kernels eaten either roasted or cooked; toxic if eaten raw. Seeds used in preparation of a detergent; also employed as expectorant and sedative. Fruit contains a volatile oil. Wood used in China and Japan for chessboards and toys. Only a few trees occur in India and because of their primitive characters they are called Living Fossils.

GIRARDINIA Gaudich.

Urticaceae

G. heterophylla Decne

HIMALAYAN NETTLE

Hindi—*Awa, alla, bichua, chikri*;

GIRARDINIA

Lepcha—Kazoobi; Khasi Hills—*Taintham, ting thap*; Nepal—*Ullu, sishnu*.

Bark yields a fibre, used for ropes, twines, and rough cloth; it has attained no commercial importance. Some authors consider this species as a synonym of *G. palmata*.

—var. *palmata* Hook. f. *see*

G. palmata (Forsk.) Gaudich

—var. *zeylanica* Hook. f. *see*

G. zeylanica Decne

G. leschenaultiana Decne *see*

G. palmata (Forsk.) Gaudich.

G. palmata (Forsk.) Gaudich. syn.

G. leschenaultiana Decne

G. heterophylla var. *palmata*
Hook. f. NILGIRI NETTLE

Tel.—*Gaddanelli*; Kan.—*Turike*.

Bark yields a fibre used locally for ropes, twines, and rough cloth. Tests on Darjeeling plants have shown that fibre can be spun into long filaments; the density and tensile strength are higher than those of flax, but resistance to slip is lower.

G. zeylanica Decne. syn.

G. heterophylla Decne var.
zeylanica Hook. f.

Decoction of the leaves used as febrifuge; leaves applied to swollen joints. Bark yields fibre used for ropes, twines, and rough cloth, but not of commercial importance.

GIRONNIERA Gaudich.

Ulmaceae

G. cuspidata Kurz syn.

G. reticulata Thw.

Tam.—*Koditani*; Kan.—

Babbuchekke, nyal, naraka-bhutali;
Lepcha—*Shee-kung*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-charkhei*; Nilgiri Hills—*Khomanig*; Indian Bazaar—*Narakiyood*; Nepal—*Sukar*.

Fruits eaten. Foliage used as fodder. Wood used for planking, rafters, and general construction; used in Sri Lanka for itch and cutaneous eruptions.

G. reticulata Thw. *see*

G. cuspidata Kurz

G. subaequalis Planch.

Wood used for planking, floor-boards and house-building.

GISEKIA Linn. *Aizoaceae*

G. pharnaceoides Linn.

Sans. & Beng.—*Valuka*; Hindi—*Balu-ka-sag*; Mar.—*Walu-chi-bhaji*; Tel.—*Isaka-dasari-kura, isaka-dantu-kura*; Tam.—*Manal-keerai*; Mal.—*Manal-keera*; Rajasthan—*Morang, sareli*.

Aperient and anthelmintic; used for cases of taenia. Eaten as a pot-herb in times of scarcity; also eaten by goats and camels.

GIVOTIA Griff. *Euphorbiaceae*

G. rottleriformis Griff.

Mar.—*Polki*; Tel.—*Tella puliki, ponaku*; Tam.—*Vendalai, vandarlei, pudaralai, vendarirbudali*; Kan.—*Bilitale, pumki, pulkeer*; Mysore—*bhutale*.

Wood very light, used for theatrical masks, toys, lacquered articles, carved figures, catamarans, and light packages. Seeds yield a fatty oil used as a lubricant in fine machinery.

GLOCHIDION

GLEDITSIA Linn. *Caesalpinaceae*

G. sinensis Lam.

Pods expectorant, emetic, and purgative, contain saponin.

G. triacanthos Linn.

COMMON HONEYLOCUST

Wood durable, suitable for fencing posts, furniture, and building purposes. Ripe pods used as feed for livestock. Aqueous extract of leaves exhibits marked depressor effect; also causes an increase in the amount of work performed by voluntary muscles and delay in fatigue. Leaves contain 300-750 mg/100g of ascorbic acid.

GLEICHENIA Sm.

G. dichotoma Willd. *see*
Dicranopteris linearis (Burm.)
Underwood

G. linearis Bedd. *see*
Dicranopteris linearis (Burm.)
Underwood

G. linearis C.B. Clarke *see*
Dicranopteris linearis (Burm.)
Underwood

GLINUS Linn. *Aizoaceae*

G. lotoides Linn. *syn.*
Mollugo hirta Thunb.; *M. lotoides*
Kuntze

Sans.—*Okharadi, bhissata*; Hindi—*Gandibudi*; Beng.—*Duserasag*;
Mar.—*Kottrak*; Guj.—*Gholo okhrad, meetho okhrad*; Tam.—*Sirooseroopadi*; Punjab—*Gandibuti, porprang*.

Tender shoots eaten as a pot-herb. Used in abdominal disorders.

G. oppositifolius (Linn.) A.DC.
syn. Mollugo oppositifolia Linn.;
M. spergula Linn.

Sans.—*Grishma-sundaraka, phanija*;
Hindi & Beng.—*Jima*; Mar.—*Jharasi*;
Guj.—*Karvo okhrad*;
Tel.—*Chayun-tarashiaku*; Tam.—*Tooraelay, kachantarai*; Kan.—*Parpatka*; Mal.—*Kaipajira*.

Considered stomachic, aperient and antiseptic; efficacious in suppressed lochia. Juice applied to itch and other such skin troubles.

GLIRICIDIA H.B. & K.

Papilionaceae; Fabaceae

G. maculata (H.B. & K.) Steud. *see*
G. sepium (Jacq.) Walp.

G. sepium (Jacq.) Walp. *syn.*
G. maculata (H.B. & K.) Steud.

Leaves rich in nitrogen, lopped for fodder. Flowers used as a vegetable. Wood used for house posts, fences, stakes, and railway cross-ties.

GLOBBA Linn. *Zingiberaceae*

G. marantina Linn.

Bulbils spicy, eaten as a seasoning.

GLOCHIDION Forst.

Euphorbiaceae

G. acuminatum Muell.-Arg.

Lepcha—*Kairkung, tetrikair*; Khasi Hills—*Diengjerti*; Nepal—*Latikat*.

Wood handsome, useful for turnery.

G. arborescens Blume

Assam—*Panimudi, toitit*.

Wood used for house-building.

GLOCHIDION

G. hohenackeri Bedd. syn.
G. lanceolarium Dalz., non Voigt

Mar.—*Bhoma*; Kan.—*Nirchelli*,
sullai, *nirjani*; Mal.—*Kuluchan*.

Wood used for house-building. Bark employed for stomach ailments, and seed oil as an illuminant.

G. lanceolarium Dalz., non Voigt see
G. hohenackeri Bedd.

G. lanceolarium Voigt, non Dalz.

Bihar & Orissa—*Marangmata*,
kaluchua, *chikni*, *katkonya*, *kindad*,
lodam, *simlembed daru*; Bengal—
Anguti, *bhauri*; Assam—*Armlochian*;
Nepal—*Bangikath*.

Used for the same purposes as *G. hohenackeri*.

G. littorale Blume

Decoction of leaves used for stomach-ache.

G. neilgherrense Wight

Kan.—*Banavara*; Nilgiris—
Hanikay.

Wood suitable for turning and cabinet-work.

G. velutinum Wight

Mar.—*Paritza*, *showra*; Tam.—
Paniccavu; Kan.—*Salai-mara*,
sottukoyine; Mal.—*Kayara*;
Punjab—*Pundna*, *gol kamila*, *sama*;
U.P.—*Chamari*, *katu manwa*,
anwin; M.P.—*Koria*; Assam—*Dol-*
poduli, *uding-that*.

Bark used for tanning; wood as fuel.

G. zeylanicum Juss.

Tel.—*Itepulla*; Tam.—*Kumbala*;

Kan.—*Savregida*, *banda*; Mal.—
Nirvetti.

Bark stomachic; fruits refrigerant and restorative.

GLORIOSA Linn. *Liliaceae*

G. superba Linn.

MALABAR GLORY LILY

Sans.—*Langli*, *kalikari*, *aini*,
agnisikha, *garbhaghatini*,
agnimukhi; Hindi—*Karihari*,
languli; Beng.—*Bishalanguli*,
ulatchandal; Mar.—*Indai*,
kariannag, *nagkaria*, *kallavi*; Guj.—
Dudhiovachnag, *varhvardi*; Tel.—
Adavi-nabhi, *kalappagadda*,
ganjeri; Tam.—*Kalaiippaik-*
kishangu, *akkinchilam*; Kan.—
Agnisikhe, *akkatangaballi*,
karadikanninagadde; Mal.—
Medoni, *malattamara*, *mettonni*;
Oriya—*Ognisikha*, *garbhogh-*
hatono panjangulia, *meheriaphulo*;
Bombay—*Bachnag*, *khadyanag*,
karianag; Punjab—*Kariari*, *mulim*,
Santal—*Siricsamano*.

Tubers regarded tonic, stomachic, and anthelmintic; intensely poisonous in large doses; also used to promote labour pain and as an abortifacient; externally used for neuralgic pains and skin troubles. Toxic properties are due to the presence of alkaloids, chiefly colchicine which is used in treatment of gout and rheumatism and also to induce polyploidy.

GLOSSOCARDIA Cass.

Compositae; Asteraceae

G. bosvallia DC. syn.

G. linearifolia Cass.

Sans.—*Pithari*; Hindi—*Seri*; Mar.—
Patharasuva; Tel.—*Parapalanamu*.

GLYCINE

Eaten as a vegetable in times of scarcity; also used as an emmenagogue.

G. linearifolia Cass. see
G. bosvallia DC.

GLOSSOGYNE Cass. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

G. bidens (Retz.) Alston syn.
G. pinnatifida DC.

Guj.—*Pardeshibhangro*;
Saurashtra—*Kag suva*; Bihar—
Barangom, bir barangom, tej raj,
pakhal ret, ringud ranu.

Roots used for tooth-ache.

G. pinnatifida DC. see *G. bidens*
(Retz.) Alston

GLOSSONEMA Decne
Asclepiadaceae

G. varians Benth.

Follicles eaten, refrigerant. Herb also eaten by goats and camels.

GLUTA Linn. *Anacardiaceae*

G. travancorica Bedd.

Tam.—*Shencurani*; Mal.—
Thodappei.

Wood used for furniture, cabinet-work, house fittings, turnery, carving and inlay work. Wood is considered to be one of the finest and most beautiful timbers of India.

GLYCERIA R. Br. *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

G. fluitans Duthie, non R. Br. see
G. tonglensis C.B. Clarke

G. fluitans R. Br. MANNA GRASS,
FLOATING MEADOW GRASS

Foliage sweet, much relished by the cattle. Seeds used in porridge and soups.

G. tonglensis C.B. Clarke syn.
G. fluitans Duthie, non R. Br.

Used for the same purposes as *G. fluitans* R. Br.

GLYCINE Linn. *Papilionaceae*;
Fabaceae

G. hispida Maxim. see *G. max*
Merrill

G. javanica Linn.

Good pasture plant and green manure.

G. max Merrill syn.
G. soja Sieb. & Zucc.; *G. hispida*
Maxim.; *Soja max* Piper

SOYBEAN, SOYABEAN,
SOYA, SOZA

Hindi—*Bhat, bhatwar, bhetmas,*
ramkurthi; Beng.—*Garjkalai*;
Assam—*Patnijokra*; Khasi Hills—
U Rymbai-kutung.

Beans consumed as a vegetable, in salads, and canned. Source of flour used for breakfast foods, ice-creams, and chocolate bars. Among the useful products may be included Soy-Sprouts, Soy-Milk, and Soybean Oil from the seeds, extensively used in paints, varnish and enamel industries; refined oil used as a salad or cooking oil. Soybean Lecithin (total phosphatides), used as a wetting and stabilizing agent in foods, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, leather goods, paint and plastics industries, and soaps and detergents. Soybean meal used as a fertilizer. Soybean protein and soybean meal are used in adhesives, water paints, leather finishes, textile sizes, insulating and wall board coating, insecticidal sprays, and fire-fighting compounds. Soybean meal is used in the manufacture of plywood glue. A synthetic fibre comparable to commercial casein fibre and suitable for blends

GLYCINE

with rayon or cotton has been produced from the protein. Residue left after extraction of protein is used in the manufacture of phenolic type plastics. Soyabean is also grown as a forage plant.

G. soja Sieb. & Zucc. *see G. max* Merrill

GLYCOSMIS Correa *Rutaceae*

G. arborea Correa *see*

G. pentaphylla (Retz.) Correa

G. pentaphylla (Retz.) Correa;
Hook. f. in part (including
G. arborea Correa)

Sans.—*Ashvashakota, vananimbuka, pathalagarudi*; Hindi—*Ban-nimbu*;
Beng.—*Ashshoura, matkhila*;
Mar.—*Kirmira*; Tel.—*Golugu, gongipadu*;
Tam.—*Anam, kula pannai*;
Kan.—*Gurodagida, manikyan*;
Mal.—*Panal, panchi*;
Orissa—*Chowaldua*; Assam—*Hengena-poka*;
Punjab—*Potali, girgitti*.

Juice of leaves used in fever and liver complaints, and as a vermifuge. Leaves considered good antidote for eczema and other skin troubles; applied in the form of paste.

GLYCYRRHIZA Linn.

Papilionaceae; Fabaceae

G. glabra Linn. LIQUORICE,
LICORICE

Sans.—*Madhuka, yashti-madhu*;
Hindi—*Mulhatti, jethi-madh*;
Beng.—*Jashtimadhu, jaishbomodhu*;
Mar.—*Jestha madha*; Guj.—*Jethi madha*;
Tel.—*Yashtimadhukam,*

atimadhuramu; Tam.—*Atimaduram*;
Kan.—*Yashti madhuka, atimadhura*;
Mal.—*Iratimadhuram*.

Rhizomes and roots tonic, expectorant, demulcent, and laxative, used for allaying coughs and catarrhal affections, and irritable conditions of the membranes of urinary organs. Extract used in medicine and for industrial purposes, such as in tobacco trade as a moisture conditioning, flavouring, and sweetening agents; also used in confectionery and for giving sparkle and aroma to beer. Liquorice is also chewed with betel leaves. Principal constituent of liquorice to which it owes its characteristic sweet taste is glycyrrhizin (2-14%). Spent pulp left after extraction of water soluble matter is subjected to a second extraction with caustic soda solution and the second extract is utilized in the manufacture of Fire-foam Liquid, used as foam stabilizer in fire extinguishers; also employed in ore beneficiation, and as a wetting, spreading, and sticking agent in insecticide formulations.

GMELINA Linn. *Verbenaceae*

G. arborea Roxb.

Sans.—*Gambhari, kasmari, gandhari, shriparni, bhadraparni*;
Hindi—*Gambhar, gumhar, kambhari, sewan*;
Beng.—*Gumbar, gamari*;
Mar. & Guj.—*Shewan*;
Tel.—*Gumartek, gummadi*;
Tam.—*Kumadi, umi-theckku, perungumpil*;
Kan.—*Shivani, kasmiri-mara*;
Mal.—*Kumbil*;
Oriya—*Gambari, bhodroporjni*;
Assam—*Gomari*;
M.P.—*Kumher*;
Punjab—*Kumhar, ban*;
Nepal—*Khamari, gambari*.
Trade—*Gumhar*.

Wood used for furniture, planking, venetian blinds, tight cooperage, carriages, printing blocks, carving, musical

instruments, shafts, axles, lacquered boxes, picture frames, artificial limbs, and a variety of other articles; also employed for bridges, well-work, ship-building, tea-chest plywood, paper-making, match-sticks and match-boxes. Leaves demulcent. Root an ingredient of 'Dasamula', an Ayurvedic preparation. Fruits enter into cooling decoctions used in fevers and bilious affections.

G. asiatica Linn.

Sans.—*Gopabhadra*, *vikarini*;
Hindi—*Badhara*, *nag-phul*; Beng.—*Bhadra*; Mar.—*Lahanshivan*; Tel.—*Chirugummudu*, *gummadi*; Tam.—*Kumizhaniamaram*, *kumil*, *kadambal*;
Kan.—*Guludu*, *kalshiyani*; Mal.—*Cherkumizhi*; Oriya—*Nondano*, *gopogombhari*.

Fruit edible. Root mucilaginous demulcent, and astringent, used in rheumatism and catarrh of the bladder. Wood used for fevers, churning sticks and fuel. Seeds yield a semi-drying fatty oil.

G. elliptica Sm. syn. *G. villosa* Roxb.

Leaves cathartic. Infusion of the fruits used for eye troubles.

G. hystrix Schult. see *G. philippensis* Cham.

G. philippensis Cham. syn. *G. hystrix* Schult.

Used in poultices applied to relieve cough.

G. villosa Roxb. see *G. elliptica* Sm.

GNAPHALIUM Linn. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

G. indicum Linn.

Leaves eaten as a pot-herb.

G. luteo-album Linn.

JERSEY CUDWEED

Punjab—*Bal raksha*.

Leaves astringent and vulnerary.

GNETUM Linn. *Gnetaceae*

G. contractum Markgraf syn.
G. scandens Hook. f. (non Roxb.)
in part

Hardly distinguishable from *G. ula*.

G. funiculare Blume see
G. latifolium Blume

G. funiculare B. Smith ex Wight
see *G. ula* Brongn., non Karst.

G. gnemon Linn.

Fruits eaten boiled or roasted; seeds eaten after roasting or cooking. Bark yields fibre used for ropes. It is durable in sea water and used for fishing-lines and -nets; also suitable for paper manufacture. It is a gymnosperm having vessels.

G. indicum (Lour.) Merrill in part
see *G. latifolium* Blume and
G. montanum Markgraf

G. latifolium Blume syn.
G. macropodium Kurz; *G. funiculare*
Blume; *G. indicum* (Lour.) Merrill
in part

Kernels eaten after roasting or boiling. Bark is a source of fibre, used for ropes.

G. macropodium Kurz see
G. latifolium Blume

G. montanum Markgraf syn.
G. scandens Roxb., Hook f. in part;
G. indicum (Lour.) Merrill in part

Assam—*Mameilet*; Lushai—*Thanlping-rhui*; Khasi Hills—*Mei-lariong-um*.

GNETUM

Typically north Indian in distribution, but not distinguished from the south Indian *G. ula* by many authors. Uses similar to *G. ula*.

G. scandens Hook. f. (non Roxb.) in part see *G. contractum* Markgraf

G. scandens Roxb.; Hook. f. in part see *G. montanum* Markgraf

G. scandens Brandis; Hook. f. (non Roxb.) in part see *G. ula* Brongn., non Karst.

G. ula Brongn., non Karst. syn. *G. scandens* Brandis; Hook. f. (non Roxb.) in part; *G. funiculare* B. Smith ex Wight

Tam.—*Anapendu, peiodal*; Mal.—*Odal, ula*; Kan.—*Kodkamballi, navurukatte*; Oriya—*Lolori*; Bombay—*Kumbal, umbli, tolumbi*.

Kernels yield a fixed oil used for application in rheumatism and as an illuminant; also to a small extent for edible purposes.

GOLDFUSSIA Nees *Acanthaceae*

G. thomsonii (Nees) Bremek. syn. *Strobilanthes wallichii* Nees

The leaves and shoots are readily browsed by sheep and goats.

GOMPHIA Schreb.

G. angustifolia Vahl see *Ouratea serrata* (Gaertn.) Robson

G. hookeri Planch. see *Ouratea hookeri* Burkill

GOMPHOSTEMMA Wall.

Labiatae; Lamiaceae

G. crinitum Wall.

Pounded leaves are applied with camphor

to swellings in the groin. Decoction of root given after confinement.

G. lucidum Wall.

Root used in pneumonia.

GOMPHRENA Linn.

Amaranthaceae

G. globosa Linn.

GLOBE AMARANTH,
BACHELOR'S BUTTON

Roots sometimes used for cough. Plant used as a vegetable in Moluccas.

GONIOPTERIS Presl

G. prolifera Presl see *Ampelopteris prolifera* Copeland

GONIOTHALAMUS Hook. f. & Thoms. *Annonaceae*

G. cardiopetalus Hook. f. & Thoms.

Wood used for posts.

G. sesquipedalis Hook. f. & Thoms.

Lepcha—*Singnyok-kung*; Khasi Hills—*Soh-um-synrang*; Lushai Hills—*Kham*; Manipur—*Leikham*; Nepal—*Sane*.

Dry leaves burnt as incense.

G. wightii Hook. f. & Thoms.

Tam.—*Pulittal*; Mal.—*Melamthelli*.

Bark yields a strong fibre.

GONOSTEGIA Turcz. *'Sapotaceae*

G. hirta (Blume) Miq. syn. *Pouzolzia hirta* Hassk.

Beng.—*Pathura harjora*; Lepcha—*Chiple*.

GOSSYPIUM

Roots used for the treatment of fractures and dislocation of bones.

G. pentandra (Roxb.) Miq. syn.
Pouzolzia pentandra Benn.

Sadri & Oraon—*Karchalatti*;
Mundari—*Sukuripota*.

Yields a fibre used for cordage.

GONYSTYLUS Teijsm. & Binn.
Thymelaeaceae

G. bancanus Baill. see
G. macrophyllus (Miq.) Airy Shaw

G. macrophyllus (Miq.) Airy Shaw
syn. *G. miquelianus* Teijsm. &
Binn.; *G. bancanus* Baill.

Wood used for planks and house posts; it may get scented due to the formation of a resin. Volatile oil from the wood used in incenses and for relief in asthma.

G. miquelianus Teijsm. & Binn.
see *G. macrophyllus* (Miq.) Airy
Shaw

GORDONIA Ellis. *Theaceae*

G. dipterosperma Kurz syn.
G. excelsa Blume

Lepcha—*Chau-kung*; Nepal—
Hinguwa.

Wood used for house-building. Leaves contain a saponin.

G. excelsa Blume see
G. dipterosperma Kurz

G. obtusa Wall.

Tam.—*Miyilai, atangi, ola, nagatte, thorilla*; Kan.—*Nagetta*; Mal.—
Kattukarana, atangi, ola.

Wood used for rafters and building purposes.

GOSSAMPINUS Buch.-Ham.

G. malabarica (DC.) Merrill see
Bombax ceiba Linn.

GOSSYPIUM Linn. *Malvaceae*

Most important member is cotton, and based on geographical distribution and chromosome number the genus is divided into four main groups: (1) Cultivated cottons of the Old World ($n = 13$); (2) Cultivated cottons of the New World ($n = 26$); (3) Wild cottons of the Old World and New World ($n = 13$); and (4) Wild cottons of Polynesia ($n = 26$). All the cultivated cottons fall under four species: *G. arboreum*, *G. herbaceum*, *G. hirsutum* and *G. barbadense*; varieties and races of these species are mentioned below, also mentioned are the wild species of the Old and New Worlds and the Polynesian species.

Important materials derived from cotton are fibre, cottonseed, cottonseed oil, cottonseed cake, and cottonseed flour. Bulk of cotton fibre is used in the manufacture of woven goods and for stuffing. Cottonseeds are rich in vitamins of the B-complex and used as a feed, also as a demulcent, laxative, galactagogue, and expectorant; their decoctions given in dysentery and intermittent fevers. Cottonseed oil, after refining is used for edible purposes, low grades being used in the manufacture of soaps, lubricants, sulphonated oils, and protective coatings. In pharmaceutical preparations it is used as a substitute for olive oil. Cottonseed cake is used as feed after removal of gossypol, a toxic principle.

G. anomalum Watt, non Wawra & Peyritsch. see *G. arboreum* Linn.
race *sinense* Silow

GOSSYPIUM

G. anomalum Wawra & Peyritsch., non Watt
Old World wild cotton

G. arboreum Linn. syn. *G. nanking* Meyen; *G. indicum* Tod.; *G. neglectum* Tod.; *G. sanguineum* Hassk.; *G. intermedium* Tod.; *G. cernuum* Tod.; *G. obtusifolium* Roxb. (in part)

Hindi, Beng., Guj., Mar. & Punjabi—*Kapas, rui, tula*; Kan.—*Hathi*; Tel.—*Patti, karpasamu*; Tam. & Mal.—*Paruthi, panji*; Oriya—*Karpaso, kopa*.

Most widespread of all the Old World cottons.

—var. *assamica* Watt *see*
G. arboreum Linn. race *cernuum* Silow

—var. *neglecta* Watt (in part) *see*
G. arboreum Linn. race *bengalense* Silow; race *burmanicum* Silow; race *sinense* Silow; race *soudanense* Silow

—var. *rosea* Watt (in part) *see*
G. arboreum Linn. race *bengalense* Silow; race *soudanense* Silow

—var. *sanguinea* Watt (in part) *see*
G. arboreum Linn. race *bengalense* Silow; race *soudanense* Silow

—var. *typicum*

—race *bengalense* Silow includes parts of **G. arboreum** Linn. var. *sanguinea* Watt (in part), var. *neglecta* Watt (in part) and var. *rosea* Watt (in part); **G. nanking** Meyen var. *rubicunda* Watt (in part) and var. *bani* Watt (in part)

—race *burmanicum* Silow includes **G. arboreum** Linn. var. *neglecta* Watt (in part); **G. nanking** Meyen var. *nadam* Watt (in part) and var. *himalayana* Watt; **G. obtusifolium** Roxb. (Watt) in part

—race *cernuum* Silow includes **G. arboreum** Linn. var. *assamica* Watt

—race *indicum* Silow includes **G. nanking** Meyen var. *roji* Watt, var. *bani* Watt (in part) and var. *nadam* Watt (in part); **G. obtusifolium** Roxb. (Watt) in part

—race *sinense* Silow includes **G. arboreum** Linn. var. *neglecta* Watt (in part); **G. nanking** Meyen (Watt in part); **G. anomalum** Watt, non Wawra & Peyritsch.

—race *soudanense* Silow includes **G. arboreum** Linn. var. *sanguinea*, *neglecta* and *rosea* Watt (in part); **G. soudanense** Watt

G. areysianum J.B. Hutchins.
Old World wild cotton.

G. aridum Skovsted
New World wild cotton.

G. armourianum Kearney
New World wild cotton.

G. barbadense Linn. syn. *G. peruvianum* Cav.; *G. vitifolium* Lam.; *G. brasiliense* Mac., *G. microcarpum* Tod.; *G. maritimum* Tod.

SEA ISLAND COTTON, EGYPTIAN COTTON, BRAZILIAN COTTON, PERUVIAN COTTON, KIDNEY COTTON



GOSSYPIUM

Includes perennial monopodial types, including Kidney cotton, grown in Peru and Brazil; semi sympodial Peruvian types including the Tanguis cottons; and the annual sympodial Sea Island and Egyptian cottons.

—var. *brasiliense* (Macf.) J.B. Hutchins.

Source of Kidney or Brazilian cottons.

G. brasiliense Mac. *see*
G. barbadense Linn.

G. cernuum Tod. *see* *G. arboreum*
Linn.

***G. darwinii* Watt**

Polynesian wild cotton.

G. davidsonii Kellogg *see*
G. klotzschianum Anderss. var.
davidsonii J.B. Hutchins.

***G. gossypoides* Standley**

New World wild cotton.

***G. harknessii* Brandegee**

New World wild cotton.

***G. herbaceum* Linn.** *syn.*
G. obtusifolium Roxb. (in part);
G. wightianum Tod.

LEVANT COTTON

Commercially the cottons belonging to this complex constitute a fairly large percentage of medium staple grown in India; compared to *G. arboreum* types, the upper limits of yield, lint length, fibre weight and fibre maturity of races of *G. herbaceum* are inferior.

—race *acerifolium*

—race *africanum*

—race *kuljianum*

—race *persicum*

—race *wightianum* J.B. Hutchins.
syn. G. obtusifolium Roxb. var.
wightiana Watt (in part);
G. herbaceum Linn. var. *frutescens*
Delile; *G. herbaceum* Linn. var.
acerifolium (Guill. et Perr.) Cheval.
(in part)

—var. *acerifolium* (Guill. et Perr.)
Cheval. (in part) *see* *G. herbaceum*
Linn. race *wightianum* J.B.
Hutchins.

—var. *frutescens* Delile *see*
G. herbaceum Linn. race *wightia-*
nium J.B. Hutchins.

***G. hirsutum* Linn.** *syn.*
G. mexicanum Tod.; *G. religiosum*
Linn.; *G. punctatum* Schum. et
Thonn.; *G. purpurascens* Poir.

AMERICAN COTTON, BOURBON COTTON, UPLAND COTTON

Includes seven races, of which race *latifolium* is of great importance agriculturally, comprising the Upland cotton which has spread over vast areas in America, Asia and Africa.

—var. *religiosa* Watt *see*
G. hirsutum Linn. race *punctatum*
J.B. Hutchins.

—race *latifolium* J.B. Hutchins.

—race *marie-galante* J.B. Hut-
chins.

—race *morrilli*

—race *palmeri*

—race *punctatum* J.B. Hutchins.
includes *G. hirsutum* Linn. var.
religiosa Watt; *G. taitense* Parl.

GOSSYPIUM

- race richmondi
—race taitense
—race yucatanense
- G. indicum* Tod. *see* *G. arboreum* Linn.
- G. intermedium* Tod. *see*
G. arboreum Linn.
- G. klotzschianum*** Anderss.
including var. *davidsonii* J.B. Hutchins. syn. *G. davidsonii* Kellogg
New World wild cotton.
- G. maritimum* Tod. *see*
G. barbadense Linn.
- G. mexicanum* Tod. *see*
G. hirsutum Linn.
- G. microcarpum* Tod. *see*
G. barbadense Linn.
- G. nanking* Meyen *see* *G. arboreum* Linn.
- var. *bani* Watt (in part) *see*
G. arboreum Linn. race *bengalense* Silow; race *indicum* Silow
- var. *himalayana* Watt *see*
G. arboreum Linn. race *burmanicum* Silow
- var. *nadam* Watt (in part) *see*
G. arboreum Linn. race *burmanicum* Silow; race *indicum* Silow
- var. *roji* Watt *see* *G. arboreum* Linn. race *indicum* Silow
- var. *rubicunda* Watt (in part) *see*
G. arboreum Linn. race *bengalense* Silow
- G. nanking* Meyen (Watt in part) *see* *G. arboreum* Linn. race *sinense* Silow
- G. neglectum* Tod. *see*
G. arboreum Linn.
- G. obtusifolium* Roxb. (in part) *see*
G. arboreum Linn.; *G. herbaceum* Linn.
- G. obtusifolium* Roxb. var.
 wightiana Watt (in part) *see*
G. herbaceum Linn. race *wightianum* J.B. Hutchins.
- G. obtusifolium* Roxb. (Watt) in part *see* *G. arboreum* Linn. race *burmanicum* Silow; race *indicum* Silow
- G. peruvianum* Cav. *see*
G. barbadense Linn.
- G. punctatum* Schum. et Thonn. *see* *G. hirsutum* Linn.
- G. purpurascens* Poir. *see*
G. hirsutum Linn.
- G. raimondii*** Ulbrich
New World wild cotton.
- G. religiosum* Linn. *see* *G. hirsutum* Linn.
- G. robinsonii*** F. Muell.
Old World wild cotton.
- G. sanguineum* Hassk. *see*
G. arboreum Linn.
- G. somalense*** J.B. Hutchins.
Old World wild cotton.
- G. soudanense* Watt *see*
G. arboreum Linn. race *soudanense* Silow
- G. stocksii*** Mast.
Old World wild cotton.

GRAPTOPHYLLUM

G. sturtii F. Muell.

Old World wild cotton.

G. taitense Parl *see* *G. hirsutum*
Linn. race *punctatum* J.B. Hutchins.

Polynesian wild cotton.

G. thurberi Tod.

New World wild cotton.

G. tomentosum Nutt.

Polynesian wild cotton.

G. trilobum Kearney

New World wild cotton.

G. triphyllum Hochr.

Old World wild cotton.

G. vitifolium Lam. *see*

G. barbadense Linn.

G. wightianum Tod. *see*

G. herbaceum Linn.

GOUANIA Linn. *Rhamnaceae*

G. leptostachya DC. *see*

G. tiliaefolia Lam.

G. tiliaefolia Lam. *syn.*

G. leptostachya DC.

Tel.—*Penki tigu*; Oriya—*Khanta*,
rakta pitchali; Kumaun—*Kalalag*;
Sikkim—*Tung-cheongmonrik*;

Assam—*Jwarpat*, *jermei-ja-main*;
Bihar—*Bitkil-chand*; Nepal—
Butwasi.

Bark and root contain saponin and used
for washing hair. Pulped plant used as an
application for skin complaints. Young
leaves eaten.

GRACILARIA Grev.

Gracilariaceae

G. compressa (Ag.) J. Ag.

An alga used as a garnish.

G. edulis (Gmel.) Silva

An alga used for making porridge and for
preparing a drink called Kanji.

G. lichenoides (Linn.) Harv.

Uses similar to that of *G. edulis*.

G. verrucosa (Huds.) Papenjuss

An alga used as a garnish. Source of agar-
agar.

GRACILEA Koen. ex Rottl.

G. nutans Koenig *see*

Melanocenchris monoica (Rottl.)
Fischer

G. royleana Hook. f. *see*

Melanocenchris jacquemontii Jaub.
& Spach

GRANGEA Adans. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

G. maderaspatana Poir.

Hindi—*Mustaru*, *mukhatari*;
Beng.—*Namuti*; Mar.—*Mashipatri*;
Guj.—*Jhinkimundi*, *nahanigorakha-*
mundi; Tel.—*Save*, *mustaru*; Tam.—
Masipathri; Kan.—*Davana*; Mal.—
Nilampala; Bihar—*Bhediachim*,
bichi ba.

Infusion of leaves considered stomachic,
antispasmodic and deobstruent.

GRAPTOPHYLLUM Nees

Acanthaceae

G. hortense Nees *see* *G. pictum*
Griff.

G. pictum Griff. *syn.* *G. hortense*
Nees CARICATURE PLANT

Mal.—*Ysjudemaram*; Konkan—
Kalaadulsa.

GRAPTOPHYLLUM

Used in applications for cuts and skin complaints. Leaves emollient and resolvent, applied to swellings and ulcers.

GRATELOUPIA C. Ag.

Grateloupiaceae

G. filicina (Wulf.) Ag.

An alga relished as a salad or as a vegetable with fish and soybean sauce.

GREVILLEA R. Br. *Proteaceae*

G. robusta A. Cunn.

SILVER OAK, SILKY OAK

Tam.—*Savukkumaram*.

Source of green manure. Wood used for ornamental panelling, parquet floors, furniture, toys, veneering, and plywood. Bark contains a gum and tannin. In Australia, the native country, the supply of timber from this species is exhausted and the name silky oak is now applied to *Cardwellia sublemis* F. Muell.

GREWIA Linn. *Tiliaceae*

G. acuminata Juss. syn.

G. umbellata Roxb.

Yields fibre used for ropes and strings.

G. asiatica Mast. in part, non Linn. see *G. subinaequalis* DC.

—var. *vestita* see *G. elastica* Royle;
G. carpinifolia Mast., non Juss. see
G. flavescens Juss.

G. damine Gaertn. syn.

G. salvifolia Mast. in part

Tel.—*Adivipagari*, *narabudama*;

Tam.—*Cavattalunnu*; Kan.—

Udippe; Oriya—*Dhatoki*; Punjab—*Gargas*, *bather*; Santal—*Sitanga*.

Fruits edible. Wood used for waking-sticks.

G. disperma Drummond, non Rottl. see *G. glabra* Blume

G. disperma Rottl. see

G. serrulata DC.

G. elastica Royle syn.

G. vestita Wall.; *G. asiatica* var. *vestita*

Hindi—*Pharsia*, *dhaman*, *bimla*, *dhamni*; Beng.—*Dhamni*; Oriya—*Mirgi chara*; Punjab—*Dhaman*; Assam—*Man-bijal*.

Wood suitable for fishing-rods, stocks of brushes and liquor casks. Timber esteemed for strength and elasticity and used for shafts, shoulder poles, cars, tool-handles, shingles, bows, and similar objects. Bark yields a strong fibre used for ropes.

G. excelsa Mast. in part see

G. rothii DC.

G. flavescens Juss. syn.

G. carpinifolia Mast., non Juss.;

G. pilosa Mast. in part

Fruits edible. Branches used for baskets. Used also as fodder.

G. glabra Blume syn. *G. laevigata* Mast., non Vahl; *G. disperma* Drummond, non Rottl.

Hindi—*Kath bewal*, *bhimul*, *kakki*;
Beng.—*Kath bimla*; Tel.—*Allipayaru*, *potirike*; Tam.—*Naraittai*, *pirunnu*; Kan.—*Javanigale*, *karagale*; Oriya—*Kulokathi*; Assam—*Senam-longda*; Bombay—*Kuori*, *gulgollop*.

Wood used for turnery and for cement barrels, rubber boxes, and inside fittings of opium chests. Bark yields a cordage fibre. Leaves lopped for fodder.

G. hainestana Hole see

G. subinaequalis DC.

GREWIA

- G. helicterifolia* Wall. *see* *G. populifolia* Vahl *see*
G. hirsuta Vahl *G. tenax* (Forsk.) Aschers. & Schwf.
- G. hirsuta* Vahl** (including *G. helicterifolia* Wall.) *syn. G. polygama* Mast.
- Hindi—*Kakarundah*, *kukurbicha*;
 Mar.—*Govali*; Tel.—*Jibilike*;
 Tam.—*Tavidu*; Kan.—*Cikkudippe, jana*;
 Oriya—*Kulo*; Assam—*Hukta-pata*.
- Fruits edible, also used in diarrhoea and dysentery. Paste of the root applied to hasten suppuration.
- G. laevigata* Mast., non Vahl *see*
G. glabra Blume
- G. microcos* Linn. *see*
Microcos paniculata Linn.
- G. multiflora* Mast. in part *see*
G. serrulata DC.
- G. oppositifolia* Roxb. ex Mast. *see*
G. optiva Drummond
- G. optiva* Drummond** *syn.*
G. oppositifolia Roxb. ex Mast.
- Hindi—*Biul*, *biung*, *bhimal*; Kan.—*Thidsal*;
 Punjab—*Dhaman*, *behel*, *pharwa*;
 Kumaun—*Bhimal*;
 Lepcha—*Taglar*.
- Wood used for oar shafts, shoulder poles, cot frames, bows, paddles, tool- and axe-handles, and for other purposes where strength and elasticity are required. Bark yields fibre used for cordage and clothing, also suitable for paper. Leaves and young twigs lopped for fodder.
- G. pilosa* Mast. in part *see*
G. flavescens Juss.
- G. polygama* Mast. *see*
G. hirsuta Vahl
- G. rothii* DC. *syn.*
G. excelsa Mast. in part
- Tel.—*Putiki*, *kolupu*, *siriana*;
 Tam.—*Angolam*; Oriya—*Mirichari, homola-poto*.
- Fruits edible. Bark yields a fibre.
- G. salvifolia* Mast. in part *see*
G. damine Gaertn.
- G. sapida* Roxb.**
- Beng.—*Phalsatenga*; Assam—
Phuhura, thaura-guti; Nepal—
Kuail.
- Lopped for fodder. Fruits edible, also used in the preparation of a sherbet.
- G. scabrophylla* Roxb. *see*
G. sclerophylla Roxb.
- G. sclerophylla* Roxb.** *syn.*
G. scabrophylla Roxb.
- Hindi—*Pharsia*; Beng.—*Phalsa*;
 Mar.—*Khatkhati*; Tel.—*Bankajana*;
 Tam.—*Kattukkadali*; Dehra Dun—*Gurbheli*;
 Kumaun—*Pharsia*;
 Mundari—*Gaphri*; Lepcha—
Taglar.
- Fruits edible. Wood used for posts and tool-handles. Stem yields a fibre used for ropes. Root used for cough and irritable condition of the intestines and bladder. Root decoction used as an emollient enema.
- G. serrulata* DC. *syn.*
G. multiflora Mast. in part;
G. disperma Rottl.
- Often planted near homesteads in Mikir hills as a host for lac insect.

GREWIA

G. subinaequalis DC. syn.
G. asiatica Mast. in part, non Linn.;
G. hainesiana Hole

Hindi—*Phalsa, dhamin, parusha, shukri*;
Beng.—*Phalsa, shukri*;
Guj.—*Phalsa*; Mar.—*Phalsi*; Tel.—*Jana, nallajana, phutiki*;
Tam.—*Palisa, tadachi*;
Kan.—*Buttiyudippe, tadasala*;
Oriya—*Pharasakoli*.

Fruits eaten as a dessert, also used in the preparation of beverages, and pickles; astringent, cooling, and stomachic. Wood used for shoulder poles, bows, spear-handles, and shingles. Bark yields a fibre used for ropes. Santals use the bark in rheumatism.

G. tenax (Forsk.) Aschers. & Schwf.
syn. *G. populifolia* Vahl

Punjab—*Gangu kanger*; Rajasthan—*Gangerun, gango*;
Tel.—*Gundukadira, kadadari, kaladi*;
Tam.—*Achchu*.

Fruits edible. Wood used for walking-sticks. Affords fodder for camels and goats.

G. tiliaefolia Vahl

Sans.—*Dhamni, dhanuvriksha*;
Hindi & Beng.—*Dhamni, dhamin, pharsa*;
Mar.—*Daman, damani*;
Guj.—*Dalmon, dhamana*;
Tel.—*Charachi, etatada*;
Tam.—*Sadachi, unnu*;
Kan.—*Thadsal, butale*;
Mal.—*Chadicha*;
Oriya—*Dhaman, dhamuro*. Trade—Dhaman.

Fruits edible. Wood used for poles, shafts, frames, panels, masts, oars, tool-handles, agricultural implements, bent parts of carts and carriages, spokes, felloes, horizontal bars, etc.; also suitable for furniture, billiard cues, cricket stumps,

bobbins, and shuttles. Bark used in dysentery; also yields a cordage fibre.

G. umbellata Roxb. see

G. acuminata Juss.

G. vestita Wall. see

G. elastica Royle

G. villosa Willd.

Guj.—*Padekhado, parekhado*;
Mar.—*Kharmati*;
Tel.—*Banta, chenulu*;
Tam.—*Kullai*;
Kan.—*Butti-aaragale, garakele, sannudippe*;
Punjab—*Jalidar*;
Rajasthan—*Lonkas*.

Fruits and seeds edible. Seeds contain a fatty oil. Roots used in diarrhoea. Stems used for spear-shafts, walking-sticks, and bows. Bark yields a cordage fibre.

GUAIACUM Linn. *Zygophyllaceae*

G. officinale Linn.

LIGNUM VITAE (wood),
GUM GUAIACUM (resin)

Wood, called Lignum Vitae, used in the manufacture of segment bearings in steamship propeller shaft assemblies; eminently adapted for this use owing to its silky texture, self lubricating property, resistance to salt water and great compression strength. Also used for pulley sheaves, stencil and chisel blocks, pestles, bowls, brush-backs, skittle balls and such other articles which require strength and durability. Yields Guaiacum resin (Gum Guaiacum), used as a fat stabilizer, in paints and varnishes, and as a mild laxative. In the form of lozenges it is employed for tonsillitis and pharyngitis, especially when accompanied with rheumatism.

GUAZUMA Plum. ex Adans.

Sterculiaceae

G. tomentosa H.B. & K. see

G. ulmifolia Lam.

GYMNEMA

G. ulmifolia Lam. syn.
G. tomentosa H.B. & K.

Beng.—*Nipaltunth*; Tel.—*Rudraksha, udrikpatta, thene-chettu*;
 Tam.—*Rudrasam, thenmaram, tenbachai, tubakki*; Mal.—*Rudraksham, uttharasham*; Kan.—*Rudrakshi, bucha*; Oriya—*Debodaru*.

Leaves lopped for fodder. Fruits edible. Stems yield a fibre used for ropes. Fruit used as a pectoral. Leaf extract reduces corpulence. Bark tonic and demulcent. Wood used for furniture, panels of coaches, packing-cases and slack cooper-age; also used for making charcoal.

GUETTARDA Linn. *Rubiaceae*

G. speciosa Linn.

Tel.—*Panniru chettu*; Tam.—*Pannir*; Kan.—*Bilihuvinalakki*;
 Mal.—*Ravupu*; Oriya—*Himapushpa*;
 Andamans—*Domdomah*.

Extract of flowers resembles rose water. Wood used for heavy furniture and house blocks. Bark used for chronic dysentery; also employed in applications for wounds and abscesses.

GUIZOTIA Cass. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

G. abyssinica Cass. NIGER

Hindi—*Kalatil, ramtil, surguja*;
 Beng.—*Ramtil, sirguja*; Mar.—*Khurasni, karale*; Guj.—*Kalatel, ramtal*; Tel.—*Verrinuvvulu*; Tam.—*Payellu, uchellu*; Kan.—*Gurellu, huchellu, kadellu*; Bhopal—*Rameli*.

Source of Nigerseed Oil, used in food.

paints, soap manufacture, and adulteration of Rape and Sesame oils, and as an illuminant. Seed cake is utilized as a cattle feed or as manure.

GYMNACRANTHERA Warb.

Myristicaceae

G. canarica Warb. syn.
Myristica canarica Bedd. ex King;
M. farquhariana Hook. f. in part

Tam.—*Undippanu*; Kan.—*Pindi, pindikai*; Mal.—*Undai panu, pintikkaya*; Mysore—*Hedehagalu*.

Wood similar but superior to many tea-box and packing-case woods. Seeds yield a fat, used for soap-making and as an illuminant. Also seeds are crushed and pressed into joints of bamboos and burnt like candles; the flame is small and clear without any smoke.

GYMNEMA R.Br. *Asclepiadaceae*

G. acuminatum Wall.

Leaves used for poulticing sores.

G. hirsutum Wight & Arn.

Leaves, when chewed, temporarily paralyse the sense of taste for sweet and bitter substances. Leaves contain gymnemic acid.

G. montanum Hook. f.

Properties same as those of *G. hirsutum*.

G. sylvestre R.Br.

Sans.—*Meshashringi, madhu-nashini*; Hindi—*Gur-mar, merasingi*;
 Beng.—*Mera-singi*; Mar.—*Kavali, kalikardori, vakundi*; Guj.—*Dhuleti, mar-dashingi*; Tel.—*Podapatri*;
 Tam.—*Adigam, cherukurinja*;
 Kan.—*Sannagerasehambu*.

GYMNEMA

Leaves, when chewed paralyse for few hours the sense of taste for sweet and bitter substances. On this account they have been used in diabetes with no benefit. Leaf powder is a cardiac stimulant and diuretic. Leaves contain gymnemic acid which, when fractioned with ethyl acetate, yields a fraction possessing the property of destroying the sense of taste for sweet substances.

G. tingens Spreng.

Yields a blue dye.

GYMNOCLADUS Lam.

Caesalpinaceae

G. assamicus U.N. Kanjilal ex P.C. Kanjilal

Fleshy pods used by Khasias for washing hair.

GYMNOGRAMMA Desv.

G. calomelanos Kaulf. *see* *Pityrogramma calomelanos* (Linn.) Link

GYMNOPETALUM Arn.

Cucurbitaceae

G. cochinchinense Kurz

Bihar—*Kaubutkila*.

Only young fruits edible, mature ones poisonous; decoction of leaves is given as an antidote to fruit poisoning and also against tetanus after miscarriage. Juice of the leaves is used in ophthalmia.

G. quinquelobum Miq.

Young fruits eaten.

GYMNOPUS (Pers.) S.F. Gray

G. albuminosus Van Overeem *see* *Collybia albuminosa* (Berk.) Petch

GYMNOSPORA Benth. & Hook. f. *Celastraceae*

G. montana (Roth.) Benth. syn. *G. spinosa* (Forsk.) Fiori; *G. senegalensis* Loes.; *Celastrus montana* Wight & Arn.; *C. senegalensis* Lam.

Sans.—*Vikankata*, *sudhavriksha*;
Hindi—*Vingar*, *baikal*, *kingani*,
tondarsaijhad; Beng.—*Vaichigachha*; Mar.—*Yekaddi*, *bharatti*;
Guj.—*Vikalo*, *vikaro*; Tel.—*Danti*,
pedda chintu; Tam.—*Kattanji*,
nandunarai, *valuluvai*; Kan.—
Tandrasi, *tandraja*, *mal-kanguni*;
Oriya—*Gourokosa*; Punjab—
Mareila, *talkar*; Rajasthan—
Kangkeri; Bombay—*Hurmacha*.

Leaves used as fodder. Branches employed as dunnage for roofs of houses. Wood used for beads, also suitable as a substitute for boxwood for certain purposes. Bark ground to paste and applied with mustard oil to destroy pediculi. Decoction of shoots used for colic, dysentery, and diarrhoea among children.

G. royleana M. Laws. *syn.* *Celastrus spinosus* Royle

Hindi—*Gwaladarim*, *kura*;
Kumaun—*Gwaldari*, *kanai*;
Punjab—*Gwala darim*, *pataki*,
kandu.

Wood resembles boxwood in texture and may be used as a substitute for it in carving and engraving. Also used for walking-sticks.

G. senegalensis Loes. *see* *G. montana* (Roth.) Benth.

GYRINOPS

G. spinosa (Forsk.) Fiori *see*
G. montana (Roth.) Benth.

G. speciosa DC.

Leaves used as a pot-herb.

GYMNOSTACHYUM Nees
Acanthaceae

GYNOCARDIA R. Br.

Flacourtiaceae

G. febrifugum Benth.
 Kan.—*Nelamuchchala*.

G. odorata R. Br.

Root febrifuge; paste prepared by pounding the root with lime juice is applied for the treatment of blisters and sores on the tongue.

Lepcha—*Tuk-kung*; Assam—*Lemtem, bonsha, dieng-soh-phailing, umphu, balibu koitur*;
 Nepal—*Kadu, bandre-phal*.

GYNANDROPSIS DC.
Capparidaceae

Fruit pulp used as a fish-poison. Seeds possess insecticidal properties, also used for skin ailments. Bark febrifuge. Wood suitable for planks.

G. gynandra (Linn.) Briq. *syn.*
G. pentaphylla DC.

GYNURA Cass. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

Sans.—*Surjavarta, arkapushpika*;
 Hindi—*Hulul, churota, gandhuli*;
 Beng.—*Sada hurhuria, anarisha*;
 Mar.—*Kanphodi, pandharitilavan, motitlavan*;
 Guj.—*Adikyakharan, satitalvani*;
 Tel.—*Vaminta, vainta, velakura*;
 Tam.—*Kattkadugu, velai, taiwela*;
 Kan.—*Narum byale soppu*;
 Mal.—*Karavela, taivela*;
 Bihar—*Seta kata arak, chamani, marang charmani*;
 Punjab—*Kathal, parhar*;
 Rajasthan—*Bagra*.

G. aurantiaca DC. VELVET PLANT

Leaves used for ringworm.

G. crepidioides Benth.

Leaves used as a vegetable; their lotion employed as a mild stomachic.

G. pseudo-china DC.

Juice of leaves used as a gargle and leaves employed for poulticing pimples. Powdered root, mixed with tea, given to parturient women. Herb considered emollient and resolvent and used as a poultice in erysipelas and tumours of the breast.

Leaves used for flavouring sauces; also eaten as a pot-herb, and pickled. Bruised leaves used in headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, and other local pains; they are rubefacient and should be removed before blisters are caused. Seeds rubefacient and anthelmintic. Also used as a fish-poison. Seeds yield a semi-drying oil.

GYRINOPS Gaertn.

Thymelaeaceae

G. walla Gaertn.

Bark yields a strong fibre used for ropes; also suitable for hats, fine mats, and cigar pouches. Wood used for buoys, rafters, cadjan roofs, and inlaying in fancy cabinet-work.

G. pentaphylla DC. *see*
G. gynandra (Linn.) Briq.

GYROCARPUS

GYROCARPUS Jacq.

Hernandiaceae

G. americanus Jacq. syn.
G. jacquinii Gaertn.

Hindi, Beng. & Guj.—*Zaitun*;
Tel.—*Tanuku, nallaponaku*; Tam.—
Tanakku, kadavai, karamanikkay,
teppam, munuvu; Kan.—*Kadubende,*
pollika; Oriya—*Pitella, sutorono*.

Wood used for toys, imitation fruits,
carved figures, school models, combs,

trays, boxes, and furniture; specially
suitable for catamarans and paddles.

G. jacquinii Gaertn. *see*
G. americanus Jacq.

GYROPHORA Ach.

Umbilicariaceae

This genus is included in *Umbilicaria*
Hoffm. emend. Frey.

G. esculenta Miyoshi

A lichen prized as food adjunct in China
and Japan.

H

HABENARIA Willd. *Orchidaceae*

H. commelinifolia Wall. ex Lindl.

Tubers are a source of salep.

H. susannae (Linn.) R. Br. *see*
Platanthera susannae (Linn.)
 Lindl.

HACKELOCHLOA Kuntze
Gramineae; Poaceae

H. granularis (Linn.) Kuntze *syn.*
Manisuris granularis Linn. *f.*

Sans.—*Palanggini*; Hindi—*Trinpali*,
kangni; Guj.—*Kasiunghas*; Tel.—
Kurujedanai gaddi, guru singu
gaddi; Kan.—*Kadu sanna harka*
hullu.

Yields fodder of fair quality. Used in
 cases of enlarged spleen and liver.

HAEMANTHUS Linn.
Amaryllidaceae

H. albiflos Jacq.

Contains alkaloids lycorenine and tazet-
 tine, the latter shows hypotensive acti-
 vity.

H. kalbreyeri Baker *see*

H. multiflorus Martyn

H. multiflorus Martyn *syn.*

H. kalbreyeri Baker
 PAINTER'S BRUSH LILY

Bulbs used as a fish-poison; extract appli-
 ed to wounds and ulcers; contain alkaloid
 haemanthine.

HAEMATOCARPUS Miers
Menispermaceae

H. thomsonii Miers
 Assam—*Inramjidukha*.

Fruits edible.

HAEMATOTOXYLON Linn.
Mimosaceae

H. campechianum Linn.
 LOGWOOD, CAMPEACHY TREE

Hindi—*Patang*; Beng.—*Bokkan*;
 Tel.—*Gobbi*; Kan.—*Partanga*.

Heartwood (Logwood) yields a dye called
 haematoxylin, becoming red on exposure,
 used in wool industry and in microscopi-
 cal staining; also source of an ink. Log-
 wood is astringent and tonic, decoction
 used in diarrhoea, dysentery, atonic
 dyspepsia, and leucorrhoea. Flowers are
 a source of high quality honey. Wood
 used for furniture and fancy articles.

HAGENIA J. F. Gmelin *Rosaceae*

H. abyssinica (Bruce) J. F. Gmelin
syn. Brayera anthelmintica Kunth;
B. abyssinica Moq. CUSSO,
 KOUSSO, BRAYERA

Infusion of panicles administered for
 expulsion of tapeworms; inactive against
 roundworms, hookworms and whipworms.
 Plant shows marked necrotising effect on
 sarcoma tumour.

HAKEA Schrad. *Proteaceae*

H. acicularis Knight *see* *H. sericea*
 Schrad.

HAKEA

H. saligna Knight

Bark yields tannin.

H. sericea Schrad.

syn.

H. acicularis Knight

Yields a gum which, when fresh is soft and soluble in water, but turns into a hard horny mass on drying.

HALOPHILA Thouars

Hydrocharitaceae

H. ovalis Hook. f. syn. *H. ovata* Gaudich.

Used occasionally as manure in coconut and other plantations though, compared to other seaweeds, it is poor in manurial value.

H. ovata Gaudich. see *H. ovalis* Hook. f.

HALOXYLON Bunge

Chenopodiaceae

H. multiflorum Bunge

Used as an adulterant and substitute of *H. recurvum*.

H. recurvum Bunge

Formerly a source of crude sodium carbonate (Sajji-khar) used for making soap and glass. Ashes used by *dhobies* for washing clothes.

H. salicornicum Bunge

Used as a substitute and adulterant of *H. recurvum*.

HAMELIA Jacq.

Rubiaceae

H. erecta Jacq. see *H. patens* Jacq.

H. patens Jacq. syn. *H. erecta* Jacq.

Syrup made from berries used in dysentery.

HAMILTONIA Roxb. *Rubiaceae*

H. suaveolens Roxb.

Tel.—*Kondamuritidi*; Oriya—*Janamirigiri, pitondi*; Punjab—*Kanera, muskei, kantalu, tulenni*; Kumaun—*Padera*; Bihar—*Meda pamp, jataini ba*; M.P.—*Mahabal*; Bombay—*Gidesa, gidasawa*; Nepal—*Bain champa*.

Wood used for gunpowder charcoal. Root used in diarrhoea and courbature.

HAPLANTHUS Nees *Acanthaceae*

H. tentaculatus Nees

Used as febrifuge.

H. verticillatus (Roxb.) Nees

Hindi—*Kastula*; Mar.—*Jhankara*; W. India—*Kala kirayat*.

Used as febrifuge.

HAPLOPHRAGMA P. Dop

Bignoniaceae

H. adenophyllum (Wall.) P. Dop syn. *Heterophragma adenophyllum* Seem.

Assam—*Dhopa-paruli, lotum-poh, mostan-phul, ziron*.

Wood suitable for furniture, cabinet-work and mouldings; also useful for piles in harbour work, fishing-rods, billiard cues butts, and shafts for carts and carriages.

HARDWICKIA Roxb.

Caesalpiniaceae

H. binata Roxb.

Sans., Hindi & Mar.—*Anjan*; Tel.—

HEDYCHIUM

Yepi, epe, naraepe; Tam.—*Acha, calam, katudugu*; Kan.—*Kamra, karachi, acca*; Bombay—*Parsid*; Gond—*Chhota-dundhera*. Trade—Anjan.

Yields extremely hard and very heavy wood, used for naves of cart-wheels, oil mills, ploughs, clod crushers, posts and beams, mine-props, bridges, wells, pontoons, oars and parquet floors, also used for turning, carving, and ornamental work. Suitable for bench screws, lathe chucks, tool-handles, sheaves of rope blocks, railway keys, tent-pegs, and brake blocks. Bark yields a fibre used for ropes. Leaves used as fodder and manure.

H. pinnata Roxb. *see*
Kingiodendron pinnatum (Roxb.)
Harms

HARPEPHYLLUM Bernh.
Anacardiaceae

H. caffrum Bernh. KAFIR PLUM

Fruit edible. Bark yields tannin (18%), yielding pinkish red leather of good texture.

HARPULLIA Roxb. *Sapindaceae*

H. arborea (Blanco) Radlk. *syn.*
H. imbricata Thw.; *H. cupanioides*
Hiern in part, non Roxb.

Tam.—*Nei-kottei*; Kan.—*Bidsale*;
Mal.—*Chittila madakku*; Oriya—*Phutika*.

Fruit saponaceous, used for washing. Bark used as fish-poison. Oil from seeds used in rheumatism.

H. cupanioides Hiern in part, non Roxb. *see H. arborea* (Blanco) Radlk.

H. imbricata Thw. *see H. arborea* (Blanco) Radlk.

H. subpeltata Kunth *see*
Pothomorphe subpeltata (Willd.)
Miq.

HEDERA Linn. *Araliaceae*

H. helix C.B. Clarke, non Linn.
see H. nepalensis Koch

H. himalaica Tobler *see*
H. nepalensis Koch

H. nepalensis Koch *syn.*
H. himalaica Tobler; *H. helix* C.B. Clarke, non Linn. NEPAL IVY

Hindi—*Lablab*; Punjab—*Banda, banbakari, kadloli, karbaru, kuri*;
Kashmir—*Hari-bumbal, karmora, mandia*; Kulu—*Kermi*; Jaunsar—*Mithiari*;
Kumaun—*Banda*;
Assam—*Mej-peosree*; Nepal—*Dudela*.

Leaves and berries stimulant, diaphoretic, and cathartic. Berries and seeds contain glycoside α -hederin which is intensely haemolytic and acts as an irritant to the alimentary canal, causes vasoconstriction, lowers blood pressure, slows the heart, and may cause death by paralysis of respiration. Seeds contain a semi-drying oil.

HEDYCHIUM Koenig
Zingiberaceae

H. coronarium Koenig
COMMON GINGER LILY,
GARLAND FLOWER

Aerial stems suitable for pulp making. Rhizomes yield arrowroot-like starch and a volatile oil; they are used as a febrifuge, tonic, excitant and antirheumatic. Flowers are a source of perfume in Hawaii.

HEDYCHIUM

—var. *flavum* Baker see *H. flavum* Roxb.

H. flavum Roxb. syn.
H. coronarium Koenig var. *flavum* Baker
YELLOW GINGER LILY

Flowers yield essential oil used in high grade perfumes.

H. spicatum Buch.-Ham.
SPIKED GINGER LILY

Sans.—*Karpurakachali*, *gandhashati*; Hindi, Beng., Mar. & Guj.—*Kapurakachari*; Tam.—*Shimai-kichchilik-kishangu*; Kan.—*Gandhashati*; Punjab & Kumaun Hills—*Sheduri*, *sitruti*.

Aromatic rhizomes employed in the preparation of *Abir*, a fragrant, coloured powder used during the Holi festival and in religious ceremonies. They are considered stomachic, carminative, stimulant, and tonic and used in dyspepsia. Yields an essential oil used in soaps, hair oils, and face powders. Leaves woven into mats.

HEDYOTIS Linn. *Rubiaceae*

H. auricularia Linn. syn.
Oldenlandia auricularia K. Schum.

Beng.—*Muttia-lata*; Bombay—*Dapoli*; Madras—*Kudal-churiki*.

Herb used in diarrhoea, dysentery, colitis, and early stages of cholera. Paste of the leaves applied to wounds. In Sri Lanka, boiled leaves eaten with rice.

H. biflora (Linn.) Wight & Arn. syn. *Oldenlandia paniculata* Burm.f., non Linn.; *O. biflora* Linn.

Hindi—*Daman-papra*; Beng.—*Khet-papra*.

Used in fever, gastric irritation and nervous depression.

H. capitellata Wall. ex G. Don

Uses similar to those of *H. scandens* Roxb.

H. corymbosa (Linn.) Lam. syn.
Oldenlandia corymbosa Linn.

Sans.—*Kshetraparpara*; Hindi—*Daman-papar*, *pitpapra*; Beng.—*Khet-papra*; Mar.—*Khet-papda*, *paripat*; Guj.—*Khet-papra*, *parpat*; Tel.—*Verinellavemu*; Tam.—*Parpadagam*; Kan.—*Kallasabatra-sige*; Nepal—*Piriengo*.

Considered stomachic, pectoral, and refrigerant. Decoction prescribed in remittent fever with gastric irritability and nervous depression caused by deranged bile; also used in jaundice and other liver troubles.

H. costata (Roxb.) Kurz syn.
H. vestita R. Br.

Root used in the preparation of lotion for rheumatism.

H. diffusa Willd. syn. *Oldenlandia diffusa* Roxb.

Decoction used in general weakness, biliousness, fever, and gonorrhoea. Brew of the herb used as a mouthwash for relief in tooth-ache.

H. fruticosa Linn. syn. *Oldenlandia fruticosa* K. Schum.

Wood used in the construction of mud walls; also for umbrella-handles. Decoction used for inflamed eyes.

H. glabra R. Br.

Used in poultices for headache and stomach-ache; mixed with a little ginger and salt used for incipient sores.

HELIANTHUS

H. herbacea Linn. syn. *Oldenlandia herbacea* Roxb.; *O. heynii* R. Br.

Bitter tonic and febrifuge; extract or decoction used in malaria; also used in rheumatism and elephantiasis. Leaves employed as an expectorant. Root-bark used as a dyeing material.

H. hispida Retz. syn. *H. verticillata* Lam.; *Oldenlandia hispida* Benth.

Decoction given in dysentery. Herb also used in poultices for headache and stomach-ache.

H. nitida Wight & Arn. syn. *Oldenlandia nitida* Gamble

In Sri Lanka, the leaves are eaten with rice.

H. pinifolia Wall. ex G. Don.

Used in poultices for aches.

H. scandens Roxb. syn. *Oldenlandia scandens* K. Schum.

Assam—*Bhedeli*, lot; Nepal—*Bokri*, lahara.

Leaves eaten. Root used in sprains. Plant contains compounds related to rotenone, and active as fish-poisons.

H. stipulata R. Br.

Given to cattle suffering from sores and worms in the skin.

H. umbellata (Linn.) Lam. syn. *Oldenlandia umbellata* Linn.

CHAY-ROOT, INDIAN MADDER

Hindi—*Chirval*; Beng. & Oriya—*Surbuli*; Tel.—*Cheriveru*; Tam.—*Chiruver*, *imburaver*, *saya-wer*; Mal.—*Chayaver*.

Leaves and roots expectorant, given in asthma, bronchitis, and consumption.

Root is the source of chay-root dye for imparting red colour to calico, wool, and silk fabrics.

H. verticillata Lam. see *H. hispida* Retz.

H. vestita R.Br. see *H. costata* (Roxb.) Kurz

HEDYSARUM Linn.

Papilionaceae; *Fabaceae*

H. coronarium Linn. SULLA,
FRENCH HONEY SUCKLE,
SPANISH SAINFOIN

Used for fodder and as green manure.

HEIMIA Link & Otto *Lythraceae*

H. salicifolia Link syn. *Nesaea salicifolia* H.B. & K.

Leaves emetic, antipyretic, diuretic, laxative, vulnerary, tonic and diaphoretic. Decoction of various parts of plant produces mild intoxication with amnesia.

HELIANTHUS Linn. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

H. annuus Linn.

COMMON SUNFLOWER

Sans.—*Surya-mukhi*; Hindi, Beng. & Guj.—*Surajmukhi*; Mar.—*Surajamakha*, *suryaphul*; Tel.—*Aditya-bhaktichettu*; Tam., Kan. & Mal.—*Suryakanti*.

A fodder and oilseed crop. As fodder used both green and as silage. Seeds consumed raw, roasted or salted, also yield a fatty oil used as a cooking and salad oil with little or no linolenic acid; also used as a semi-drying oil in paints and varnishes and valued for non-yellowing and

HELIANTHUS

heat-resisting properties of the film. Meal used as a high grade protein supplement for livestock. Flower-heads yield a yellow dye. Pith used in microscopical techniques for making slides. Seeds diuretic and expectorant.

H. tuberosus Linn.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE,
GIRASOLE, TOPINAMBUR

Hindi—*Hatichuk*; Beng.—*Brahm-okha*; Punjab—*Hathipich*.

Tubers may be eaten raw or boiled; also pickled, made into chips or ground into flour. Green tops and tubers used as feed for stock, also ensiled. Has aroused much interest as a commercial source of levulose used as a sweetening agent by diabetics. Stalks provide raw material for paper manufacture.

HELICIA Linn. *Proteaceae*

H. erratica Hook. f.

Lepcha—*Zheyong-kung*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-soh-tyrteit*, *dieng-lin-gimrit*; Nepal—*Bandre*.

Fruit edible. Wood suitable for inlay work and fancy articles.

H. javanica Blume *see* *H. robusta* (Roxb.) R. Br. ex Wall.

H. robusta (Roxb.) R.Br. ex Wall. *syn. H. javanica* Blume

Young shoots and leaves eaten. Wood used for house-building purposes. Fruits poisonous.

HELICTERES Linn. *Sterculiaceae*

H. isora Linn.

EAST INDIAN SCREW TREE

Sans.—*Avartani*, *mriga-shinga*;

Hindi & Punjabi—*Marorphali*, *jonkaphal*, *bhendu*; Beng.—*Atmora*; Mar.—*Kewan*, *kevani*, *varkati*; Guj.—*Murdasing*; Tel.—*Nuliti*, *kavanchi*, *syamali*, *gubadarra*; Tam.—*Valampiri*, *kaiva*; Kan.—*Yedamuri*, *kavargi*; Mal.—*Kaivun*, *isvarmuri*; Oriya—*Murmuria*, *muri-muri*.

Bark yields fibre used for sacking or canvas and cordage. Leaves and tender branches lopped for fodder. Fruits used in intestinal complaints, such as colic, diarrhoea, chronic dysentery and flatulence, and to improve appetite; but investigations have shown that there is hardly any benefit. Juice of the root is beneficial in empyema and stomach affections, also used in diabetes. Wood used for gunpowder charcoal.

HELICTOTRICHON Bess. ex
Roem. & Schult. *Gramineae*,
Poaceae

H. pratense (Linn.) Pilger *syn. Avena pratensis* Linn.

Used as fodder.

HELIOTROPIUM Linn.

Boraginaceae

H. arborescens Linn. *syn. H. peruvianum* Linn.

COMMON HELIOTROPE,
CHERRY PIE

Flowers yield a perfume which is marketed in the form of the absolute.

H. brevifolium Wall. *see*
H. strigosum Willd.

H. curassavicum Linn.

Powdered roots applied to sores and wounds.

HEMARTHRIA

H. eichwaldi Steud.

Punjab—*Bithua*, *nilkattai*, *popatbuti*.

Leaves used in applications for ulcers and warts.

H. indicum Linn.

Sans.—*Bhurundi*, *hati-sunda*, *sri-hastini*, *vrischikali*; Hindi—*Hattajuri*, *hatta-sura*, *siriari*; Beng.—*Hati-sura*; Mar.—*Bhurundi*; Guj.—*Hathi-sundhana*, *hatisund*; Tel.—*Nagadanti*; Tam.—*Thelkodukupundu*, *tel-kodukki*, *nakki-poo*; Kan.—*Chalukondee*; Mal.—*Thekkada*, *vena-pacha*; Oriya—*Hati-sura*; M. P.—*Chapputattu*.

Emollient, vulnerary and diuretic, used as a local application for ulcers, sores, wounds, gum boils, and skin affections. Decoction of leaves used in urticaria and fevers, that of roots in coughs and fevers, Flowers considered emmenagogue in small doses and abortifacient in large doses. Seeds masticated as a stomachic. Leaves yield a dye.

H. ovalifolium Forsk.

Applied to syphilitic ulcers.

H. peruvianum Linn. *see*

H. arborescens Linn.

H. strigosum Willd. (including *H. brevifolium* Wall.) syn.

H. strigosum Willd. var. *brevifolia* C. B. Clarke

Hindi—*Chitiphul*; Mar.—*Sanjuvan-chivel*, *sitachekes*; Punjab—*Kharai*, *tindu*, *gorakh pamo*; Rajasthan—*Choti santri*; Konkan—*Sanjuvan-chivel*.

Laxative and diuretic. Juice applied to sore eyes; also used for boils, wounds, and ulcers.

—var. *brevifolium* C. B. Clarke *see* *H. strigosum* Willd.

H. subulatum Hochst. syn.

H. zeylanicum C. B. Clarke, non Lam.

Used as a bitter tonic and stimulant.

H. tuberosum Boiss. syn.

H. undulatum Vahl

Punjab—*Jatimisak*, *pipatbuti*.

Used for eye troubles in camels. Also used in gonorrhoea and to increase lactation.

H. undulatum Vahl *see*

H. tuberosum Boiss.

H. zeylanicum C. B. Clarke, non Lam. *see* *H. subulatum* Hochst.

HELMINTHOSTACHYS Kaulf.

Ophioglossaceae

H. dulcis Kaulf. *see* *H. zeylanica* (Linn.) Hook.

H. zeylanica (Linn.) Hook. syn.

H. dulcis Kaulf.

Young fronds eaten raw or cooked. Fern has intoxicating and anodyne properties, used in sciatica; also considered aperient. Rhizome used for whooping cough, also for dysentery, catarrh, and early stages of phthisis.

HEMARTHRIA R. Br. *Graminae*;
Poaceae

H. compressa (Linn. f.) R. Br. syn.

H. fasciculata Kunth; *Rottboellia compressa* Linn. f.

HEMARTHRIA

Hindi—*Biksa*; Beng.—*Pansheru, buksha*; Tel.—*Shervu panuku*; Bombay—*Baika*.

Esteemed as a moist pasture grass in Africa and Australia.

H. fasciculata Kunth *see*
H. compressa (Linn.f.) R.Br.

H. protensa Steud. syn. *Rottboellia protensa* Hack.

Assam—*Dudh-chaulia, challiya*.

Fodder grass relished by cattle, remains alive under water during the monsoons and grows luxuriantly.

HEMEROCALLIS Linn. *Liliaceae*

H. fulva Linn. TAWNY DAY-LILY,
ORANGE DAY-LILY

Flowers are a delicacy in China and Japan, available under the name Gum-Tsoy or Gum-Jum. Used to flavour foods. Buds used as such in salads, or cooked in meat and soup preparations. Flowers are said to deaden all kinds of pain and are given to women at the time of delivery.

HEMICYCLIA Wight & Arn.

H. andamanica Kurz *see* *Drypetes andamanica* (Kurz) Pax & Hoffm.

H. elata Bedd. *see* *Drypetes elata* (Bedd.) Pax & Hoffm.

H. porteri Gamble *see* *Drypetes porteri* (Gamble) Pax & Hoffm.

H. sepiaria Wight & Arn. *see* *Drypetes sepiaria* (Wight & Arn.) Pax & Hoffm.

H. travancorica Bourd. *see* *Drypetes travancorica* (Bourd.) Jain

H. venusta Thw. *see* *Drypetes venusta* (Wight) Pax & Hoffm.

H. wightii Hook.f. *see* *Drypetes wightii* (Hook.f.) Pax & Hoffm.

HEMIDESMUS R. Br.
Asclepiadaceae

H. indicus R. Br.
INDIAN SARSAPARILLA

Sans.—*Anantamula, sariva, naga-jihva, gopakanya*; Hindi—*Anantamul, kapuri, hindi-salsa, magrabu*; Beng.—*Anantamul*; Mar.—*Anantamul, upalasar*; Guj.—*Sariva; upalasar, durivel*; Tel.—*Sugandhi-pala, gadisugandhi, muttavapulagamu*; Tam.—*Nannari*; Kan.—*Karibandha, sogade*; Mal.—*Naruninti*; Oriya—*Onontomulo*.

The dried roots constitute the drug *Hemidesmus* or *Anantmul* which has long been in use as a demulcent, diaphoretic, diuretic, and alterative, prescribed in rheumatism, gravel and other urinary diseases, and skin troubles.

HEMIDICTYUM Presl

H. ceterach Linn. *see* *Ceterach officinarum* DC.

HEMIGYROSA Blume

H. canescens Thw. *see* *Lepisanthes tetraphylla* (Vahl) Radlk.

HEMIONITIS Linn. *Polypodiaceae*

H. arifolia (Burm.) Moore
MULE FERN

Beng.—*Chakuliya*.
Juice of the fronds applied to burns.

HEPTAPLEURUM Gaertn.

H. elatum C.B. Clarke *see*
Schefflera elata (Buch.-Ham. ex
 D. Don) Harms

H. ellipticum Seem.; C.B. Clarke in
 part *see* *Schefflera elliptica* (Blume)
 Harms

H. hypoleucum Kurz *see* *Schefflera*
hypoleuca (Kurz) Harms

H. impressum C.B. Clarke *see*
Schefflera impressa (C.B. Clarke)
 Harms

H. racemosum Bedd. *see* *Schefflera*
racemosa (Wight) Harms

H. venulosum Seem.; C.B. Clarke
 in part *see* *Schefflera venulosa*
 (Wight & Arn.) Harms

H. wallichianum C.B. Clarke, non
 Seem. *see* *Schefflera wallichiana*
 (Wight & Arn.) Harms

HERACLEUM Linn. *Umbelliferae*;
Apiaceae

H. cachemicum C.B. Clarke
 Dry fruits yield an essential oil.

H. wallichii DC.

Root tonic and aphrodisiac.

HERITIERA Ait. *Sterculiaceae*

H. acuminata Wall.

Assam—*Arkhar*, *chingren*, *thing-*
phelem.

Wood useful for posts and ridge plates.

H. fomes Buch.-Ham. *see* *H. minor*
 Lam.

H. littoralis Dry.

Mar.—*Sundrichand*, *kolland*; Tel.—
Adavibadamu; Tam.—*Chomuntri*,
kannadi-yilai; Kan.—*Chandmara*;
 Mal.—*Mukuram*, *nakam*;
 Andamans—*Mawtda*.

Wood used for boats, canoes, ships, and
 wharfs; also used for bridges, piling,
 posts, ties, rafters, beams, poles, paving
 blocks, furniture, hubs, axles, tool-hand-
 les, mallets, etc. Seeds edible, used as an
 adulterant of cola nuts; they contain
 tannin and fatty oil, but no caffeine. Bark
 contains tannin (14-15%) and is used for
 toughening fishing-nets. Decoction of
 seeds given for diarrhoea and dysentery.

H. macrophylla Wall.

Assam—*Tepoppomik*, *thing-ansil*.

Wood used for posts and ridge plates.

H. minor Lam. syn. *H. fomes*
 Buch.-Ham.

Beng. & Oriya—*Sundri*. Trade—
 Sundri.

Wood used for boats, oars, masts, spars,
 felloes, spokes, posts and beams, piles of
 bridges, furniture, and agricultural imple-
 ments; also used for tool-handles, espe-
 cially welding hammer shafts, railway
 keys and brake blocks. Leaves and bark
 used for tanning. Seeds used as food in
 times of scarcity. A transparent gum from
 the bark used as an adhesive.

H. papilio Bedd.

Tinnevely—*Soundalayunna*.

Wood used for building purposes, cart
 poles, and agricultural implements.

HERNANDIA Linn.

Hernandiaceae

H. ovigera Linn. syn. *H. peltata*
 Meissn.

HERNANDIA

Bark, seeds, and leaves purgative. Wood used for canoes which do not last long; yields an essential oil. Fruits and seeds yield essential oils; seeds also yield a fixed oil, used for soap manufacture and as an illuminant; besides, they are employed to remove dandruff and as hair restorer.

H. peltata Meissn. *see* *H. ovigera* Linn.

HERNIARIA Linn. *Illecebraceae*

H. glabra Linn.

Astringent and diuretic; infusion used in catarrhal affections of the bladder.

H. hirsuta Linn.

Diuretic. Decoction of the herb used for sore throat and that of roots given to horses suffering from bots and colds.

HERPESTIS Gaertn. f.

H. monnieri (Linn.) H.B. & K. *see* *Bacopa monnieri* (Linn.) Penn.

HESPERETHUSA M. Roem.
Rutaceae

H. alata (Wight & Arn.) Alston
see *Pleiospermium alatum* (Wight & Arn.) Swingle

H. crenulata (Roxb.) M. Roem.
syn. *Limonia crenulata* Roxb.;
L. acidissima auct., non Linn.

Hindi—*Beli*; Mar.—*Tondsha*; Tel.—*Tor-elaga*; Tam.—*Nayvila*; Kan.—*Nayibullal*; Mal.—*Kattunarakan*; Oriya—*Bhenta*; Bombay—*Ranlimbu, naringi*; Chota Nagpur—*Belsian*; Merwara—*Keiri, kara*.

Wood used for axles of carts, oil presses, rice pounders, and walking-sticks; may

be used for tool-handles, welding hammer shafts, mallet heads, scales, rulers, beading and inlay work, and cabinet-making. It may be employed as a substitute for boxwood. Fruits occasionally used as a condiment; regarded as tonic and stomachic and useful in malignant and pestilent fevers. Roots purgative and sudorific.

HESPERIS Linn. *Cruciferae*;
Brassicaceae

H. matronalis Linn.

SWEET ROCKET

Seeds yield a bitter fatty oil, resembling linseed and perilla oils in drying properties.

HETEROPANAX Seem.
Araliaceae

H. fragrans Seem.

Hindi—*Tarla*; Beng.—*Guti-suna*;
Assam—*Keseru, koronda, karan-giya*;
Mundari—*Rengebanani*;
Nepal—*Lal totilla*.

Leaves used for feeding eri silkworms. Wood, though perishable, is used for articles of turnery.

HETEROPHRAGMA DC.
Bignoniaceae

H. adenophyllum Seem. *see*
Haplophragma adenophyllum
(Wall.) P. Dop

H. quadriloculare (Roxb.)
K. Schum. syn. *H. roxburghii* DC.

Hindi & Mar.—*Warras, pullung*;
Tel.—*Bondgu, harukoli-gottu,*
kaligottu; Tam.—*Baro-kala-goru*;

HIBISCUS

Kan.—*Becadi, adwi-nuggi*; M.P.—*Ponchia-mara*.

Wood suitable for rough planking, rafters, scantlings and posts, and cabinet-work. A thick tar extracted from wood is used for cutaneous diseases.

H. roxburghii DC. *see*
H. quadriloculare (Roxb.) K. Schum.

HETEROPOGON Pers.
Gramineae; Poaceae

H. contortus (Linn.) Beauv. ex Roem. & Schult. syn. *Andropogon contortus* Linn. SPEAR GRASS, BELLARY GRASS

Hindi—*Kher, kumeria, parwa, sura*;
 Beng.—*Kher*; Mar.—*Gantegawta*;
 Guj.—*Dabhjulyum*; Tel.—*Eddi gaddi, pandi bella gaddi, kaseri gaddi*; Tam.—*Oosi pullu, pani pullu, karunsi pullu*; Kan.—*Kari yunugada hullu, sunkari hullu*; Oriya—*Dauria, sinkola*; Punjab—*Suryala, sarwala*;
 Bombay—*Sunkhali, kusal kusali*.

A pasture grows in the hills of northern India, good only when young. Also used for silage and hay. Roots stimulant, diuretic. Cellulose content of the grass is sufficiently high to warrant its utilization for paper manufacture.

HETEROSPATHE Scheff.
Palmae; Arecaceae

H. elata Scheff.

Buds eaten. Leaflets used for making sun-hats. Seeds used in the Philippines as a substitute of areca nuts.

HEVEA Aubl. *Euphorbiaceae*

H. betnhamiana Muell.-Arg.
 Source of rubber.

H. brasiliensis (H.B.&K.) Muell.-Arg. PARA RUBBER TREE, CAOUTCHOUC TREE

Source of Hevea or Para rubber, the most important natural rubber. The latex is essentially a colloidal suspension of rubber particles in an aqueous serum. Seeds yield a fixed oil, Para Rubber Seed Oil, recommended for soap manufacture.

H. guianensis Aubl.

Source of rubber.

—var. *lutea* Ducke & R.E. Schultes
 Source of rubber.

HEYNEA Roxb. *Meliaceae*

H. trijuga Roxb.

Beng.—*Kapia kushi*; Mar.—*Gundira*;
 Tam.—*Karavilangu, karai*; Kan.—*Kora, limbara*; Mal.—*Korakkadi, kurukkati*; Kumaun—*Ban-ritha*;
 Lepcha—*Migliok-kung*; Bihar—*Chinanji*; Assam—*Theng-are-arong, rolang-phang*; Bombay—*Limbara*;
 Nepal—*Ankhataruwa, komalsiuli*.

Bark and leaves bitter tonic; decoction of leaves given in cholera. Wood used for beams, scantlings, and agricultural implements. Seeds yield a fixed oil used for burning.

HIBISCUS Linn. *Malvaceae*

H. abelmoschus Linn. *see*
Abelmoschus moschatus Medic.

H. cancellatus Roxb. *see*
Abelmoschus crinitus Wall.

HIBISCUS

H. cannabinus Linn.

BIMLI OR BIMLIPATAM JUTE,
AMBARI HEMP, DECCAN HEMP,
KENAF, MESTA

Sans.—*Nalita*; Hindi—*Ambari*,
patsan, *pitwa*; Beng.—*Mestapar*;
Mar.—*Ambadi*, *ambada*; Guj.—
Ambari, *sheria*; Tel.—*Gogu*,
gonkura, *gaynaru*; Tam.—*Pulichhai*,
pulimanji, *kasini*; Kan.—*Pundi*;
Mal.—*Kanjaru*; Oriya—*Kanuriya*;
Bihar—*Kudrum*, *dare kudrum*;
Punjab—*Sankokla*.

Yields a fibre (Mesta or Kenaf) which competes with jute in lustre, but is coarser, inflexible, harsher, and more brittle; used for the same purposes as jute. Fibre of poor quality and cuttings are employed for paper manufacture. Leaves used as pot-herb; tender twigs as cattle fodder. Seeds used as cattle feed. Considered stomachic and aphrodisiac; yield a fatty oil used for manufacture of soap, linoleum, paints and varnishes, and after refining, for edible purposes.

H. collinus Roxb. *see H. eriocarpus* DC.

H. crinitus G. Don *see*
Abelmoschus crinitus Wall.

H. eriocarpus DC. *syn.*
H. platanifolius Sweet; *H. collinus*
Roxb.

Yield fibre used for cordage, twine, and fishing-lines.

H. esculentus Linn. *see*
Abelmoschus esculentus (Linn.)
Moench.

H. ficulneus Linn. *see* *Abelmoschus*
ficulneus Wight & Arn.

H. furcatus Roxb.

Tel.—*Adavi gogu*, *konda gogu*,
danasoni gogu; Mal.—*Nuranampu-*
puli, *paccapuli*; Kan.—*Huligowri*,
gumchi; Oriya—*Piri-pirika*; Assam
(Lakher)—*Kiasi*.

Leaves eaten after cooking; anthelmintic, improve digestion. Infusion of roots considered refrigerant. Yields a fibre suitable for cordage and ropes, but difficult to extract because of prickles.

H. lunariifolius Willd.

Yields fibre used for cordage, twines, ropes, and fishing-lines.

H. macrophyllus Roxb.

Beng.—*Kashia udal*, *kashia palla*;
Khasi Hills—*Tyllen-dkhar*; Garo—
Mao-marli; Mikir—*Pharna*;
Lushai—*Baiza*, *vaiza*.

Wood used for house posts, rafters, and sill plates. Bark yields a fibre used for cordage and ropes, also suitable for paper-pulp.

H. manihot Linn. *see* *Abelmoschus*
manihot (Linn.) Medic.

H. micranthus Linn. f.

Green capsules edible.

H. mutabilis Linn.

CHINESE ROSE,
CHANGEABLE ROSE,
CHANGEABLE HIBISCUS,
COTTON ROSE,
CONFEDERATE ROSE

Hindi—*Shalapara, sthal kamal*; Beng.—*Sthalpadma*; Tam.—*Irrataivellaichembarattam, sembarattai*; Kan.—*Bettada tavare, neladavare, suryakanti*; Mal.—*Chinapparatti, hinaparutti*; Oriya—*Sthalopidmo, tholopodmo*; Punjab—*Gul-i-ajaib*.

Bark yields a strong fibre of inferior quality. Leaves used for cough, menorrhagia, dysuria, and wounds caused by burns and scalds. Flowers given in pectoral and pulmonary complaints.

H. platanifolius Sweet see
H. eriocarpus DC.

H. pungens Roxb. *see* *Abelmoschus manihot* (Linn.) Medic.

H. radiatus Cav.

Yields fibre used for cordage, twines, ropes, and fishing-lines. Leaves used as a pot-herb.

H. rosa-sinensis Linn.

SHOE FLOWER,
CHINESE HIBISCUS

Sans.—*Japa, java, rudra pushpam*; Hindi—*Jasut, jasum*; Beng.—*Joba*; Mar.—*Dasindacha phula, jasa-vanda*; Guj.—*Jasuva*; Tel.—*Java pushpamu dasana*; Tam.—*Semparruthi*; Kan.—*Dasavala*; Mal.—*Chembarathi*; Oriya—*Mondaro*; Assam—*Joba*; Punjab—*Jasum*.

Flowers eaten raw or pickled; also yield a dye formerly employed for blackening shoes, hair, and eyebrows. Their decoction given in bronchial catarrh. Leaves anodyne, emollient and aperient.

H. sabdariffa Linn. ROSELLE,
JAMAICA SORREL,
RED SORREL

Hindi—*Lal-ambari, patwa*; Beng.—*Lal-mista, patwa, chukar*; Mar.—*Lal-ambadi, patwa*; Tel.—*Yerra gogu*; Tam.—*Pulichchai kerai, gogu*; Kan.—*Pulachakiri, pundibija*; Mal.—*Polechi, pulichchai*; Assam—*Chukiar*.

Fleshy calyx used for jellies and sauces; their infusion used as a refreshing and cooling beverage; stems are source of a fibre, used for sacking, cordage, etc. Fruits antiscorbutic. Leaves, seeds, and ripe calyces diuretic, antiscorbutic. Tender leaves and stalks eaten as salad, also used for seasoning curries. Seeds eaten in some parts of Africa; yield a fatty oil resembling cottonseed oil. Residual cake used as cattle feed.

H. surattensis Linn.

Tel.—*Mullu gogu*; Tam.—*Kashlikirai*; Bombay—*Ranbhendy*; Mikir—*Hansrong*.

Stem yields a good fibre. Leaves used in salads and as a pot-herb. Mucilaginous flowers used as emollient and pectoral. Twigs are used in the preparation of a lotion used in urethritis and penile irritation.

H. syriacus Linn.

ROSE OF SHARON,
SHRUBBY ALTHAEA

Beng.—*Swet jaba*; Bihar & Orissa—*Gurhul*; Punjab—*Gurhal*.

Stems yield a strong fibre. Flowers edible; decoction considered diuretic and used for itch and other skin troubles, also for dysentery. Roots mucilaginous, demulcent, used in diarrhoea, dysentery, and dysmenorrhoea. Leaves stomachic; tender ones used in China as a substitute for tea.

HIBISCUS

H. tiliaceus Linn.

COAST COTTON TREE,
YELLOW MALLOW TREE

Hindi & Beng.—*Bola*, *chelwa*;
Mar.—*Belapata*; Tel.—*Etagogu*;
Tam. & Mal.—*Nirparathi*, *attu
parathi*; Oriya—*Baniah*;
Andaman Islands—*safed chika*.

Bark yields a fibre, used for cordage, ropes, mats, tow, sails, fishing-nets, and coarse bags. The fibre is more resistant to water than sunn hemp and jute. Bark used for making wrapping paper. Wood durable in sea water, used for planking and light boats, floats of fishing-nets, catamarans, and cabinet and fancy work. Leaves laxative and resolvent; infusion used as a vulnerary. Mucilage of the bark given in dysentery. Roots used in the preparation of embrocations for rheumatism and lumbago. Infusion of seeds used as an emetic.

H. tricuspis Banks

Yields a fibre used for cordage, twines, ropes, and fishing-lines.

H. trionum Linn.

TRAILING HOLLYHOCK,
BLACK-EYED SUSAN

Leaves stomachic. Infusion of flowers diuretic; also used in skin troubles. Seeds contain a fatty oil.

H. tuberculatus Pal & Singh

It is resistant to mosaic disease and fruit borer attack and is used for hybridization of *H. esculentus*.

H. vitifolius Linn.

Yields a fibre used for cordage, twines, ropes, and fishing-lines.

HIERACIUM Linn. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

H. virosum Pall.

Used as an aperient and vulnerary.

H. vulgatum (Fr.) Almq.

Contains inulin.

HIEROCHLOE Gmel. ex R. Br.
Gramineae; *Poaceae*

H. borealis Roem. & Schult. *see*

H. odorata (Linn.) Beauv.

H. horsfieldii Maxim.

Cattle fodder.

H. laxa R. Br.

Used like *H. odorata*.

H. odorata (Linn.) Beauv. *syn.*
H. borealis Roem. & Schult.

SWEET GRASS,

HOLY GRASS,

VANILLA GRASS

Used for mats, baskets, and boxes which remain scented for years; also used in liqueur industry. Dried foliage burnt as incense.

HIPPEASTRUM Herb.

H. equestre Herb. *see*

Amaryllis belladonna Linn.

H. vittatum Herb. *see*

Amaryllis vittata Ait.

HIPPOCRATEA Linn.

H. grahamii Wight *see*

Reissantia grahamii (Wight)

Ding Hou

HODGSONIA

H. indica Willd. *see*
Reissantia indica Halle

HIPPOMANE Linn.
Euphorbiaceae

H. mancinella Linn.

Wood used for cabinet-work and interior finish. Bark yields a resin. Used as windbreak in coastal regions. Latex used for worms; it is highly poisonous and irritant, also vesicant.

HIPPOPHAE Linn. *Elaeagnaceae*

H. rhamnoides Linn.
COMMON SEABUCKTHORN

Punjab—*Neichak, kalabisa, sirma, tserkar*; Ladakh & Lahoul—*Sirma, tasru*; U.P.—*Dhurchuk, chuma, tarwa*.

Fruits made into a jelly; syrup used in pulmonary complaints, decoction in cutaneous troubles. Fruit is a rich source of vitamin C, 135-608 mg/100g. Seeds contain a semi-drying oil. Twigs and leaves contain 4-5% tannin.

H. salicifolia D. Don

Used for the same purposes as *H. rhamnoides*.

HIPTAGE Gaertn. *Malpigiaceae*

H. benghalensis Kurz *syn.*
H. madablota Gaertn.

Sans.—*Madhavi, atimukta*; Hindi—*Madhivilata, madhmalti, madho lata, kampti, aneta*; Beng.—*Madhavi lata, madubh lata, madhubi, bosanti*; Mar.—*Madhavi, haladvel*; Guj.—*Madhavi, rakatpiti*; Tel.—*Madhavi-tige, vadlayerala,*

mutamu; Tam.—*Madhavi, vasandagalamalligai*; Kan.—*Madhavi vasantaduti*; Mal.—*Sitampu*; Oriya—*Boromali, gorunda*; Punjab—*Chopar, endra*; Kumaun—*Aneia, banda ajari*; Lepcha—*Tungchirik*; Assam—*Kerek-lata*; Bihar—*Gumdaba, gurundunari*; Nepal—*Madhabilata, charpate lahara*.

Leaves used in cutaneous diseases. Leaf juice insecticidal, used for scabies. Vine also used in chronic rheumatism and asthma. Leaves used as fodder. Wood used for tool-handles. Bark contains tannin (8.5%).

H. madablota Gaertn. *see*
H. benghalensis Kurz

HITCHENIA Wall. *Zingiberaceae*

H. caulina (Grah.) Baker *syn.*
Curcuma caulina Grah.

INDIAN ARROWROOT

Hindi & Beng.—*Tikhur*; Mar.—*Tavakhir*; Bombay—*Chuvara, chowar*.

Tubers source of starch, used as a substitute of arrowroot starch. Starch used for manufacture of glues and sizing; also consumed as food after proper washing. Plant bears abundant foliage and there is a possibility of utilizing the leaves for paper-making.

HODGSONIA Hook.f. & Thoms.
Cucurbitaceae

H. capniocarpa Ridley *see*
H. macrocarpa (Blume) Cogn.

HODGSONIA

H. heteroclita Hook.f. & Thoms.

Beng.—*Gulur*; Assam—*Thebou-lata*, *taponguti*; Lepcha—*Kathior-pat*; Lushai—*Kha-um*; Abor—*Thekrai*; Lakhimpur—*Astapa*; Nepal—*Darsani*, *ghinphal*.

Kernels eaten after roasting or baking; yield an oil used for cooking.

H. macrocarpa (Blume) Cogn. syn.

H. capniocarpa Ridley

Used for the same purposes as *H. capniocarpa*. According to some authors these two species may be treated as synonymous.

HOLARRHENA R.Br.

Apocynaceae

H. antidysenterica (Linn.) Wall.

Sans.—*Kutaja*, *kalinga*; Hindi—*Kurchi*, *karchi*, *karra*, *kora*, *kuar kureya*, *kura*; Beng.—*Kurchi*; Mar.—*Kodaga*, *kuda*, *dola-kuda*, *pandhara-kuda*; Guj.—*Dhowda*, *kuda*, *kari*; Tel.—*Pala*, *kodaga*; Tam.—*Veppalei*, *kodagapalei*, *indrabam*; Kan.—*Beppale*, *koodsaloo*, *korchie*; Mal.—*Kodagapala*; Oriya—*Kherwa*, *pita korwa*, *patru kurwa*; Punjab—*Keor*, *kewar*; Lepcha—*Fajeerip*; Bihar—*Dudhiari*; Assam—*Dhutkhuri*, *dudkhuri*; Nepal—*Khuria*.

Bark, known as Conessi Bark, Tellicherry Bark, is astringent, anthelmintic, stomachic, antipyretic, tonic and antidysenteric, used in amoebic dysentery and diarrhoea. Contains alkaloid conessine, a gum-resin, and tannin. Seeds (Hindi—*Karwa-endarjau*; Beng.—*Tita-indarijau*; Mar.—*Kadu-endarjau*; Guj.—

kadwo indarjau; Tel.—*Amkudu-vittulu*; Tam.—*Kulappallai-virai*; Kan.—*Kodumurakan-bija*, are used for the same purposes as the bark; also yield a fatty oil, used as an anthelmintic. Wood used for small articles, such as combs, picture frames, carved boxes, toys, spoons, bobbins, etc.; also suitable for pen-holders, mathematical instruments, brush-backs, etc.

HOLBOELLIA Wall.

Lardizabalaceae

H. latifolia Wall.

Kumaun—*Gophla*, *gophal*; Khasi Hills—*Soh-lygn-kait*, *mi-rang-sa*; Nepal—*Bagul*.

Fruit-pulp edible.

HOLCUS Linn.

Gramineae

Poaceae

H. lanatus Linn. YORKSHIRE FOG, VELVET GRASS

Sometimes grown for hay and forage; occasionally produces prussic acid in amounts sufficient to cause poisoning.

HOLIGARNA Buch.-Ham.

Anacardiaceae

H. arnottiana Hook. f.

Mar.—*Holgeri*, *bibu*, *sudrabilo*; Tam.—*Karun charei*, *kattucceram*; Kan.—*Holigar*, *hoolgeri*, *holageru*, *katugeri*; Mal.—*Chera*, *charei*, *kattuchera*.

Wood used for packing-cases, cigar-cases, boats, dugouts, bullock carts, match-splints, and match-boxes; suitable for inferior grade pencils. All parts yield a vesicant juice, used for fixing indelible black patterns on linen and cotton cloth;

HOLOSTEMMA

also used as a varnish and for water-proofing of boats and furniture. Leaves used as green manure.

H. grahamii Hook. f.

Mar.—*Bipte*, *balwuli*; Bombay—*Ran bibu*; Mysore—*Dodda-yeleholagara*, *kan-kanagalu*.

Wood suitable for matches and packing-cases. Tree yields a vesicant juice, used for the same purposes as that from *H. arnottiana*.

H. longifolia Roxb.

Cachar—*Bonsu-buphang*; Lushai Hills—*Katebel*; Manipur—*Kherai*.

Juice obtained from the bark and rind is vesicant, used as a varnish and for lacquer work. Wood used for boats and house-building.

H. nigra Bourd.

Yields a juice, used as varnish.

HOLMSKIOLDIA Retz.

Verbenaceae

H. sanguinea Retz.

CHINESE-HAT-PLAT,
PARASOL FLOWER

Hindi—*Kapni*; Dehra Dun—*Rithoul*; Kumaun—*Kulto!ia*; Lepcha—*Sivettachin*; Assam—*Manu-kata-phul*, *mèi-da-kyna*, *misi-nasil*; Nepal—*Sarpattia*

Eaten by sheep and goats; grown for showy cymes of scarlet flowers.

HOLOPTELEA Planch. *Ulmaceae*

H. integrifolia Planch.

Sans.—*Chirabilva*; Hindi—*Kanju*,

papri, *banchilla*, *chilbil*, *dhamma*, *bègana*; Mar.—*Vavli*, *papara*; Guj.—*Kanjho*, *waola*; Tel.—*Thapasi*, *nemali*, *pedanevili*; Tam.—*Aya*, *ayil*, *kanci*, *vellaya*; Kan.—*Thavasai*, *rabsija*, *kaladri*, *nilavahi*; Mal.—*Aval*; Oriya—*Dauranja*, *turuda*; Punjab—*Rajain*, *khulen*, *arjan*; Kumaun—*Papar*, *kanju*; M.P.—*Karanji*, *chirhol*, *karanj-alam*. Trade—*Kanju*, Indian Elm.

Wood used for brush-backs and handles of dusting brooms; also used for indoor building purpose, cheap furniture, cabinet-work, carving, ploughs, yokes, carts and carriages, combs, shoe heels, mathematical instruments, bobbins, cotton reels, and dugout boats; suitable for plywood, packing-cases, match-boxes and -splints, and paper-pulp. Bark pulp made into hardboards and insulation boards. Seeds contain a fatty oil.

HOLOSTEMMA R. Br.

Asclepiadaceae

H. annularis K. Schum. syn.
H. rheedei Wall., *H. rheedianum* auct., non Spreng.

Sans.—*Arkapushpi*, *jivanti*; Hindi—*Chhirvel*; Mar.—*Dudurli*, *shidodi*, *tulatule*; Guj.—*Kharnar*, *khiravel*, *khirdodi*; Tel.—*Dudipalatige*, *polagurugu*, *palatura*; Tam.—*Palay kirai*; Mal.—*Ada kodien*, *ada modien*; Santal—*Apung*; Dehra Dun—*Rani marwi*.

Leaves, flowers, and fruits are eaten as vegetable; also eaten by cattle. Bark yields a fibre used for cordage and paper-making. Roots used in diabetes, gonorrhoea, cough, and stomach-ache; tonic and lactative.

HOLOSTEMMA

H. rheedei Wall. see *H. annularis*
K. Schum.

H. rheedianum auct., non Spreng.
see *H. annularis* K. Schum.

HOLOSTEUM Linn.

Caryophyllaceae

H. umbellatum Linn.

Slightly demulcent and refreshing.

HOMALIUM Jacq. *Samydaceae*

H. tomentosum Benth.

Wood used for shafts of heavy carts, harrow teeth, hammer-handles, furniture, planking, electric transmission poles, masts, spars, and fishing-rods; if well seasoned, it has been found suitable for oil-well sucker rods. Source of Moulmein Lancewood.

H. zeylanicum Benth.

Kan.—*Kal*; Mal.—*Manthala mukki*.

Wood used for posts, rafters, curtain rods, shingles, and building purposes.

HOMALOCENCHRUS Hall.

H. hexandrus Kuntze see *Leersia hexandra* Sw.

HOMALOMENA Schott *Araceae*

H. aromatica Schott syn. *Calla aromatica* Roxb.

Beng.—*Kuchu gundubi*.

Rhizomes stimulant, powdered and used in snuff and tobacco preparations; yield an essential oil. Plant used in skin troubles.

H. rubescens Kunth syn. *Calla rubescens* Roxb.

Beng.—*Gandubi-kachu*, *kuchugundubi*.

Used in the same way as *H. aromatica*. Essential oil from the rhizomes used in perfumery.

HOMONOIA Lour. *Euphorbiaceae*

H. riparia Lour.

Sans.—*Pashanabhedaka*, *kshudra-pashanabhedaka*; Tel.—*Taninki*, *siridamanu*; Tam.—*Kattulari*; Kan.—*Holenage*, *nirganagile*; Mal.—*Katallari*, *vangi kalloor-vanchi*; Oriya—*Jamla*; Kumaun—*Kandagar*; Lepcha—*Mongthel-kung*; Assam—*Tuipui-sulhla*, *hilkadam*, *khau-waing-phang*; Gond—*Sundeh*; M.P.—*Surra*, *bersi*; Bombay—*Sarni*, *sherni*; Nepal—*Khola ruis*.

Root laxative, diuretic, used in piles, stone in bladder and vesical calculi, strangury, and urinary discharges. Tender leaf tops used as vegetable. Wood reported to be used for the framework of goggles worn by divers in the Philippines.

HOPEA Roxb. *Dipterocarpaceae*

H. glabra Wight & Arn.

Tam.—*Kongu*, *karaikkongu*; Kan.—*Malehegge*; Mal.—*Ilappongu*.

Timber immune to insect attack, untreated sleepers gave an average life of 12 years or more in graveyard tests; used for beams, posts and rafters in construction work, and for carts.

H. longifolia Dyer see
Balanocarpus utilis Bedd.

HORDEUM

H. odorata Roxb.

Tam.—*Urappuccin*: Kan.—*Bilitirupu*, *kallurala*; Mal.—*Urappim-pasa*; Andamans—*Thingan*, *rimda*. Trade—*Thingan*, *White Thingan*.

Wood very durable, used for boats, dugouts, and constructional purposes; also used for carts, oil and sugarcane presses, flooring, roofing, piles, fence posts, ploughs, brush-backs, furniture, ship blocks, bits and capstan bars; a first class sleeper wood. Tree yields a resin called *Rock Dammar*, used in varnishes for indoor work, for caulking boats, and mounting microscopic objects. It is used as styptic. Leaves, bark, and wood used for tanning. Bark astringent used as a masticatory in gum troubles.

H. parviflora Bedd.

Tam.—*Kongu*, *vellai kongu*, *pongu*, *agil*, *irumbugam*; Kan.—*Tirupu*, *bovige*, *kiralboghi*, *bovumara*; Mal.—*Thambagam*. Trade—*Hopea*.

Wood much valued for house-building, parts of ships, boat-building, piles for bridges, road rammers, rice pounders, platform boards, setts, ladders, mill tables, engine brake blocks, carriages, railway keys, and picker arms, and for decorative wood-work and turnery. Untreated sleepers gave an average life of 22 years or more in graveyard tests. Bark contains tannin (14-28%) and is considered a good tanning material.

H. wightiana Wall.

Mar.—*Kavsi*, *kalhoni*; Tam.—*Ila-pongu*; Kan.—*Nai irupu*, *haiga*, *kalbovu*, *hiribovige*, *unni*; Mal.—*Pongu*.

Wood used for beams, rafters, posts and piles in construction work, and for cart-

wheels; recommended for cabinet-work, brush-backs, inlay and turnery; an excellent fuel.

HOPPEA Willd. *Gentianaceae*

H. dichotoma Willd.

Used in piles and epilepsy.

HORDEUM Linn. *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

H. aegiceras Watt *see* H. vulgare Linn.

H. coeleste Watt *see* H. vulgare Linn.

H. deficiens Steud. *see* H. vulgare Linn.

H. distichon Linn. *see* H. vulgare Linn.

H. gymnodistichum Watt *see*
H. vulgare Linn.

H. hexastichon Linn. *see*
H. vulgare Linn.

H. intermedium Körnicke *see*
H. vulgare Linn.

H. sativum Jessen *see* H. vulgare Linn.

H. vulgare Linn. (syn. *H. sativum* Jessen); including *H. hexastichon* Linn.; *H. intermedium* Körnicke; *H. distichon* Linn.; *H. zeocriton* Linn.; *H. deficiens* Steud.; and *H. aegiceras*, *H. coeleste*, *H. gymnodistichum* of Watt.

BARLEY

HORDEUM

Sans.—*Yava*; Hindi—*Jau, jav*; Beng.—*Jab, jau*; Mar.—*Java*; Guj.—*Jau, jav, ymvah*; Tel.—*Barlibiyam, yavaka*; Tam.—*Barliya-risi*; Kan.—*Jave godhi*; Bihar—*Jowakhar*; Punjab—*Jaon*.

Grains mainly used in the form *sattu*, a cooling drink; also mixed with wheat and gram flour for making *chapatis*. Barley grain is easily assimilable, used in the dietary of invalids and convalescents. Barley water used as a diuretic and demulcent drink. Powdered grain much employed in the form of a gruel in cases of painful and atonic dyspepsia. Source of malt in manufacture of beer. Straw used as fodder for livestock, and as stable bedding.

H. zeocriton Linn. see *H. vulgare* Linn.

HORNSTEDTIA Retz.

Zingiberaceae

H. costata (Roxb.) K. Schum. syn. *Amomum costatum* Benth.

Seeds employed for stomach ailments, general debility, asthma and other pulmonary affections.

HORSFIELDIA Willd.

Myristicaceae

H. amygdalina (Wall.) Warb. syn. *Myristica amygdalina* Wall.

Khasi Hills— *Dieng-soh-jodao, dieng-ja-lyntep*; Garo—*Bolchok-pok*; Mikir—*Dettakarong, prandang-arong*; Naga—*Ching-liang-pai*.

Arils and seeds edible.

H. irya (Gaertn.) Warb. syn. *Myristica irya* Gaertn.

Andamans—*Chooglum, mutwinda*.

Yields superior quality packing-case wood; recommended for boards. Fragrant flowers are a source of essential oil used in perfumery. Seeds contain an oleo-resin used for making candles. Decoction of bark used as a gargle.

H. kingii (Hook. f.) Warb. syn. *Myristica kingii* Hook. f.

Assam—*Amol*; Lushai—*Siltui*; Garo—*Bolong, bolouchi*; Lepcha—*Kaoul-kung, donglukung*; Nepal—*Runchepot, ramguwa*.

Fruit edible, but may cause intoxication. Seeds used as a substitute for arecanut. Bark yields a red juice after the rains, which is dried and used as a substitute for Malabar Kino (*Pterocarpus marsupium* Roxb.).

HOUTTUYNIA Thunb.

Saururaceae

H. cordata Thunb.

Rhizome eaten as a vegetable, raw or cooked. Leaves consumed in salads and soups. Leaves are used in measles, dysentery, gonorrhoea, and eye and skin troubles. An active principle effective in the treatment of stomach ulcers has been isolated; plant also yields an essential oil having disagreeable odour.

HOVENIA Thunb. *Rhamnaceae*

H. dulcis Thunb.

JAPANESE RAISIN TREE,
CORAL TREE

Hindi—*Sicka*; Punjab—*Chamhun*; Assam—*Chetla-bola*; Lepcha—*Sungree-kung*; Nepal—*Bangikath*.

Peduncles fleshy, edible, taste like ripe pears. Seeds used for relief in intoxication due to excessive drinking. Fruit extract contains potassium nitrate and potassium malate and is strongly diuretic.

HOYA R. Br. *Asclepiadaceae*

H. carnosa R. Br.

COMMON WAX PLANT

Commonly grown for its rich deep green leaves and compact clusters of delicate flowers. Stems and leaves contain a sterol glucoside, hoyin.

H. iconum Santapau syn.
H. pendula Wight, non Wight & Arn.

Yields a useful fibre. Plant emetic and alexipharmac.

H. multiflora Blume

Pounded leaves used as an embrocation in rheumatism. Juice of the plant considered diuretic.

H. pendula Wight, non Wight & Arn. see *H. iconum* Santapau

HUGONIA Linn. *Linaceae*

H. mystax Linn.

Tel.—*Kakbira, pisang*; Tam.—*Agori, motirakkanni*; Kan. & Mal.—*Modirakkani*; Oriya—*Chulijinka*.

Bruised roots applied to inflammatory swellings; powdered roots anthelmintic and febrifuge. Root-bark employed as an antidote to poisons.

HUMBOLDTIA Vahl

Caesalpinaceae

H. bourdillonii Prain

Mal.—*Adimundan*.

Fruit edible.

H. brunonis Wall.

Wood used for rackets.

H. laurifolia Vahl

Wood suitable for posts.

H. vahliana Wight

Tam.—*Arruvanci, nirvanchi, attuvanji*; Mal.—*Koratthi, karapongu, kurappunnu*.

Bark used for ulcers and in biliousness, leprosy, and epilepsy. Wood suitable for match-boxes.

HUMULUS Linn. *Cannabinaceae*

H. lupulus Linn.

Bitter substance found in the glandular hairs of the female inflorescence (Hops) is used for giving aroma and flavour to beer, also acts as a preservative as it is highly bacteriostatic in the case of gram-positive and acid fast bacteria. Fibre from the stems is used for twine and for textile purposes. Spent hops from the breweries are used as fodder. Bracts and bracteoles are covered with yellow pollen-like glandular trichomes known as Hop-meal, Lupulin Glands, or simply Lupulin. Commercial hops are called Humulus.

HUNTERIA Roxb. *Apocynaceae*

H. corymbosa Roxb. see

H. zeylanica (Retz.) Gardner ex Thw.

H. zeylanica (Retz.) Gardner ex Thw. syn. *H. corymbosa* Roxb.

Wood used for inlay work and small articles and is suitable for carving; it may also be used as a substitute for boxwood. Latex used in yaws. Leaves applied to wounds and cuts.

HURA

HURA Linn. *Euphorbiaceae* *sanuasolti*; Mal.—*Malamaravetti*;
Nilgiris—*Maratatte*.

H. crepitans Linn. SANDBOX TREE

Tel.—*Simaburuga*; Tam.—*Mullarasanam*; Kan.—*Retidani*.

Seeds, latex, and decoction of the bark possess emeto-cathartic properties. Seeds yield a fatty oil with purgative action, seed cake used as a fertilizer. Latex, bark, and seeds employed in leprosy. All parts of the plant, especially fruits and seeds, show insecticidal properties. Wood used for boxes, crates, interior construction, veneers, and plywood.

HYBANTHUS Jacq. *Violaceae*

H. enneaspermus (Linn.) F. Muell.
syn. *Ionidium suffruticosum* Ging.;
I. enneaspermum Vent.

Sans.—*Amburuha, charati*; Hindi—*Ratanpurus*; Beng.—*Nunbora*;
Tel.—*Nilakobari*; Tam.—*Purusharatnam*;
Mal.—*Orelathamara, kalthamara*;
Santal—*Birsurajmukhi, tandisol*;
Bombay—*Ratanparas*.

Herb demulcent, diuretic, and tonic; root diuretic, used in urinary affections and bowel complaints of children. Leaves and tender stalks are demulcent and used as a decoction or electuary.

H. ipecacuanha Vent.

Roots are used as a substitute of Ipecac (*Cephaelis ipecacuanha* A. Rich.).

HYDNOCARPUS Gaertn.
Flacourtiaceae

H. alpina Wight

Mar.—*Kastel*; Tam.—*Attuchankalai*;
Kan.—*Torathi*,

Wood good for construction purposes and used for beams and rafters; also recommended for pattern work, foot rules, picture frames, mouldings, and carvings. Seeds yield a fatty oil which is similar to Chaulmoogra Oil, also used as an illuminant.

H. castanea Hook. f.

Wood used for house-building. Decoction of bark given as a cure for cutaneous diseases.

H. heterophylla Kurz, non Blume
see *H. kurzii* (King) Warb.

H. kurzii (King) Warb. syn.
H. heterophylla Kurz, non Blume;
Taraktogenos kurzii King

Hindi & Beng.—*Dalmugri, chaulmoogra*; Mal.—*Niradi-muttu*; Assam—*Lamtem, dieng-soh-lap, balibu, rowai-thing*.

Kernels yield the true Chaulmoogra Oil (*Oleum Chaulmoograe*), used as an external application in leprosy. Fruits used as fish-poison, but the fish so killed are not edible. Bark rich in tannin, also used as a febrifuge.

H. laurifolia (Dennst.) Sleumer syn.
H. wightiana Blume

Sans.—*Garudaphala, tivrak*;
Hindi—*Chaulmoogra*; Mar.—*Kobased, kadu-kavata, katu-kavath, kastel, keti, kantel, kowti*; Tel.—*Adi-badamu, niradi*; Tam.—*Maravattai, maravetti, niradi-muttu*;
Kan.—*Toratti, surti, suranti*;
Mal.—*Kodi, koti, maravetti, maroti*,

HYDRILLA

niralam, *nirvetti*, *tamana*, *vetti*;
Bombay--*Kanti*, *kava*.

Seeds yield Hydnocarpus Oil, used in lepromatous leprosy, effective in early cases. The oil is not only active against *Mycobacterium leprae*, but also against *M. tuberculosis*. Seeds used for chronic skin affections, ophthalmia, and for dressing wounds and ulcers. Oil used as a local application in rheumatism, sprains, bruises, sciatica, and chest affections. Timber used for packing-cases; a good board wood.

H. wightiana Blume *see*
H. laurifolia (Dennst.) Sleumer

HYDNOPHYTUM Jack
Rubiaceae

H. andamanense Becc. *syn.*
H. formicarium Hook.f. in part,
non Jack

Used for the same purposes as *H. formicarium* Jack.

H. formicarium Hook.f. in part,
non Jack *see* *H. andamanense*
Becc.

H. formicarium Jack

Decoction of tubers used for liver and intestinal complaints.

HYDNUM Linn. ex Fr.
Hydnaceae

H. coralloides Scop.

An edible fungus.

H. erinaceus Bull.

An edible fungus.

H. repandum Linn.

An edible fungus.

HYDRANGEA Linn.
Saxifragaceae

H. altissima Wall. *see* *H. anomala*
D. Don

H. anomala D. Don *syn.*
H. altissima Wall.

Lepcha—*Sema-kung*; Garhwal—
Kathmora.

Pale brown, shiny bark peels off in long papyry strips which were used for manuscripts.

H. hortensia DC. *see*
H. macrophylla (Thunb.) Ser.

H. hortensis Sm. *see*
H. macrophylla (Thunb.) Ser.

H. macrophylla (Thunb.) Ser. *syn.*
H. hortensis Sm.; *H. hortensia* DC.

Leaves and roots (Chang Shah) have been in use in China as an antimalarial drug; said to be more potent than quinine and the activity is attributed to the presence of an alkaloid.

H. paniculata Sieb. *var.*
grandiflora Sieb.

Blossoms contain rutin used in capillary fragility.

HYDRILLA Rich.

Hydrocharitaceae

H. verticillata (Linn. f.) Royle
Hindi—*Jhangi*, *kureli*; Beng.—
Jhangi, *kurell*, *saola*; Tel.—

HYDRILLA

Punachu, pachi, nachu; Punjab—*Jala*; Bombay—*Sakharisheval*.

Used in aquaria; good oxygenator, also eaten by some types of fish. May be used as green manure.

HYDROCERA Blume

Balsaminaceae

H. triflora Wight & Arn.

Beng.—*Domuti*.

Flowers are a source of a dye used in the same way as henna.

HYDROCHARIS Linn.

Hydrocharitaceae

H. asiatica Miq. *see* *H. dubia* (Blume) Backer

H. cellulosa Buch.-Ham. *ex* Wall. *see* *H. dubia* (Blume) Backer

H. dubia (Blume) Backer *syn.* *H. morsus-ranae* Hook. f., *non* Linn.; *H. asiatica* Miq.; *H. cellulosa* Buch.-Ham. *ex* Wall.

Leaves mucilaginous, astringent. Plant used in Kashmir as a fodder.

H. morsus-ranae Hook. f., *non* Linn. *see* *H. dubia* (Blume) Backer

H. morsus-ranae Linn.

Closely allied to *H. morsus-ranae* Hook. f., *non* Linn. Grown in aquaria in Europe and America for its beautiful silky roots, tender leaves, and delicate flowers.

HYDROCOTYLE Linn.

Umbelliferae; *Apiaceae*

H. asiatica Linn. *see* *Centella asiatica* (Linn.) Urban

H. javanica Thunb.

Used as a substitute for *Centella asiatica* Linn. and known by the same regional names. A tonic and diuretic and a local stimulant, used in cutaneous diseases. Leaves used for indigestion, nervousness, and dysentery.

H. rotundifolia Roxb. *see*

H. sibthorpioides Lam.

H. sibthorpioides Lam. *syn.*

H. rotundifolia Roxb.

Sans.—*Mandukaparani*; Hindi—*Khulkhuri*; Beng.—*Gimasak*; Mar.—*Ballarikerai*.

Used in rheumatism, pulmonary, digestive, and cutaneous troubles, and as a diuretic and vermifuge. Roots chewed in liver complaints, and leaves applied to boils to promote suppuration.

HYDRODICTYON Roth

Hydrodictyaceae

H. reticulatum (Linn.) Lagerh.

Manipur—*Nungsan*.

An alga cooked with vegetables for its characteristic fishy smell.

HYDROLEA Linn.

Hydrophyllaceae

H. zeylanica Vahl

Sans.—*Langali*; Beng.—*Isha-langulia*, *kasschra*; Mal.—*Gheruvallel*.

Leaves antiseptic, applied in the form of poultice on neglected and callous ulcers; considered to possess cleansing and antiseptic properties.

HYMENACHNE

HYDROPHYLAX Linn. f.
Rubiaceae

H. maritima Linn. f.

A good sand binder, though it produces very few branches and the roots at the nodes are not too long.

HYGROPHILA R. Br.
Acanthaceae

H. angustifolia auct., non R. Br.
see H. salicifolia Nees

H. phlomoides Nees

Leaves used in poultices for boils.

H. quadrivalvis Nees

Leaves edible, used for poulticing wounds and in tooth-ache.

H. salicifolia Nees syn.
H. angustifolia auct., non R. Br.

Bihar—*Matham arak, tonka agia, loyongtonto ara.*

Leaves eaten as pot-herb, rich in potassium salts and strongly diuretic. Seeds and leaves are used in poultices; seeds contain a fatty oil. Plant has been confused with *H. angustifolia* R. Br.

H. serphyllum T. Anders.

Bombay—*Ran-tewan, godadi*;
Saurashtra—*Sarpat.*

Fruits edible. Leaves eaten in times of scarcity.

H. spinosa T. Anders. *see*
Asteracantha longifolia Nees

HYGRORYZA Nees *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

H. aristata Nees

Sans.—*Aranyadhanya, aranyajali*;
Hindi—*Janglidal*; Beng.—*Uridhan*;
Mar.—*Deobhata*; Guj.—*Vanti*;
Tam.—*Vallipullu*; Kan.—*Jyarahumedhe*; Mal.—*Nirvallipullu*;
Assam—*Phutki, putidal.*

Grains (Bengal Wild Rice) are sweet and oleaginous, digestible. Used also in biliousness. Grass relished by cattle and used as a fodder.

HYMENACHNE Beauv.
Gramineae; Poaceae

H. amplexicaulis (Rudge) Nees
syn. *H. myurus* Beauv.; *H. pseudo-interrupta* C. Muell.; *Panicum myurus* H.B. & K.

DAL GRASS

Hindi—*Dhamsiria*; Bombay—*Pokalia*;
Assam—*Bhat dal, dhop dal, kuranga dal, tattu*; Manipur—*Taboo.*

Used as fodder both green and hay and silage. Comparable to any cultivated fodder in its protein content. Pith used for making garlands. Dal Grass has a harmful effect on the development of anopheline larvae in the stagnant pools.

H. myurus Beauv. *see*

H. amplexicaulis (Rudge) Nees

H. pseudo-interrupta C. Muell. *see*

H. amplexicaulis (Rudge) Nees

HYMENOCALLIS

HYMENOCALLIS Salisb.
Amaryllidaceae

H. americana Roem. *see*
H. littoralis (Jacq.) Salisb.

H. littoralis (Jacq.) Salisb. *syn.*
H. americana Roem.

Bulbs used as a vulnerary, contain lycorine and tazettine.

HYMENODICTYON Wall.
Rubiaceae

H. excelsum Wall.

Sans.— *Bhramarchhallika*,
ugragandha; Hindi—*Bhaultan*,
kukurkat, *bhurkur*; Beng.—
Latikarum; Mar.—*Bhoursal*,
dancelo; Guj.—*Amarchhala*,
dondro; Tel.—*Dudippa*, *dadiyetta*,
burja; Tam.—*Vellei kadambu*,
sagapu, *peranjoli*; Kan.—
Bandarayanni, *vilari*; Mal.—
Itthilei, *nichan*, *vella katampu*;
Oriya—*Bodoka*, *konoo*; Punjab—
Kukarhat, *barthoa*; Assam—*Kodom*,
ding-dolong-sir, *phurkundr*; M.P.—
Bohar, *potur*; Saurashtra—
Bhamarchhal; Bombay—*Kola-kadu*;
Nepal—*Latikaram*. Trade—
Kuthan.

Wood used for tea-boxes, scabbards, grain measures, rollers and bobbins for jute milling, picture and slate frames, mathematical instruments, pencils, drums, and toys; also suitable for cheap furniture, brushware, match-splints, barrels and slack cooperage. Inner bark used as a febrifuge and antiperiodic, especially in tertian ague. Leaves used for dyeing and as cattle fodder.

H. obovatum Wall.

Mar.—*Kadwa-sirid*, *karwai*;

Tam.—*Yella mala kai*, *ilaimergay*;
Kan.—*Bogi*, *hiremara*, *gandele*.

Inner bark is bitter and astringent and is used as a substitute for quinine.

HYOSCYAMUS Linn. *Solanaceae*

H. albus Linn.

Used as a substitute of Henbane (*H. niger*). Leaves and seeds contain hyoscyamine and hyoscine.

H. muticus Linn.

EGYPTIAN HENBANE

Source of the drug Hyoscyami Mutici Herba; contains higher percentage of total alkaloids than *H. niger*, highest concentration being in the floral parts. Used for the extraction of hyoscyamine for conversion to atropine. Used medicinally since ancient times as a sedative in cerebral and spinal troubles, also for insomnia. Sometimes used instead of opium as a narcotic; toxic effects are more intense than those produced by *H. niger*, leading to dryness and constriction of the throat and delirium.

H. niger Linn.

HENBANE,
BLACK HENBANE

Sans.—*Dipyra*, *parasikaya*; Hindi—*Khurasaniajvayan*; Beng.—*Khurasaniajowan*; Mar.—*Khurasanivova*; Guj.—*Khurasaniajmo*; Tel.—*Khurashanivamam*; Tam.—*Kurasaniyomam*; Kan.—*Khurasani-vadaki*; Kashmir—*Bazarbang*.

Dried leaves and flowering tops constitute the drug Henbane, Hyoscyamus, or Hyoscyami Herba, valued principally

for the alkaloids hyoscyamine and hyoscine or scopolamine. Hyoscyamus has anodyne, narcotic, and mydriatic properties; employed as a sedative in nervous affections and irritable conditions, such as asthma and whooping cough, and is substituted for opium in cases where the latter is inadmissible. In veterinary practice used as a urinary sedative. Plant, especially the seeds, in large doses, produce poisonous effects similar to those of *Datura* poisoning, such as dryness of tongue and mouth, giddiness, and delirium.

HYPECOUM Linn. *Papaveraceae*

H. leptocarpum Hook. f. & Thoms.

Source of the alkaloid protopine; in small doses it acts as a narcotic, slows the heart, and lowers blood pressure.

H. procumbens Linn.

Juice of the plant has the same effect as opium; leaves diaphoretic.

HYPERICUM Linn. *Hypericaceae*

H. chinense Linn.

Alterative and astringent, used in diarrhoea and vomiting.

H. humifusum Linn.

In Europe, an infusion of flowers in olive oil or alcohol is used as a vulnerary, chiefly for old sores and eczema.

H. japonicum Thunb.

Astringent and vulnerary, used in asthma and dysentery, and as a styptic.

H. patulum Thunb.

Assam—*La-syn-rit*; Bihar—*Tumb-hul*; Lepcha—*Tumbomri*; Nepal—*Urilo*.

Seeds aromatic, stimulant.

H. perforatum Linn.

↑ COMMON ST. JOHN'S WORT,
KLAMATH WEED

HINDI—*Bassant, balsana, dendhu*.

Astringent, expectorant, and diuretic, used in diarrhoea, pulmonary and urinary troubles. An oil, St. John's Wort Oil (*Oleum Hyperici*) is prepared by infusing fresh flowers in olive oil; it is used externally for wounds, sores, ulcers, swellings, and sometimes against rheumatism and lumbago; also valued as a sunburn oil and a cosmetic for tightening the skin. Herb yields a volatile oil. Herb is poisonous to livestock and the toxicity is attributed to hypericin which occurs in all parts of the plant.

H. sampsonii Hance

Used as a vulnerary.

HYPHAENE Gaertn.

Palmae; Arecaceae

H. thebaica Mart.

EGYPTIAN DOUM PALM

Pericarp and unripe kernels edible. Trunk contains sago; young apical bud is eaten; subterranean part of the seedlings is also edible. Leaves eaten by camels. Fruits astringent and anthelmintic. Roots used in hematuria. Fruit stones used for rosaries, curtain rings, and perfume and snuff boxes; hard kernels used as vegetable ivory.

HYPNEA Lamour. *Hypneaceae*

H. musciformis (Wulf.) Lamour.

An alga cooked with meat and vegetables for the preparation of a palatable jelly.

HYPOCHOERIS

HYPOCHOERIS Linn.

Compositae; Asteraceae

H. glabra Linn.

Root aperient, tonic, and diuretic. Fresh herb vulnerary; leaves astringent.

HYPOLEPIS Bernh.

Polypodiaceae

H. punctata (Thunb.) Mett. syn.

Phegopteris punctata Bedd.

Fronds used for poulticing boils.

HYPOXIS Linn. *Amaryllidaceae*

H. aurea Lour.

Bihar—*Bhuin khajur, dinda kinda, kita bo.*

Root-stocks mucilaginous and contain starch grains; used as a tonic and aphrodisiac. Root-stock swells in water.

HYPOXYLON Bull. ex Fr.

Sphaeriaceae

H. vernicosum Schw.

An edible fungus.

HYP SERPA Miers

Menispermaceae

H. cuspidata (Wall.) Miers syn.

Limacra cuspidata Hook. f. & Thoms.

Stems yield a fibre used for bow strings.

HYPTIS Jacq. *Labiatae; Lamiaceae*

H. brevipes Poit.

Sometimes used as a vegetable and also as fodder. Decoction given after parturition. In Java, the leaves are used for healing wounds and inflammation of the navel of the new born.

H. capitata Jacq.

Tonic, stimulant, and excitant. Decoction of roots used in amenorrhoea; that of leaves as a vulnerary.

H. pectinata Poit.

Considered tonic, antispasmodic, emmenagogue, vermifuge and odontalgic. Decoction or infusion of flower-heads used as a febrifuge and for chest troubles. Plant used in Malagasy in the preparation of rum; also yields a resin used as incense.

H. suaveolens Poit.

Hindi—*Wilayati tulsi*; Beng.—*Bilati tulsi*; Oriya—*Ganga tulsi, purodo*; Bihar—*Bhunsri, dimbubuha, ara gusumpuru.*

Stimulant, carminative, sudorific, and lactagogue. Infusion used in catarrhal conditions, uterus affections, and parasitical cutaneous diseases. Leaf juice given in colic. Shoot tops edible, also used as a flavouring. Leaves used in the preparation of a mint-flavoured beverage. Root chewed with betel nuts as a stomachic, and its decoction used as an appetiser. Plant yields an essential oil; seeds contain a fatty oil.

HYSSOPUS Linn.

Labiatae; Lamiaceae

H. officinalis Linn.

HYSSOP

Stimulant, pectoral, carminative; infusion or tea used in nervous disorders and pulmonary, digestive, urinary and uterine troubles. Crushed herb used as a resolvent and vulnerary. *Zufah yabis*, an imported drug of Indian bazaars, is probably derived from this plant. Yields an essential oil. Hyssop Oil, used for flavouring liqueurs. Leaf juice employed for expulsion of roundworms.

I

IBERIS Linn.

Cruciferae;
Brassicaceae

Roots demulcent, tonic, diaphoretic, and diuretic, used in combination with bitters and aromatics for fevers, dyspepsia, and skin troubles. Powdered root used in diabetes and stone in bladder. Switchy branches used for fishing-nets and basket making.

I. amara Linn. syn. *I. coronaria* Hort.

COMMON ANNUAL CANDYTUFT,
ROCKET CANDYTUFT

Seeds used in asthma and bronchitis. Herb employed in rheumatism and gout and as an antiscorbutic. Source of an essential oil.

I. coronaria Hort. see *I. amara* Linn.

ICHNANTHUS Beauv.

Gramineae; Poaceae

I. pallens Hook.f., non Munro see *I. vicinus* Merrill

I. vicinus Merrill syn. *I. pallens* Hook.f., non Munro

Slender, loosely branched grass readily eaten by cattle (protein 10.7% dry matter basis).

ICHNOCARPUS R. Br.

Apocynaceae

I. frutescens R. Br.

Sans.—*Syamalata, sariva, paravalli*;
Hindi—*Kalidudhi, siamalata*;
Beng.—*Dudhi, syamalota*; Mar.—*Krishnasarwa, kantebhouri*; Tel.—*Illukatte, nalateage*; Tam.—*Paravalli, udargodi*; Mal.—*Paalvally*;
Kan.—*Karehambu, gorwiballi*;
Oriya—*Syamolota, madhobi, soyamnoi*;
Dehra Dun—*Bel kamu*;
Assam—*Lamkandol, paharukihandan*.

I. ovatifolius A. DC. see *I. volubilis* Merrill

I. volubilis Merrill syn.

I. ovatifolius A. DC.

Used in the Philippines for ropes, fences, and fishing-stakes.

ILEX Linn.

Aquifoliaceae

I. aquifolium Linn.

ENGLISH HOLLY, COMMON HOLLY

Wood used for inlaying, marquetry work, fancy articles and turnery; suitable for wood sculpture and cabinet-work. Fruits purgative, emetic, and diuretic, used in jaundice and dropsy. Leaves and bark emollient and diuretic; contains a crystalline yellow colouring matter, ilixanthin. Wood is valued by the degree of its whiteness.

I. cassine Walt., non Linn. see

I. vomitoria Ait.

I. denticulata Wall.

Yields inferior quality timber.

I. dipyrena Wall.

Leaves occasionally used as fodder. Yields poor quality timber.

I. doniana DC. see *I. excelsa* Wall.

I. excelsa Wall. syn. *I. doniana* DC.

Yields inferior quality timber.

ILEX

I. godajam Colebr.

Decoction of bark used in diarrhoea and as a diuretic. Yields inferior quality timber.

I. insignis Hook. f.

Yields inferior quality timber.

I. malabarica Bedd.

Wood used for planks, platters, and building purposes.

I. odorata Buch.-Ham.

Yields timber of inferior quality.

I. paraguariensis St.-Hil. MATE, YERBA MATE, PARAGUAY TEA

Leaves are the source of Yerba Mate or Paraguay Tea, a beverage next only to coffee, tea, and cocoa in commercial importance. Leaves contain an essential oil, caffeine, tannin and a resin. Soft white wax is obtained by extracting the leaves with organic solvents; crude product originally obtained is green in colour, but it can be decolourized by treatment with animal charcoal. Wax is employed in cosmetics and as a softener. Seeds contain a fatty oil; seed meal is suitable for the production of furfural.

I. sulcata Wall. see *I. umbellulata* Loes.

I. theaeifolia Hook. f.

Yields inferior quality timber.

I. umbellulata Loes. syn. *I. sulcata* Wall.

Assam—*Bikha-kulia*.

Wood suitable for scabbards, platters, and toys.

I. vomitoria Ait. syn. *I. cassine* Walt., non Linn. YAUPON, CASSENA

Leaves are used for preparing a tea-like beverage (Black Drink), contain caffeine, tannin, resin, and a volatile oil. Leaves also used for the preparation of a syrup for use in soft drinks and an alcoholic extract for use as a source of caffeine.

I. wightiana Wall.

Tam. & Kan — *Badaga, hurulu*.

Wood used for platters, bowls, tea-boxes, packing-cases, cabinet-work, and building purposes.

ILLICIUM Linn. *Magnoliaceae*

I. anisatum Linn. syn. *I. religiosum* Sieb. & Zucc.

Fruits used as an adulterant of Star Anise (*I. verum*), poisonous.

I. griffithii Hook. f. & Thoms.

Fruits stimulant and carminative, yield an essential oil.

I. religiosum Sieb. & Zucc. see *I. anisatum* Linn.

I. verum Hook. f. STAR ANISE OF CHINA

Hindi—*Anasphal*; Tel.—*Anaspuvu*;
Tam.—*Anashuppu*, *anasi-pu*;
Bombay—*Badian*.

Fruit has an odour resembling that of anise, used as a condiment for flavouring curries, confectionery, liqueurs, and for pickles; also used in perfumery. Stomachic and carminative, useful in flatulence, spasmodic affection of intestinal canal, and dysentery; also used in cough mixtures. Fruits yield an essential oil used as

IMPATIENS

a flavouring agent, and in perfumery and soaps. It is stimulant, carminative, expectorant, and diuretic; applied externally in rheumatism, otalgia, favus, and scabies.

ILLIGERA Blume *Hernandiaceae*

I. appendiculata Blume syn.
I. coryzadenia Meissn.

Poultice of leaves applied to boils.

I. coryzadenia Meissn. see
I. appendiculata Blume

I. villosa C. B. Clarke

Used as a febrifuge.

IMPATIENS Linn. *Balsaminaceae*

I. amphorata Edgew.

Seeds edible.

I. amplexicaule Edgew.

Seeds edible.

I. balsamina Linn
GARDEN BALSAM

Sans.—*Dushpatrijati*; Hindi—*Gulmendhi*; Beng.—*Dupati*; Mar.—*Terada*; Guj.—*Gulmendi*, *pantambol*; Tam.—*Kasittumbai*; Mal.—*Mecchingom*; Oriya—*Haragaura*; Punjab—*Bantil*, *trual*, *halu*, *tatura*, *tilphar*, *juk*.

Leaves and seeds edible. Flowers and leaves are at times used as a substitute for henna. Flowers mucilaginous and cooling, used for lumbago and intercostal neuralgia; they improve circulation and relieve stasis. Seeds contain a fatty oil used for cooking and as an illuminant; also suitable for use in the surface-coating industry.

I. chinensis Linn.

Tam.—*Vashtla*, *pylee*; Mal.—*pily*.

Plant used in the form of external application on burns; also used internally for gonorrhoea.

I. gigantea Edgew. see *I. sulcata* Wall.

I. glandulifera Royle, non Arn. syn.

I. roylei Walp.

ROYLE'S OR HIMALAYAN
BALSAM

Seeds edible; yield a fatty oil which dries and thickens under heat faster than linseed oil. Varnishes prepared from the oil dry well, but are somewhat inferior to linseed oil varnishes in durability.

I. multiflora Wall. see *I. tripetala* Roxb.

I. parviflora DC. SMALL BALSAM

Leaves used as salad, contain vitamin C (25 mg/100 g). Seeds contain a fatty oil suitable for use in lacquers.

I. racemosa Hook.f., non DC. see
I. tingens Edgew.

I. roylei Walp. see *I. glandulifera* Royle, non Arn.

I. scabrida DC.

Seeds edible.

I. sulcata Wall. syn. *I. gigantea* Edgew. GROOVED BALSAM

Seeds edible; yield a fatty oil.

I. tingens Edgew. syn. *I. racemosa* Hook. f., non DC.

Seeds edible; yield an oil used as an illuminant.

IMPATIENS

I. tripetala Roxb. syn. *I. multiflora* Wall.

Lakhimpur—*Karya bijal, dam doka*.

Juice of the roots used in hematuria.

IMPERATA Cyr. *Gramineae;*
Poaceae

I. arundinacea Cyr. see *I. cylindrica* Beauv.

I. cylindrica Beauv. syn.
I. arundinacea Cyr.

THATCH GRASS

Sans.—*Darbha*; Hindi—*Dabh, siru, ulu*; Beng.—*Ooloo, ulu*; Tel.—*Balbajamu, barhisan, darbha gaddi*; Tam.—*Dharbai pul, inankapillu, nanal, varli-pillu*; Kan.—*Sanna dab-bai hullu*; Mal.—*Vidulam*; Punjab—*Dab, kusa, sil, sir*; U.P.—*Bharavai, sil, siru, usirh*; Rajasthan—*Khans*; M.P.—*Chitra, dab, gondi, lotan, phulya, pottar*; Bombay—*Dhub*; Assam—*Batta, khair, ullu*; Santal & Kol—*Chero*.

Used in mixture with long-fibred paper-pulp. Suitable for reclamation of lands and a good soil binder. Grass used for ropes, brushes, mats and cowry bags, and for baskets and plates; also employed as packing material. Roots emollient, hemostatic, and antifebrile.

INDIGOFERA Linn.
Papilionaceae; Fabaceae

I. anabaptista Steud.

Green manure.

I. anil Linn. var. *polyphylla* DC. see *I. suffruticosa* Mill.

I. argentea Linn. var. *caerulea* Baker see *I. articulata* Gouan

I. arrecta Hochst.

NATAL INDIGO, JAVA INDIGO,
BENGAL INDIGO

Principal indigo yielding species of Ethiopia; the indigotin content is higher than that in other species. Also grown for green manure.

I. articulata Gouan syn. *I. argentea* Linn. var. *caerulea* Baker;
I. caerulea Roxb.

SURAT INDIGO, WILD INDIGO,
EGYPTIAN INDIGO,
ARABIAN INDIGO

Sans.—*Kalakitaka*; Hindi—*Sur-mainil*; Tam.—*Kataveri*; Tel.—*Karunili*; Kan.—*Karunili*; Marwar—*Nil*.

Roots and leaves bitter tonic. Seeds anthelmintic, also used as food in times of scarcity.

I. aspalathoides Vahl ex DC.

WIRY INDIGO

Sans.—*Ratakohomba, sivanimba*; Tam.—*Iraivanvembu, sivanar vembu*; Kan.—*Nila, sivamballi*; Mal.—*Manali*.

Leaves, flowers, and tender shoots demulcent, their decoction used in cancerous affections and leprosy. Leaves are also applied to abscesses.

I. atropurpurea Buch.-Ham. including *I. hamiltonii* Grah.

Twigs used for basket work and rope bridges.

INDIGOFERA

I. australis Willd.

A useful fodder plant

I. caerulea Roxb. *see* *I. articulata*
Gouan

I. cordifolia Heyne

Marwar—*Vekriavas*; Bombay—*Godadi, bodaga, botsaka*; Gwalior—*Nilabari*.

White seeds resemble poppy seeds, used in mixture with *bajra* or *jowar* for making bread; they are harmful if consumed alone. The type found in Deccan is a good fodder.

I. dosua Buch.-Ham.

A useful fodder plant.

I. echinata Willd. *see*

I. nummularifolia (Linn.) Livera

I. endecaphylla Jacq.

TRAILING INDIGO

Used as green manure. Readily eaten by cattle, but does not stand heavy grazing. It is reported from Hawaii that when used as pasturage, or fed green or in semi-dry state after chopping, it may cause abortion in cows and heifers.

I. enneaphylla Linn.

Sans.—*Vasuka*; Hindi—*Latahai*; Guj.—*Bhonyagali*; Mar.—*Bhingule*; Tam.—*Sheppunerunji*; Tel.—*Yerrapalleru, chalapachhi, cheragaddam*; Kan.—*Kenneggilu*; Mal.—*Cherupullate*.

Used as green manure. Juice diuretic and antiscorbutic, used in chronic venereal diseases. Decoction given in epilepsy and insanity.

I. galegoides Baker in part, non DC *see* *I. zollingeriana* Miq.

I. galegoides DC.

Formerly cultivated as a cover crop in Java. Yields an essential oil.

I. gerardiana Wall. ex Baker HIMALAYAN INDIGO

Punjab—*Kati, khenti, mathu, kutz, shagali, katsu*; Simla—*Kathi, theot, kathu*.

Twigs used for basket work and for rope bridges.

I. glabra Linn. syn. *I. pentaphylla* Linn.

Leaves used as a bitter tonic and febrifuge; also used as an emollient in external applications.

I. glandulosa Willd. BEFRI

Guj.—*Vekhariyo*; Mar.—*Bargadan*; Tam.—*Baragadam, barapatalu, barapatam, boomidapu*; Deccan—*Barbada, metikasa*.

Seeds sometimes used as food in times of scarcity; they contain about three times as much protein as wheat. Plant provides forage for cattle, highly palatable as green before flowering. May also be used as green manure. Seeds nutritive and tonic.

I. hamiltonii Grah. *see*

I. atropurpurea Buch.-Ham.

I. hebetata Benth.

Twigs used for basket work and rope bridges.

I. hirsuta Linn. HAIRY INDIGO

Good for pastures, but in some cases

INDIGOFERA

doubtfully toxic to cattle. Source of Indigo dye in West African countries. Decoction of the leaves is stomachic and used in diarrhoea and yaws.

I. *linifolia* Retz.

Hindi—*Torki*; Beng.—*Bhangra*; Guj.—*Jhinkigali, nahanigali*; Mar.—*Bhangra*; Bombay—*Bhangra, bur-bura, daniu, ameliu, pandharipale, torki*; Delhi—*Leel, sankhahuli*; Santal—*Tandikhodebaha*.

Given in febrile eruptions, also considered a vermifuge.

I. *longeracemosa* Boiv.

Source of a dye.

I. *nummularifolia* (Linn.) Livera
syn. *I. echinata* Willd.

A useful fodder plant.

I. *oblongifolia* Forsk. syn.
I. paucifolia Delile

Sans.—*Jhilla, mridupatraka, nila, raktapala*; Tam.—*Kattukkarcham-mathi*; Tel.—*Kondavempali*; Delhi—*Jhungi, vilayati jhojun*.

Useful in enlargement of liver and spleen, improves appetite.

I. *parviflora* Heyne

Yields a yellow dye.

I. paucifolia Delile see
I. oblongifolia Forsk.

I. pentaphylla Linn. see *I. glabra*
Linn.

I. *prostrata* Willd.

A useful fodder plant.

I. *pulchella* Roxb. in part

Hindi—*Sakena, hakna*; Mar.—*Baroli, chirmati, nirda*; Tam.—*Narinji*; Tel.—*Siralli, vuyye*; Kan.—*Gogge*; Mal.—*Manali*; Oriya—*Girili*; Santal—*Dare huter, lilibichi*; Bhil—*Togri*.

Flowers sometimes eaten; loppings used as fodder. Decoction used for cough.

I. *subulata* Vahl ex Poir.

Appearance and growth habit similar to *I. endecaphylla*; resistant to drought and light frost; may be tried as a forage crop.

I. *suffruticosa* Mill. syn. *I. anil*
Linn. var. *polyphylla* DC.

WEST INDIAN INDIGO,
ANIL INDIGO

Hindi—*Vilaiti nil*; Tam.—*Shimaiyaviri*; Tel.—*Shimanili*; Kan.—*Shimenili*.

Febrifuge, vulnerary, stomachic, and diuretic. Used in syphilis and epilepsy. Decoction of roots and seeds used in urinary diseases and ulcers.

I. *sumatrana* Gaertn. syn.
I. tinctoria Baker in part.

Hindi & Beng.—*Neel*; Tam.—*Nili, avuri*; Tel. & Kan.—*Nili*.

Grown mainly as a green manure crop, preceeding cotton, maize, and surgarcane.

I. teysmanni Miq. see
I. zollingeriana Miq.

I. tinctoria Baker in part see
I. sumatrana Gaertn.

INULA

I. tinctoria Linn.

COMMON INDIGO, INDIAN INDIGO

Sans.—*Nilla, nili nilika, rangapatrici*;
Hindi & Beng.—*Nil*; Guj.—*Gali, gari, nil*; Mar., Tam. & Kan.—*Nili*;
Tel.—*Aviri, nili*; Mal.—*Nilam*.

Grown for green manure. It was grown in India, China and other eastern countries for indigo, but was later replaced by *I. sumatrana*, *I. suffruticosa* and finally by *I. erecta*. Extract used in epilepsy and other nervous disorders; in the form of ointment used for sores, old ulcers, and piles. Decoction of leaves given in blennorrhagia. Roots used in urinary complaints and hepatitis.

I. trifoliata Linn.

Hindi—*Jangli-methi*; Mar.—*Lalmoli*; Tel.—*Baragadamu*; Bombay—*Vekaria*.

Seed restorative, astringent, and aphrodisiac, used in rheumatism and leucorrhoea.

I. trita Linn. f.

Guj.—*Vekhario*; Tel.—*Nakkanaru*;
Tam.—*Kandaram*; Kan.—*Torementi*.

Seeds used as a nutritive tonic.

I. uniflora Buch.-Ham.

Kan.—*Kadu neeli*.

Relished by cattle, high nutritive value, protein 12.26% (air-dry material).

I. zollingeriana Miq. syn.
I. galegoïdes Baker in part,
non DC.; *I. teysmanni* Miq.

Grown as a shade tree in tea, coffee, and cocoa plantations and for green manure in coconut groves.

INDOPIPTADENIA Brenan

୧୨ *Mimosaceae*

I. oudhensis (Brandis) Brenan syn.
Piptadenia oudhensis Brandis

Oudh—*Genti*.

Lopped for cattle fodder.

INULA Linn.

Compositae;
Asteraceae

I. grandiflora Willd.

Aromatic roots employed as an adulterant of *Kuth* (*Saussurea lappa* C.B. Clarke).

I. grantioides Boiss.

Used in asthma.

I. graveolens Desf.

Diuretic, used in calculus diseases. Contains a volatile oil.

I. racemosa Hook. f.

Kashmir—*Poshkar*.

Aromatic roots employed as an adulterant of *Kuth* (*Saussurea lappa*). Also used as an expectorant and resolvent, and in veterinary medicine as a tonic and stomachic. Roots contain inulin (10%) and an essential oil containing alantolactone which is strongly anthelmintic; also an expectorant and diuretic. Seeds aphrodisiac

I. royleana DC.

Kashmir—*Zahelniilkohew*.

Roots employed as an adulterant of *Kuth* (*Saussurea lappa*). They are poisonous and are used in disinfectant and parasiticide preparations, particularly against lice, fleas, and ticks; yield an essential oil containing alantolactone.

IONIDIUM

IONIDIUM Vent.

I. enneaspermum Vent. *see*

Hybanthus enneaspermus (Linn.)
F. Muell.

I. suffruticosum Ging. *see*

Hybanthus enneaspermus (Linn.)
F. Muell.

IPHIGENIA Kunth *Liliaceae*

I. indica Kunth

Tam—*Nirpanai*; Santal—*Chutia*
chandbol

Corms used in colic. Flowers yield a red
dye.

IPOMOEA Linn. *Convolvulaceae*

I. alba Linn. syn. *I. bona-nox* Linn.;
Calonyction bona-nox Bojer;
C. aculeatum House; *C. speciosum*
Choisy

Sans.—*Chandrakanti*, *mandavalli*;
Hindi & Beng.—*Dudhiakalmr*;
Tel.—*Panditvankayyu*; Tam.—*Naganamukkori*; Mal.—*Mandavalli*;
Bombay—*Chandrakanta*, *gul-*
chandni.

Young leaves and fleshy calyces used as
vegetables. Root-bark purgative. A resin-
like substance, which coagulates *Castilla*
latex, isolated.

I. angulata Lam. syn. *I. coccinea*
C. B. Clarke, non Linn.;
I. phoenicea Roxb.; *Quamoclit*
phoenicea Choisy

Root sternutatory.

I. angustifolia C.B. Clarke, non
Jacq. *see Merremia tridentata*
subsp. *hastata* (Desr.) Ooststr.

I. aquatica Forsk. syn. *I. reptans*
Poir. SWAMP CABBAGE

Hindi—*Kalmisag*, *karmi*, *patuasag*,
Beng.—*Kalmisak*; Mar.—
Nadishaka; Guj.—*Nalanibhaji*;
Tel.—*Tutikura*; Tam.—
Vellakeerai; Punjab—*Ganthian*,
nali, *nari*; Delhi—*Sarnah*, *nah*

Young terminal shoots and leaves used as
a vegetable and in salads; leaves good
source of minerals and vitamins, especial-
ly carotene. Green fodder of high nutri-
tive value. Roots eaten in times of
scarcity. Juice used as an emetic in cases
of opium and arsenical poisoning. Plant
considered wholesome for women suffer-
ing from nervous and general debility.

I. batatas (Linn.) Lam.

SWIFT POTATO

Hindi—*Mitha alu*, *shakarand*,
Beng.—*Lal alu*, *ranga alu*; Mar.—
Ratalu; Guj.—*Kanangi*, *sakaria*;
Tel.—*Chelagada*; Tam.—
Sakkareivellekilangu; Mal.—
Chakarakilangu; Kan.—*Genasu*,
Oriya—*Kanda*; Punjab—*Shakar-*
kandi; Santal—*Sakarkenda*.

Tuberous roots used as food after boiling,
baking or frying, and candying and
various other ways. Tubers infected with
black rot (*Ceratosomella fimbriata*)
yield an essential oil, toxic to animals.
Tubers source of starch suitable for
sizing paper and textiles and for laundry
use; also used in adhesives and dextrans,
compositions for insulating fabrics, and
coating formulations for dry cells, and
in cosmetics. Spent pulp used as cattle
feed. Sweet potato flour employed as a
coagulant in slurry thickeners in extraction
of alumina from bauxite. Employed for
industrial alcohol, lactic acid, acetone

butanol, vinegar and yeast. Tender tops and leaves used as vegetable or salad.

I. biloba Forsk. see *I. pes-caprae* (Linn.) Sweet

I. bona-nox Linn. see *I. alba* Linn.

I. cairica (Linn.) Sweet syn.
I. palmata Forsk.

RAILWAY CREEPER

Tuberous roots and stems, though bitter, are used as food in Hawaii; roots and leaves are slightly cyanogenetic. Seeds purgative, contain a fatty oil.

I. campanulata auct., non Linn. see *I. illustris* (C.B. Clarke) Prain

I. campanulata Linn. var. *illustris* C.B. Clarke see *I. illustris* (C.B. Clarke) Prain

I. carnea Jacq.

Contains two toxic principles, one soluble in water, the other in ether, the latter acts as a mild purgative.

I. chryseides Ker-Gawl. see
Merremia hederacea (Burm. f.) Hallier f.

I. coccinea C.B. Clarke, non Linn. see *I. angulata* Lam.

I. coptica (Linn.) Roth ex Roem. & Schult. syn. *I. dissecta* Willd.

Cold infusion given for dizziness and intoxication. Herb also used for chest complaints in children.

I. cymosa Roem. & Schult. see
Merremia umbellata (Linn.) Hallier f. subsp. *orientalis* (Hallier f.) Ooststr.™

I. dasysperma Jacq. f. see
I. tuberculata Ker-Gawl.

I. dichroa Choisy syn. *I. pilosa* Sweet, non Houtt.

Seeds purgative, contain a fatty oil and a resin.

I. digitata Linn. syn.
I. paniculata R. Br., non Burm.

Sans.—*Bhumikushmanda*, *vidari*;
Hindi—*Bilaikand*; Beng.—
Bhumikumra; Mar.—*Bhuikobola*,
vidarikand; Tel.—*Bhuchakragadda*;
Tam.—*Palmudangi*; Mal.—
Mutalakkanta, *palmutakku*; Kan.—
Bhumichekrigadde, *buja-gumbala*;
Oriya—*Bhuinkoharu*.

Tuberous roots contain a resin similar to Jalap resin, and are considered tonic, aphrodisiac, demulcent, lactagogue, and cholagogue. Powdered roots given in diseases of spleen and liver, debility, fat accumulation and menorrhagia. Stems and leaves used as cattle fodder. Fresh leaves contain 6.3 mg/100 g of carotene.

I. dissecta Willd see *I. coptica* (Linn.) Roth ex Roem. & Schult.

I. eriocarpa R. Br. syn. *I. hispida* Roem. & Schult.

Sans.—*Nakhari*; Tel.—*Purittitige*;
Mal.—*Puluchavidu*; Oriya—*Paninoi*;
Punjab—*Bhanwar*; Delhi—
Ghiabato, *boota*; Assam—*Kalman*.

Yields fodder useful for milch cattle. Leaves and stems eaten as a vegetable. Seeds edible, nutritious and rich in proteins. Plant boiled in oil and used in rheumatism, epilepsy and leprosy, and for ulcers.

I. fastigiata (Roxb.) Sweet see
I. tiliacea (Willd.) Choisy

IPOMOEA

I. ficifolia Lindl.

Leaves purgative.

I. gomezii C.B. Clarke *see*
Merremia mammosa (Lour.)
Hallier f.

I. gracilis R. Br.

Useful as a sand binder.

I. hederacea auct., non Jacq. *see*
I. nil (Linn.) Roth

I. hederacea (Linn.) Jacq. syn.
Convolvulus hederaceus Linn.

Sans.—*Krishnabij*; Hindi & Beng.—
Kaladana; Tam.—*Kakkattan*;
Tel.—*Jirki*.

Seeds used as purgative, substituted for
Jalap.

I. hispida Roem. & Schult. *see*
I. eriocarpa R. Br.

I. illustris (C.B. Clarke) Prain syn.
I. campanulata auct., non Linn.;
I. campanulata Linn. var.
illustris C.B. Clarke

Mar.—*Gõili, tugelmi*; Kan.—
Karihuginniya hambu, kuginiballi.

Young shoots are eaten in curries.
Slender stems are sometimes substituted
for cordage.

I. learii Paxt.

Roots used for dysentery.

I. maritima R.Br. *see*
I. pes-caprae (Linn.) Sweet

I. maxima (Linn. f.) G. Don syn.
I. sepiaria Koenig ex Roxb.

Hindi & Beng.—*Bankalmi*; Mar.—

Amtivel; Guj.—*Hanumanvel*;
Tel.—*Mettatuti, purititige*; Tam.—
Manjigai, talikkirai; Mal.—
Tirutali; Oriya—*Bilona, mushakani*.

Eaten as pot-herb, also used as cattle
fodder. Juice diuretic and deobstruent,
used as an antidote to arsenic poisoning.

I. muricata (Linn.) Jacq., non
Cav. syn. *Calonyction muricatum*
Don

Hindi & Beng. — *Michai*; Guj.—
Garayo; Mar.—*Bhonvari*; Tam.—
Kattutali; Bombay—*Gariya*;
Madras—*Mukkattikkay*.

Swollen pedicels edible. Seeds cathartic,
yield a fixed oil containing high concen-
tration of behenic acid (3.78%).

I. nil (Linn.) Roth syn. *I. hederacea*
auct., non Jacq.

Sans.—*Krishnabija, shyamabija*;
Hindi—*Kaladana, mirchai*;
Beng.—*Kaladanah, nilkalmi*;
Mar.—*Nilpushpi, nilyel*; Guj.—
Kaladana, kalkumpan; Tel.—
Jirika, kolli; Tam.—*Kakkattan,*
sirikki; Kan.—*Ganribija*; Oriya—
Khanikhondo; Deccan—*Kalizirki,*
zirki; Kashmir—*Hub-ul-nil*;
Punjab—*Bildi, ishpecha, ker,*
kirpawa, phaprusag.

Dried seeds (*Kaladana*) used as purgative;
as a substitute for Jalap (*Exogonium*
purga Benth.), contain a fixed oil.

I. obscura (Linn.) Ker-Gawl.

Sans.—*Vachagandha*; Mar.—
Pilibonvari; Guj.—*Gumbadvel*;
Tel.—*Nallakokkita*; Tam.—
Chirudali, siruttali; Mal.—*Cherutali*.

IPOMOEA

Leaves aromatic and mucilaginous; toasted, powdered, and boiled in ghee considered a useful application in aphthous affections.

I. palmata Forsk. see *I. cairica* (Linn.) Sweet

I. paniculata R. Br., non Burm. see *I. digitata* Linn.

I. pentaphylla Jacq. see *Merremia aegyptia* (Linn.) Urban

I. pes-caprae (Linn.) Sweet yn.
I. biloba Forsk.; *I. maritima* R. Br.

Hindi—*Dopatilata*; Beng.—*Chhagalkuri*; Mar.—*Maryadvel, samudraphen*; Guj.—*Marjadavela*; Tel.—*Balabanditige, bedatige, chivulapillitige*; Tam.—*Adambu, attukkal, musattalai*; Kan.—*Adumbaballi, bangadaballi*; Mal.—*Adumbu-valli, atampa, chuvannatampu*; Oriya—*Kanchonaluota, kasari-nai*.

Astringent, tonic, stomachic and diuretic. Leaves used in external applications for rheumatism and dropsy and their juice taken as a diuretic. In Malagasy leaves recommended for inflammation of *prolapsus ani* and whitlow. Seeds used for stomach-ache and cramps. Herb contains a volatile oil

I. pes-tigridis Linn.

Beng.—*Langulilata*; Tel.—*Chikunuvvu, mekamadugu, puritikada*; Tam.—*Pulichovadi, punaikkirai*; Mal.—*Pulichuvat*; Oriya—*Bilaipado*; Delhi—*Ghiabati*; M.P.—*Panch-patri*.

Used as cattle fodder both as green and hay. Being rich in protein, calcium, and phosphorus it compares well with legumes. Leaves employed in form of poultice to boils, sores, pimples, and carbuncles. Root used as purgative, contains a resin.

I. phoenicea Roxb. see *I. angulata* Lam.

I. pilosa Houtt. see *Merremia umbellata* (Linn.) Hallier f. subsp. *orientalis* (Hallier f.) Ooststr.

I. pilosa Sweet, non Houtt. see *I. dichroa* Choisy

I. purga Hayne see *Exogonium purga* Benth.

I. purpurea (Linn.) Roth

MORNING GLORY

Used as a purgative and antisyphilitic. Stems contain a soft resin which is the active principle.

I. quamoclit Linn. syn. *Quamoclit pinnata* Bojer; *Q. vulgaris* Choisy

CYPRESS VINE, INDIAN PINK

Hindi—*Kamalata*; Beng.—*Tarulata, kamalata*; Mar.—*Vishnukrantu, sitachekesa*; Tel.—*Kasiratnamu*; Tam.—*Kembumalligai, mayirmanikkam*; Kan.—*Kumalate, kempumallige*; Mal.—*Suriyakanthi*; Oriya—*Kunjolota*.

Leaves eaten as a pot-herb. Pounded leaves applied in hemorrhoids, also used for carbuncles. Powdered root used as a sternutatory.

I. reniformis Choisy see *Merremia emarginata* (Burm. f.) Hallier f.

IPOMOEA

I. reptans Poir. *see I. aquatica*
Forsk.

I. rhyncorhiza Dalz. *see*
Merremia rhyncorhiza (Dalz.)
Hallier f.

I. sepiaria Koenig ex Roxb. *see*
I. maxima (Linn. f.) G. Don

I. sinuata Ort. *see Merremia*
dissecta (Jacq.) Hallier f.

I. tiliacea (Willd.) Choisy *syn.*
I. fastigiata (Roxb.) Sweet

Root purgative.

I. tridentata Roth *see Merremia*
tridentata (Linn.) Hallier f. *subsp.*
tridentata

I. tuberculata Ker-Gawl. *syn.*
I. dasysperma Jacq. f.

Guj.—*Dipdavel*.

Seeds used as an antidote to hydrophobia.

I. tuberosa Linn. *see Merremia*
tuberosa (Linn.) Rendle

I. turpethum R.Br. *see Operculina*
turpethum (Linn.) Silva Manso

I. uniflora Roem. & Schult. *see*
Aniseia martinicensis (Jacq.)
Choisy

I. vitifolia Blume *see Merremia*
vitifolia (Burm. f.) Hallier f.

IREesine P. Br. *Amaranthaceae*

I. herbstii Hook. f. *syn.*
Achyranthes verschafttii Lam.

Red colouring matter obtained by squeez-
ing leaves in water is used for colouring
agar-agar jelly.

IRIS Linn.

Iridaceae

I. germanica Linn.; *I. germanica* var.
florentina Dykes, and *I. pallida* Lam. are
the sources of Orris Root or Iridis
Rhizoma, found in the Mediterranean
region and Europe. Orris Root consists of
the peeled and dried rhizomes used as a
perfuming and flavouring agent.

I. ensata Thunb.

Hindi—*Irsia, sosun*; Kashmir-
Marjal, unarjal.

Roots used in liver complaints and
dropsy. Leaves used as fodder, and for
thatching, matting, and basket work.
Plant yields fibre.

I. florentina Linn. *see*
I. germanica Linn. var. *florentina*
Dykes

I. foetidissima Linn.

Peeled rhizomes used as Orris Root in
Europe.

I. germanica Linn.

Sans.—*Padma-pushkara*; Hindi-
Keore-ka-mul (Roots).

Source of Orris or Orris Root (peeled
dried rhizomes) used as a perfuming and
flavouring agent. Yields an essential oil
used in perfumery. Rich source of
ascorbic acid: leaves, 486; blossoms, 420;
buds, 496; bases of buds, 604; and roots
87 mg/100g. Extracts of leaves, contain-
ing ascorbic acid and vitamin P, used for
the treatment of frozen feet. Imported.

—var. **florentina** Dykes *syn.*
I. florentina Linn.

A source of Orris Root (peeled dried
rhizomes) used in toilet powders, denti-
frices, and sachets. Yields an essential
oil used in perfumery for violet com-

ISCHAEMUM

binations and as a fixative. Contains a volatile oil called Orris Butter.

I. kumaonensis Wall.

Punjab—*Karkar, tezma*.

Leaves used as fodder. Roots and leaves febrifuge.

I. nepalensis D. Don

Himalayas—*Chalnundar, chiluchi, shoti, sosan*.

Roots diuretic, aperient, and deobstruent, useful particularly in bilious obstructions

I. pallida Lam.

A source of Orris Root Imported.

I. pseudacorus Linn.

A source of Orris Root in Europe.

ISACHNE R. Br. *Gramineae;*
Poaceae

I. albens Trin

Tender tops are eaten

—var. **hirsuta** Hook. f.

Readily eaten by cattle.

I. australis R. Br. see *I. globosa* (Thunb.) Kuntze

I. dispar Trin.

Eaten by cattle and horses.

I. globosa (Thunb.) Kuntze syn. *I. australis* R. Br.

Bombay—*Dauria, doaria*.

Tender tips eaten. Ploughed in as green manure.

I. miliacea Roth

A good fodder grass, readily eaten by cattle and horses.

I. obscurans Woodrow see *Panicum hippothrix* K. Schum.

I. pangerangensis Zoll. & Moritzi var. **rhingnon** (Steud.) Henr. syn. *I. rigida* Nees

A good fodder grass, but low yield.

I. rigida Nees see *I. pangerangensis* Zoll. & Moritzi var. **rhingnon** (Steud.) Henr.

ISATIS Linn. *Cruciferae;*
Brassicaceae

I. tinctoria Linn. DYER'S WOAD

Leaves yield a blue dye called woad. Seeds contain a fatty oil. Plant used for ulcers.

ISCHAEMUM Linn. *Gramineae;*
Poaceae

I. angustifolium Hack. see *Eulaliopsis binata* (Retz.) C.E. Hubbard

I. aristatum Linn. syn. *I. ciliare* Retz.

Hindi—*Kander*; Tel.—*Erruthota gaddi*; Kan.—*Mobbu ganjalu garikai hullu*; Mal.—*Chenkodi padappan pullu, pandam kuththi*; M.P.—*Bara toriya-gadi, duikani ronda, gondi, guhera, paba, piyana-koru-gadi, suhaga*; Bombay—*Bangadi, bara, bherda, kanden, putena*.

Eaten by cattle, but their milk has

ISCHAEMUM

undesirable odour, directly in proportion to the amount of grass consumed.

I. ciliare Retz. *see* *I. aristatum* Linn.

I. conjugatum Roxb. *see*
I. semisagittatum Roxb.

I. laxum (R.Br.) Hook.f. *see*
Sehima nervosum (Rottl.) Stapf

I. muticum Linn.

A good fodder grass and a useful sand binder. Leaves applied as poultice in headache.

I. notatum Hack. *see*
Sehima notatum (Hack.) A. Camus

I. pilosum Hack.

Tel.—*Kundara gaddi, urranki*;
Bombay—*Dungri-kunda, kanigyan hulla, nuth, pharari*; M.P.—*Kari, kunda*.

Moderately relished by cattle, best fed before flowering; also suitable for hay and silage.

I. rangacharianum Fischer

Mal.—*Chenkodi pullu*.

Though grazed by cattle, it is not a good fodder.

I. rugosum Salisb.

Beng.—*Moraro*; Tam.—*Kadukken pillu*; Punjab—*Mehat, munmuna*; U.P.—*Dhanua, marainda, maror, murchi*; Rajasthan—*Jalgundya, toli*; Santal—*Marudi*; M.P.—*Badaul, bhador, murdi, tori, tudi, jara*; Bombay—*Bar, hardi, bher, karkel, lag*; Assam—*Joya-jha*.

A good fodder for cattle and horses, also used as hay. Grain consumed by the poor.

I. semisagittatum Roxb. *syn.*

I. conjugatum Roxb.

Bombay—*Ber, dalage, kari, sajkadi*.

A good fodder.

I. sulcatum Hack. *see* *Sehima sulcatum* (Hack.) A. Camus

I. timorense Kunth

Kan.—*Nilamurga hullu*.

A good fodder, readily eaten by animals.

ISEILEMA Anderss. *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

I. anthephoroides Hack.

Hindi—*Mushel*; Tel.—*Chengalli gaddi*; M.P.—*Bhuri, gadru, garar musyal, masuri, musar*; Bombay—*Fudali bhathi, jejjegyan hullu, tambad gota*.

A good fodder, relished in the flowering stage by cattle.

I. laxum Hack.

Hindi—*Mushan, mushel*; Tel.—*Erru chengali gaddi*; Tam.—*Thengu nari pillu*; Oriya—*Pandasual*; Punjab—*Champ, chhat, gandi, luinji*; U.P.—*Machaori, musial*; M.P.—*Bharwan, ghorayal, gonda, malwajari, masan*; Bombay—*Chamge, dangers, gandhi, masel, shata, tambit, tambrut*.

Provides protection to the waterways, banks of rivers and canals, and trenches from erosion. One of the best fodder,

relished by cattle both as green and hay; more nutritious before flowering.

I. prostratum Anderss. syn.
I. wightii Anderss.

Tel.—*Yerra kala kasuvu*; Punjab—*Gauni*; U.P.—*Gandel*; M.P.—*Buri*, *chhoti garpa*, *ghania*, *ghod*, *ghora mushan*, *mushad*, *ukri*; Bombay—*Achi grass*, *gandeli*, *gandhi*, *mabil*, *mussan*, *sona*, *tambit*, *tambrut*.

Used as fodder preferably as hay; fresh plants are pungent with an unpleasent odour.

I. wightii Anderss. see
I. prostratum Anderss.

ISONANDRA Wight *Sapotaceae*

I. alphonseana Dubard see
I. perrottetiana A. DC.
I. candolleana Wight see
I. perrottetiana A. DC.

I. lanceolata Wight syn.
I. wightiana A. DC.

Wood suitable for posts and rafters.

I. perrottetiana A. DC. syn.
I. candolleana Wight; *I. alphonseana* Dubard

Wood employed locally for door panels of huts.

I. wightiana A. DC. see
I. lanceolata Wight.

ISOPYRUM Linn. *Ranunculaceae*

I. thalictroides Linn.

Subterranean parts contain the alkaloid isopyrine.

ISOTOMA D. Dietr.

I. tongiflora Presl see *Laurentia longiflora* (Linn.) Endl.

ITEA Linn. *Saxifragaceae*

I. chinensis Hook. & Arn.

Khasi Hills—*Dieng-la-metrit*, *dieng-tem-sro*.

Fruit stomachic.

I. nutans Royle

Kumaun—*Garḡath*, *chumli*.

Wood with pretty silver grain used for turnery.

IXONANTHES Jack

Erythroxylaceae

I. khasiana Hook. f.

Assam—*Theibar*, *selbal*, *thing-guphai*.

Wood used for cabinet-work.

IXORA Linn. *Rubiaceae*

I. acuminata Roxb.

Assam—*Thekeria*; Nepal—*Chewaripat*.

Used as a mordant along with annatto dye from the seeds of *Bixa orellana* Linn.

I. arborea Roxb. syn. *I. parviflora* Vahl TORCHWOOD IXORA

Sans.—*Iswara*, *nevali*; Hindi—*Kota-gandhal*, *nevari*; Beng.—*Rangan*; Mar.—*Nevali*, *raikura*, *likandi*, *mekadi*; Guj.—*Nevari*; Tel.—*Korivipala*, *puttupala*, *kachipadel*, *gorrivi*; Tam.—*Shulundu-kora*,

IXORA

korivi; Kan.—*Gorabikattige, kansuragi*; Oriya—*Kilakrya, telokrya*.

Decoction of bark used for general debility and anaemia. Fruit eaten; leaves used as fodder. Wood used for furniture and building purposes, but available only in small sizes; also suitable for engraving and turning.

I. chinensis Lam.

Flowers considered useful in incipient tuberculosis and haemorrhages. Plant also used for urinary troubles. A decoction of roots given after parturition.

I. coccinea Linn.

JUNGLEFLAME IXORA

Sans.—*Raktaka, bandhuka*; Hindi & Beng.—*Rangan, rookmini, rajana*; Mar.—*Pendgul, bakora*; Tel.—*Koranam, mankana*; Tam.—*Chetti, kullai, vedchi*; Mal.—*Thechii, thetti*; Kan.—*Kepala, kisukare*; Oriya—*Bondhuko, romoniphulo*.

Roots stomachic and sedative, used in loss of appetite, hiccup, diarrhoea and dysentery. They possess astringent and antiseptic properties and applied to sores and chronic ulcers. Flowers given in dy-

sentery, leucorrhoea, dysmenorrhoea, hemoptysis, and catarrhal bronchitis; decoction used for eye troubles and as a vulnerary.

I. cuneifolia Roxb.

Infusion of leaves used as a febrifuge.

I. grandifolia Zoll. & Moritzi

Leaves administered to facilitate delivery. Infusion of leaves given for stomach-ache.

I. lobbii Loud.

Decoction of roots given before and after delivery, and possibly also in diarrhoea.

I. nigricans R. Br. ex Wight & Arn.

Mar.—*Katkura*; Tam.—*Mashagani, udappu*; Kan.—*Adayala*.

Leaves antidyenteric.

I. notoniana Wall.

Tam.—*Kalilambili*; Mal.—*Irambaruppi*.

Wood used as fuel.

I. parviflora Vahl see *I. arborea* Roxb.

J

JACARANDA Juss. *Bignoniaceae*

J. acutifolia Humb. & Bonpl. syn.
J. mimosifolia D. Don; *J. ovalifolia*
 R. Br.

Bark and leaves used for syphilis and blennorrhagia. Leaves also used as a vulnerary; their infusion given as a pectoral. Beautiful fragrant wood used for tool-handles.

J. filicifolia D. Don see

J. rhombifolia G.F.W. Mey.

J. mimosifolia D. Don see

J. acutifolia Humb. & Bonpl.

J. ovalifolia R. Br. see *J. acutifolia*
 Humb. & Bonpl.

J. rhombifolia G.F.W. Mey. syn.

J. filicifolia D. Don

Extract insecticidal. Wood perishable in contact with ground, but gives a smooth finish and holds nails firmly.

JACOBINIA Nees ex Moric

J. coccinea Hiern see *Pachystachys*
coccinea Nees

JACQUINIA Linn. *Myrsinaceae*

J. armillaris Jacq. see *J. barbasco*
 (Loefl.) Mez

J. barbasco (Loefl.) Mez syn.

J. armillaris Jacq.

BRACELET WOOD

Poisonous, used as an arrow poison. Seeds strung together into bracelets.

JASMINUM Linn. *Oleaceae*

Genus includes species which are important as sources of fragrant fresh flowers

and Jasminum Oil Commercially important species are: *J. auriculatum*, *J. flexile*, *J. officinale* (including forma *grandiflorum*), and *J. sambac*. Jasminum Oil is used in high grade perfumes, expensive soaps and cosmetics, mouth washes and dentifrices, bath salts, sachets, and perfumed tobacco; also used in incenses and fumigants

J. angustifolium Vahl

WILD JASMINE

Sans.—*Asphota*, *kananamallica*, *vanamalli*; Hindi—*Banmallica*, *mwari*; Tel.—*Adavimalle*, *chirumalle*; Tam.—*Kattumalliget*, *kattumullar*; Kan.—*Kadumallige*, *vanamallige*; Mal.—*Kattumalliga*.

It flowers in profusion during the summer months and emits delightful perfume. Juice of leaves is given as an emetic in cases of poisoning. Bitter roots used in external applications for ringworm.

J. arborescens Roxb. syn.

J. roxburghianum Wall.

TREE JASMINE

Sans.—*Saptala*, *navamallica*; Hindi—*Bela chameli*, *mutabela*; Beng.—*Bura kunda*, *nab-mallica*; Tel.—*Adavimalle*; Tam.—*Nagamalli*; Oriya—*Bonomali*; Santal—*Gadahundbaha*.

Juice of leaves enters into prescriptions of emetics used in bronchial obstruction. Leaves astringent, stomachic, and tonic. Seeds eaten in times of scarcity. Berries used as a tonic.

J. auriculatum Vahl

Sans.—*Juthika*, *mugdhee*, *suchi-*

JASMINUM

mallika; Hindi—*Juhi, jui*; Beng.—*Umbustha, gunica, yodthika*; Tel.—*Adavimolla, ettadavimolla*; Tam.—*Usimalligai*; Kan.—*Kadarmallige, madhyanamallige, vasantamulle*; Oriya—*Bonomollika, jui*.

Flowers used for production of perfumed hair oils and attars; otto has fragrance similar to that of fresh flowers, more pleasant than ottos from other species. Also used in consumption.

J. bignoniaceum Wall. *see*
J. humile Linn.

J. caudatum Wall. *see*
J. flexile Vahl

J. chrysanthemum Roxb. *see*
J. humile Linn.

J. flexile Vahl (including
J. caudatum Wall.)

Beng.—*Malati*; Tam.—*Ramabanam mullai*; Kan.—*Nityamallige*; Khasi Hills—*Mei-long-kaitsree, mei-soh-siang*.

Bark contains a bitter glucoside and a colouring matter. Cultivated for profusion of fragrant flowers; practically free from insect pests.

J. fruiticans Linn.

Roots used as an adulterant of *Gelsemium*. Flowers contain mannose, jasmine and syringine.

J. grandiflorum Linn. *see*
J. officinale Linn. forma *grandiflorum* (Linn.) Kobuski

J. hirsutum Willd. *see*
J. multiflorum (Burm. f.) Andr.

J. humile Linn. syn. *J. inodorum* Jacq.; *J. revolutum* Sims; *J. chrysanthemum* Roxb.; *J. wallichianum* Lindl.; *J. pubigerum* D. Don var. *glabrum* DC.; *J. bignoniaceum* Wall.

YELLOW JASMINE, ITALIAN JASMINE, NEPAL JASMINE

Sans.—*Svarnajuthica, hemapushpika*; Hindi—*Peeli chameli, peela-jui, malto*; Beng.—*Svarnajui*; Tel.—*Pachche adavimalle*; Tam.—*Semmalligai*; Kan.—*Hasarumallige*; Mal.—*Ponmallika*; Kumaun—*Sonajahi*.

Flowers yield an essential oil used in perfumery. A yellow dye extracted from the roots, which is used also for ringworm. Milky juice of the bark used in sinuses and fistulae.

J. inodorum Jacq. *see* *J. humile* Linn.

J. lanceolarium Roxb. syn.
J. paniculatum Roxb.

Flowers used in China for scenting tea.

J. latifolium Grah., non Roxb. *see*
J. malabaricum Wight

J. malabaricum Wight syn.
J. latifolium Grah., non Roxb.

Mar.—*Kundi, kusur, kusuri*; Kan.—*Dolle kusdiballi, tirgal*; Bombay—*Mogra, ran-mogra*.

Juice used for the treatment of cataract.

J. mesnyi Hance syn.
J. primulinum Hemsl.

PRIMROSE JASMINE

Thrives in adverse conditions even on

JASMINUM

poor soil; bears large flowers, but they are odourless

J. multiflorum (Burm. f.) Andr.
syn. *J. pubescens* Willd.; *J. hirsutum*
Willd. DOWNY JASMINE

Sans.—*Kunda, sadapushpa, vasanta*;
Hindi—*Chameli, kunda, kundphul*;
Mar.—*Mogra*; Tel.—*Gujari,*
kundamu, malle; Tam.—*Malligai*;
Mal.—*Kurukuttimulla*.

Dried leaves used in poultices for indolent ulcers.

J. nudiflorum Lindl.

Diaphoretic. Leaves and twigs contain tannin.

J. odoratissimum Linn.

Flowers used for flavouring tea. Jasmine is absent in the absolute.

J. officinale Linn.

Cultivated throughout the tropical and temperate regions, but often replaced by forma *grandiflorum* (q.v.).

—forma **grandiflorum** (Linn.)
Kobuski syn. *J. grandiflorum* Linn.

SPANISH JASMINE,
COMMON JASMINE

Sans.—*Chambeli, chetaki, jati, malati*;
Hindi & Beng.—*Chameli, jati*;
Guj.—*Chambeli*; Tel.—*Jaji, malati*;
Tam.—*Manmadabanam, mullai, padarmalligai, pichi*;
Mal.—*Pichakam, pichakamulla*;
Kan.—*Ajjige, jaji, mallige, jati mallige*;
Punjab—*Chamba, chambeli*.

Bulk of harvested flowers used in garlands, chaplets and decorative bunches,

and for religious offerings; only a small quantity used for attars and hair oils in India, but in Grasse, Sicily, and Calabria, the principle producers of Jasmine oil, the oil is almost entirely obtained from these flowers. Plant accredited with anthelmintic, diuretic and emmenagogue properties. Fresh juice of leaves applied to corns; leaves chewed in ulceration of the mouth.

J. paniculatum Roxb. see

J. lanceolarium Roxb.

J. primulinum Hemsl. see *J. mesnyi*
Hance

J. pubescens Willd. see

J. multiflorum (Burm. f.) Andr.

J. pubigerum D. Don var. *glabrum*
DC. see *J. humile* Linn.

J. revolutum Sims see *J. humile*
Linn.

J. ritchiei C.B. Clarke

Tam.—*Karumullai*; Tel.—
Adivimalle.

Leaves used for tooth-ache. Flowers used in a preparation for piles. Wood used for pipe tubes.

J. rottlerianum Wall. ex DC.

Sans.—*Vanamalliga*; Tam.—
Kattumalligei, erumaimullai; Kan.—
Vanamallige; Mal.—
Vellakattumulla.

Leaves used in preparation for eczema; flowers are also used for the same purpose.

J. roxburghianum Wall. see

J. arborescens Roxb.

JASMINUM

J. sambac (Linn.) Ait.

ARABIAN JASMINE,
TUSCAN JASMINE

Sans.—*Mallika*; Hindi—*Banmallika, chamba, moghra*;
Beng.—*Motia, mogra*; Mar.—*Mogra, bat-mogri*;
Tel.—*Boddumalle, gundumalle manmathabanmu*;
Tam.—*Adukkumalli, gundumalli, virupakschi, kudamalligai*;
Kan.—*Elusuttu mallige, iruvantige, sujimallige, kolumallige*;
Mal.—*Cherupichakam, kudamulla, nallamulla*.

Flowers widely used in India for garlands, double flower forms being more popular. Used in China for flavouring tea; also used for scenting hair oils. Otto possesses a very pleasing and lasting note. Flowers yield a yellow pigment used as a substitute for saffron. Roots and leaves are used in the preparation of eye lotions.

J. scandens Vahl

Nepal—*Hare lahara*.

Root used for ringworm.

J. wallichianum Lindl. *see*

J. humile Linn.

JATEORHIZA Miers

Menispermaceae

J. calumba Miers *see J. palmata* (Lam.) Miers

J. palmata (Lam.) Miers *syn.*
J. calumba Miers; *Cocculus palmatus* DC.

Hindi—*Kalamb-ki-jar*; Tel.—*Kalamba-veru*;
Tam.—*Kalamba ver*;
Oriya—*Kolombo*; Bombay—*Colombo, kalamb-kachari*.

Roots are the source of the drug

Calumba, Columba, or Columbo, which is a bitter tonic and stomachic. It is useful especially with other tonics, cathartics, and aromatics, in atonic dyspepsia, gastric irritability, diarrhoea and dysentery, and vomiting attending on pregnancy. Powdered *Calumba* applied to sores. Alkaloids palmatine, jatrorrhizine (jateorrhizine) and columbamine are present.

JATROPHA Linn. *Euphorbiaceae*

J. curcas Linn.

PHYSIC NUT, PURGING NUT

Sans.—*Kananaeranda, parvataranda*;
Hindi—*Bagbherenda, jangliarandi, safedarand*;
Beng.—*Bagbherenda, erandagachh*;
Mar.—*Mogalierenda, ranayerandi*;
Guj.—*Jamalgotu, ratanjota*;
Tel.—*Nepalamu, peddanepalamu, adaviamidamu*;
Tam.—*Kadalamanakku, kattamanakku*;
Kan.—*Adaluharalu, bettadaharalu, maraharalu, karnocchi*;
Mal.—*Kattavanakka, kadavanakka*;
Orissa—*Jahazigaba*;
Assam—*Bongalibhotora*;
Garo Hills—*Borbandong*.

Seeds yield an oil, *Curcas Oil*, a powerful purgative; also used for manufacturing candles, soaps, and varnishes; illumination (burns without soot) and lubrication; and in wool industry. It is used in sciatica, dropsy and paralysis and externally for skin troubles and rheumatism; also considered to be an abortifacient. Latex dries to a bright reddish-brown, brittle substance, resembling shellac, and used as marking ink. Bark yields a dark blue dye used for dyeing cloth, fishing-nets, and lines; also contains tannin. A dye is extracted also from the leaves. Juice of the plant useful in scabies, eczema, and ringworm; leaves rubefacient and lactagogue.

J. glandulifera Roxb.

Sans—*Nikumba*; Hindi—*Janglierandi, undarbibi*; Mar.—*Janglierandi*; Tel.—*Dundigapu*; Tam.—*Adalai, eliyamanakku, puliyamanakku*; Kan.—*Totlagida*; Mal.—*Atala, nakadanti*.

Seeds yield a fixed oil, purgative; also applied in rheumatism and paralytic affections. Protein extracted from the oil cake may be used as a raw material for plastics and synthetic fibre. Root, pounded with water, given to children having abdominal enlargement; also it causes purging and reduces glandular swellings.

J. gossypifolia Linn.

Hindi—*Bherenda, verenda*; Beng.—*Lalbherenda*; Tel.—*Nela-amida*; Tam.—*Atalai*; Kan.—*Kariturukaharalu*; Mal.—*Sima-yavanakku*; Assam—*Bhoteru*.

Roots employed against leprosy. Decoction of leaves employed as a purgative and stomachic. Latex used for ulcers. Leaves employed as febrifuge in intermittent fevers; also used for swollen mammae. Decoction of bark used as emmenagogue. Seeds purgative; yield a fixed oil, which is purgative and emetic; similar to *Curcas* Oil. Bark contains alkaloid jatrophine which is similar to quinine in properties.

J. multifida Linn. CORAL PLANT

Sans.—*Bhadradanti, brihaddanti, jyotishka, virechani*; Mar.—*Chiniyerandi*; Tam.—*Kattunervalam, malaiyamanakku*; Kan.—*Vilayatiharalu*.

Tuberous roots eaten after roasting. Decoction of roots given for indigestion and colic. Seeds contain a fixed oil used as an illuminant. Leaves purgative, also used in scabies. Roasted seeds used for

treating fevers and venereal diseases, but they are dangerously cathartic, used in criminal poisoning.

JOANNESIA Vell. *Euphorbiaceae*

J. princeps Vell.

Seeds contain a fixed oil used as a purgative, particularly in veterinary practice. It is four times as active as castor oil, has low viscosity, little or no taste and somewhat agreeable odour. May also be used for paints and varnishes, soaps, and as fuel. Seeds purgative, anthelmintic. Fruits used as a fish-poison. Bark contains an essential oil.

J. nana Dalz. & Gibs.

Mar.—*Kirkundi*.

Juice used in ophthalmia.

JUGLANS Linn. *Juglandaceae*

J. regia Linn. COMMON WALNUT,
PERSIAN WALNUT,
EUROPEAN WALNUT

Trade—Akhrot, akrot, akhor, krot.

Walnut wood is one of the best woods for furniture and carving; suitable for rifle parts and gun-stocks. Gives beautiful veneers and plywood, and much esteemed for cabinets, musical instruments, and inlay and other ornamental work. Wood also used for ploughs, handlooms, shafts, lacquer work, frames, drawing instruments, bobbins, and fancy articles. Kernels are consumed fresh, salted, in pasteries and in confectionery; young fruits pickled, a rich source of ascorbic acid; whole fruit, 1470; skin, 1090; and pulp 2330 mg/100g. Mature kernels yield a fatty oil, Walnut Oil, used for edible purposes, small quantities for artists' oil colours, printing inks, varnishes, and soap-making. Green hulls used for dyeing and tanning. Leaves astringent, tonic and anthelmintic. Yield an essential oil.

JUNCELLUS

JUNCELLUS Griseb.

J. inundatus C.B. Clarke *see*
Cyperus serotinus Rottb. var.
inundatus (Roxb.) Kukenthal

JUNCUS Linn. *Juncaceae*

J. communis E. Mey. *see*
J. effusus Linn.

J. effusus Linn. syn. *J. communis*
 E. Mey. **SOFT, COMMON**
OR MATTING RUSH

Used for making mats, baskets, and chair bottoms. A fibre which can be spun into thread is obtained from alkali digested pulp of the herb. Decoction of pith considered antilithic, pectoral, and discutient, used also as a diuretic and depurative. Roots employed as a diuretic especially in strangury.

J. glaucus Ehrh. ex Sibth. *see*
J. inflexus Linn.

J. inflexus Linn. syn. *J. glaucus*
 Ehrh. ex Sibth. **HARD RUSH**

Used for making mats and baskets. Used as fodder in times of scarcity, but needs caution as there are reports of poisoning.

JUNIPERUS Linn. *Pinaceae*

J. bermudiana Linn.
BERMUDA CEDAR

Wood very durable, used for furniture, cabinets, and ship-building.

J. chinensis Linn.
CHINESE JUNIPER

Wood used in cosmetics and as incense; yields an essential oil.

J. communis Linn.
COMMON JUNIPER

Sans.—*Vapusha*; Hindi—

Aaraar, *haubera*, *abhal*;
 Beng.—*Havusha*; Mar.—*Hosha*;
 Punjab & Kashmir—*Betar*, *petthri*,
pama, *chui*, *haulber*; Kumaun—
Chichiu, *jhora*; Deccan—*Abhal*.

Sweet, aromatic fruits are used for flavouring gin, liqueurs, and cordials; contain an essential oil, fermentable sugars, and a fatty oil. Fruits and essential oil are carminative, stimulant and diuretic, used in dropsy, disorders of urino-genital tract and cutaneous diseases. Essential oil, Juniper Oil, also largely used in gin flavours, liqueurs, and cordials, like the fruits. Bark used for tanning. Needles rich in vitamin C. Wood used for veneering and turnery. Fruits and roots yield dyes. Wood and young twigs burnt as incense.

J. macropoda Boiss.

INDIAN JUNIPER,
HIMALAYAN PENCIL CEDAR

Punjab—*Chalai*, *lewar*, *shukpa*,
shur; U.P.—*Dhup*, *padam*; Nepal—
Chandan, *dhupi*.

Wood used locally for house-building, walking-sticks, drinking cups, etc.; also used for charcoal-making and as fuel. Best wood used for pencils. Twigs burnt as incense and fumes are supposed to relieve delirious condition in fevers. Fruits possess medicinal properties similar to those of *J. communis*. Fruits yield an essential oil used as a substitute of Juniper Oil; for use in gin, however, it is necessary to remove pinene which gives turpentine-like odour.

J. procera Hochst.

EAST AFRICAN CEDAR

Wood used for furniture, cabinets, pencils and building purposes; yields an essential oil.

JUSSIAEA

J. pseudosabina Hook.f., non Fisch. & Mey. see *J. wallichiana* Hook.f.

J. recurva Buch.-Ham. (including *J. squamata* Buch.-Ham.) syn. *J. recurva* var. *squamata* Parl.

WEeping BLUE JUNIPER

Western Himalayas—*Phulu, thelu, bhedara, wetyar*; Sikkim—*Chukboo*; Nepal—*Tupi*.

Wood locally used as fuel; suitable for pencils. Wood, leaves and twigs used as incense; smoke from the green wood, however, is said to be emetic. Fruits yield an essential oil.

—var. *squamata* Parl. see

J. recurva Buch.-Ham

J. squamata Buch.-Ham. see

J. recurva Buch.-Ham.

J. virginiana Linn. RED CEDAR, PENCIL CEDAR

An introduced tree yielding perhaps, the most important pencil wood. Wood yields an essential oil called Cedarwood Oil, used in insecticides, perfumery, soaps, liniments, and as an adulterant of sandalwood and geranium oils; also used in microscopy. Residue from still after steam-distillation of oil is used as a substitute for coconut fibre refuse. Wood, twigs, and fruits burnt as incense

J. wallichiana Hook. f. syn.

J. pseudosabina Hook. f., non Fisch. & Mey. BLACK JUNIPER

Hindi—*Bhil*; Sikkim—*Tchokpo*.

Wood similar to that of *J. macropoda*. Leaves and twigs burnt as incense; also insect repellent. Bark exfoliates in long fibrous strips used locally as pods and for other domestic purposes.

JURINEA Cass.

Compositae;
Asteraceae

J. macrocephala Benth.

Punjab & North Western Himalayas—*Dhup, gugal*.

Aromatic roots used as incense; chief ingredient of *dhup*, an incense commonly used in temples and religious ceremonies.

JUSSIAEA Linn. *Onagraceae*

J. fissendocarpa Haines see

J. tenella Burm. f.

J. linifolia Vahl see *J. tenella* Burm. f.

J. repens Linn.

Beng.—*Kesara-dam*; Bihar—*Dhabni, kesariba*.

Forms a constituent of poultices used for ulcers and skin complaints.

J. suffruticosa Linn.

Sans.—*Bhulavanga*; Hindi—*Banlunga*; Beng.—*Banlung, labunlunga*; Mar.—*Panalavanga*; Tel.—*Niruyagni-vendramu*; Tam.—*Kattukkirambu, kirambuppundu, ninkkirambu*; Kan.—*Kavakula*; Mal.—*Kattuthumba, kattukkary-ampu*; Oriya—*Bilolobongo*.

Considered astringent, anthelmintic, carminative, and diuretic; decoction used in diarrhoea and dysentery, flatulence, leucorrhoea, and spitting of blood. Leaves used for poulticing in orchitis and glands in the neck.

J. tenella Burm. f. syn.

J. linifolia Vahl; *J. fissendocarpa* Haines

Infusion of roots given in syphilis. Plant

JUSSIAEA

employed in poultices for pimples. Yields a black dye.

JUSTICIA Linn. *Acanthaceae*

J. betonica Linn.

Tel.—*Tellarantu*; Tam.—*Velimungil*;
Mal.—*Vellakurunji*,
venkurinni; M.P.—*Mokandar*;
Bihar—*Had-pat*.

Plant used in applications for boils and swellings; also in diarrhoea.

J. coccinea Aubl. *see*
Pachystachys coccinea Nees

J. gendarussa Burm. f. *syn.*
Gendarussa vulgaris Nees

Sans.—*Nila-nirgundi*; Hindi—*Udisanbhalu*, *nilinargandi*; Beng.—*Jagatmadan*; Mar.—*Bakas*, *kala adulsa*, *tao*; Tel.—*Addasaramu*, *gandharasamu*, *nallanochili*, *nelavavili*; Tam.—*Karunochchi*, *vadaikkuthi*; Kan.—*Aduthoda gida*, *karinekki*, *natchu kaddi*; Mal.—*Karinochil*, *vatenkolli*; Oriya—*Kukurodonti*; Assam—*Tita-bahak*, *bishalya-karani*; Garo—*Dajagipe*; Mikir—*Titiria-sosoarong*.

Febrifuge, emetic, emmenagogue, diaphoretic. Infusion of leaves given in cephalgia, hemiplegia and facial paralysis. Juice of leaves stops internal haemorrhage. Fresh leaves used topically in oedema of beriberi and rheumatism.

J. procumbens Linn.

Mar.—*Karambal*, *kalmashi*;
Tam.—*Ottu pillu*, *poom-pillu*,
palkodi, *nerei-poottie*; Bombay—*Ghati-pitpapra*, *pitpapada*.

Laxative, diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant, anthelmintic, and febrifuge. Infusion of herb used in asthma, cough rheumatism, lumbago, and flatulence.

J. quinqueangularis Koenig ex Roxb.

Leaves eaten as a pot-herb.

J. tranquebariensis Linn. f.

Tam.—*Sivanarvembu*.

Juice of leaves considered cooling and aperient; given to children in smallpox. Bruised leaves applied to contusions.

J. vasculosa Wall.

Leaves applied to inflammations.

K

KADSURA Kaempf. ex Juss.

Magnoliaceae

K. heteroclita (Roxb.) Craib syn.
K. roxburghiana Arn.; *K. wightiana*
Arn.

Eastern Himalayas— *Pattiamlo*,
salado-rik; Assam—*Kang-mari*, *mi-*
jangew, *theiarbawm*.

Fruits sometimes eaten.

K. roxburghiana Arn. see

K. heteroclita (Roxb.) Craib

K. wightiana Arn. *see* **K. heteroclita**
(Roxb.) Craib

KAEMPFERIA Linn.

Zingiberaceae

K. angustifolia Rosc.

Hindi & Beng.—*Kanjanbura*,
mudunirbisha.

Rhizomes used for coughs and as a masti-
catory. Plant also used in veterinary prac-
tice.

K. galanga Linn.

Sans.—*Chandramulika*, *sugandha-*
vacha; Hindi—*Chandramula*;
Beng.—*Chandumula*; Mar.—*Kachri*,
kapur-kachri; Tel.—*Kachoram*;
Tam.—*Kacholam*, *kacholakilangu*;
Kan.—*Kachchura*; Mal.—*Katjulam*,
kacholam.

Rhizomes stimulating, expectorant, carmi-
native, diuretic, given in cough and
pectoral affections; also used to relieve
irritation produced by stinging caterpil-
lars. Roasted rhizomes are applied hot

for festering tumours. Rhizomes yield a
volatile oil. Herb used as a flavouring;
leaves and rhizomes also employed in
powders and cosmetics and chewed as a
masticatory. Rhizome is mixed with oil
and used as a cicatrizant.

K. rotunda Linn.

Sans.—*Bhuchampaca*, *bhumichampa*;
Hindi, Beng. & Mar.—*Bhui-*
champa; Guj.—*Bhuichampo*;
Tel.—*Bhuchampakamu*; Tam.—
kondakalava, *nerpichan*; Kan.—
Nelasampige; Mal.—*Chenchineer-*
kilangu, *malankua*.

Tuberous rhizomes and young leaves used
as a flavouring; rhizomes also used in
cosmetics and as a dye. Rhizomes con-
sidered stomachic and used in gastric
complaints; they help to remove blood
clots and other purulent matter in the
body. Juice of the tubers used in dropsi-
cal affections. Powdered tubers are appli-
ed to mumps, with coconut oil used as a
cicatrizant. Tubers widely used as a local
application on tumours, swellings and
wounds. Rhizomes yield an essential oil.

KALANCHOE Adans.

Crassulaceae

K. brasiliensis Cambess. see

K. integra (Medic.) Kuntze

K. integra (Medic.) Kuntze syn.
K. spathulata DC.; *K. brasiliensis*
Cambess.

Hindi—*Haiza*, *rungru*, *tatara*;
Kumaun—*Bakalpatta*, *patkuari*;
Nepal—*Hathokane*.

Juice of leaves purgative and tonic. Leaves
insecticidal; they are burnt and applied to
abscesses.

KALANCHOE

K. laciniata (Linn.) DC.

Sans., Hindi & Beng.—*Hamsagar*;
Tam.—*Malakalli*; Bombay—*Parnabij*, *zakhmhyat*.

Leaves styptic, astringent and antiseptic. Leaf juice given for diarrhoea, dysentery, lithiasis and phthisis.

K. spathulata DC. *see* *K. integra* (Medic.) Kuntze

KANDELIA Wight & Arn.

Rhizophoraceae

K. candel (Linn.) Druce *syn.*
K. rheedii Wight & Arn.

Beng.—*Goria*; Tel.—*Kandigala*;
Tam.—*Thubar kandan*; Kan.—*Kandale*;
Mal.—*Cerukandal*;
Oriya—*Rasunia*.

Bark rich in tannin, enters into prescriptions for diabetes. Wood used for making charcoal and as fuel.

K. rheedii Wight & Arn. *see*
K. candel (Linn.) Druce

KAYEA Wall. *Guttiferae*;
Clusiaceae

K. assamica King & Prain

Lakhimpur—*Sia-nahor*.

Timber much valued for house construction, suitable for internal posts, beams, and rafters. Fruit used as a fish-poison.

K. floribunda Wall.

Assam—*Bolong*, *phai-hershei*, *karal*.

Wood used for dugouts and construction purposes; also suitable for tool-handles.

KEDROSTIS Medic.

Cucurbitaceae

K. rostrata (Rottl.) Cogn. *syn.*
Rhynchocharpa foetida C.B. Clarke,
non Schrad.

Tel.—*Kukumadunda*; Tam.—*Appakovay*; Bombay—*Nurakvel*.

Fruits and leaves eaten. Root mucilaginous, demulcent, used in asthma and piles.

KERRIA DC.

Rosaceae

K. japonica (Linn.) DC.

JAPANESE ROSE

Tender leaves a rich source of vitamin C 200 mg/100g.

KICKXIA Dum. *Scrophulariaceae*

K. incana (Wall.) Pennell *syn.*
Linaria cabulica Benth.; *L. incana* Wall.

Poisonous to both man and animals.

K. ramosissima (Wall.) Janchen
syn. *Linaria ramosissima* Wall.

Guj.—*Bhintgalodi*, *kanodi*.

Used in diabetes.

KIGELIA DC.

Bignoniaceae

K. pinnata DC.

COMMON SAUSAGE TREE

Fruit used for dressing syphilitic sores; also used as a purgative. Bark used in rheumatism, dysentery and venereal diseases. Roasted seeds eaten in times of scarcity.

KINGIODENDRON Harms

*Caesalpinaceae***K. pinnatum** (Roxb.) Harms syn.
Hardwickia pinnata Roxb. PINEY

Tam.—*Madayan samprani, kolavu, kodapalai*; Kan.—*Enne, yenne-mara*; Mal.—*Shurali, kiyavu, kodapalla*; Coorg—*Choupaini, kolavu*.

Wood used for beams, rafters, battens, ceiling boards, flooring, and furniture; also used for cordite cases, bowls and croquet balls, billiard tables, cue-handles and ship-building. Selected stock used for cabinet-work and ornamental veneers. Tree yields an oleoresin which is the source of a volatile oil used as a substitute of imported clove oil. Resin left after distillation of volatile oil used in varnishes.

KIRGANELIA Juss.

*Euphorbiaceae***K. reticulata** (Poir.) Baill. syn.
Phyllanthus reticulatus Poir.

Sans.—*Krishna-kamboji*; Hindi—*Panjuli, makhi, buinowla*; Beng.—*Panjuli*; Guj.—*Datwan*; Mar.—*Pavana*; Tel.—*Nallapuli, nallapurugudu, pandibarranlue, pulisar*; Tam.—*Abiranjai, karunelli, karuppupilanji, nirppul, kattukilanelli*; Kan.—*Anamsule, chippulinellu, huli balli, karesuli, sannahogesoppu*; Mal.—*Kattuniruri, kilanelli, nirnelli*; Oriya—*Jandaki*; Punjab—*Panjuli*; Delhi—*Nealbari, makki*; Rajasthan—*Kabonan*; Assam—*Amluki*.

Leaves diuretic; their juice used with camphor and cubebs for bleeding gums;

also used for diarrhoea in infants. Bark considered astringent, diuretic, attenuant; yields a red dye. Fruit eaten in times of scarcity. Stems used for making baskets.

KLEINHOVIA Linn.

*Sterculiaceae***K. hospita** Linn.Beng.—*Bola*; Tam.—*Panaitteku*.

Young leaves and flowers eaten as a vegetable. Decoction of leaves used for scabies and skin eruptions. Leaf juice used as an eye-wash. Wood used for knife-handles. Bark yields a strong fibre used for ropes.

KNEMA Lour. *Myristicaceae***K. angustifolia** (Roxb.) Warb. syn.
Myristica longifolia Wall. var.
erratica Hook. f.; *M. gibbosa*
Hook. f.

Assam—*Mota-pasuti, tezranga, mamui*; Garo—*Bol-lanchi*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-son-lang-snam*; Nepal—*Ramguwa*.

Tree yields a red fluid used as varnish. Dried fluid or kino contains 33.6% tannin, it is astringent, used in dysentery, and applied to mouth sores.

K. attenuata (Wall.) Warb. syn.
Myristica attenuata Wall.

Tam.—*Chora pathiri*; Kan.—*Rukt mara, hedaggal, kaimara*; Mal.—*Chora panu, chen-nelli*; Bombay—*Ragtrorar*. Trade—*Jathika*.

Timber is useful for purposes where a light, easily worked, handsome wood is required. A good board- and box-wood; suitable for packing-cases, match-boxes, and -splints. Seeds yield a fixed oil.

KNEMA

K. glaucescens Jack syn.
Myristica glaucescens Hook. f.

Wood may be used in the same way as that of *K. malayana* Warb., which is used for house-building purposes in Malaysia.

K. linifolia (Roxb.) Warb. syn.
Myristica linifolia Roxb.;
M. longifolia Wall.

Assam—*Garo-bhala*; Lushai Hills—*Tring-thi*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-tyrkhou*; Nepal—*Ramguwa*.

Wood used for house-building, but is not durable either in contact with ground or on exposure to rain. Juice exuding from the bark is caustic.

K. malayana Warb. see
K. glaucescens Jack

KOCHIA Roth *Chenopodiaceae*

K. indica Wight

Punjab—*Kaura-ro*, *bhui,ui-chhoti*.

Used as a cardiac stimulant. Relished by cattle, camels, and mules.

K. prostrata Schrad.

Affords good grazing.

K. scoparia Schrad.

Eaten by the cattle. Rich in protein and carbohydrates, yielding hay and silage of good quality. Fruits and leaves cardio- tonic and diuretic.

KOELERIA Pers.
Gramineae; Poaceae

K. cristata Pers.
CRESTED HAIR GRASS

Yields good fodder.

K. phleoides Pers.
Yields good fodder.

KOKOONA Thw. *Celastraceae*

K. zeylanica Thw.

Powdered inner bark used as snuff. Seeds yield a fatty oil used as an illuminant.

KOPSIA Blume *Apocynaceae*

K. albiflora Boerl. syn. *Calpicarpum albiflorum* Teijsm. & Binn.

Leaves contain 0.01% of an alkaloid, kopsine.

K. fruticosa A. DC.

PINK KOPSIA

Tel.—*Guttiganneru*.

Used as an arrow poison; leaves and bark contain kopsine, an alkaloid with cholinergic action.

KRAMERIA Loeffl.

Krameriaceae

K. argentea Mart.

Source of Para or Brazilian Rhatany. Dried roots astringent and tonic; also used for tanning.

K. ixina Linn. see **K. tomentosa** St.-Hil.

K. parvifolia Benth.

Source of Range Rhatany.

K. tomentosa St.-Hil. syn. **K. ixina** Linn.

Source of Savanilla Rhatany.

K. triandra Ruiz & Pav.

Source of Peruvian Rhatany, formerly official in British Pharmacopoeia, and

KYLINGIA

imported into India for use as astringent and tonic in chronic diarrhoea and passive haemorrhages; also used for mucous discharges in menstrual disorders and incontinence of urine. Lozenges containing Rhatany and cocaine are useful for cough and sore throat. Activity due to phlobatannin, concentrated in the bark.

KUMMEROWIA Schindl.
Papilionaceae; Fabaceae

K. stipulacea Makino syn.
Lespedeza stipulacea Maxim.

KORFAN LESPEDEZA

Considered useful for grazing and hay; also used as green manure and for erosion control. Introduced into India.

K. striata Schindl. see
Microlespedeza striata Makino

KURRIMIA Wall. *Celastraceae*

K. bipartita M. Laws. see
K. indica (Bedd.) Gamble

K. indica (Bedd.) Gamble syn.
K. bipartita M. Laws.; *K. paniculata*
M. Laws., non Wall.

Tam.—*Kadapla*.

Fruit is eaten, but insipid. Wood of an allied species, *K. paniculata* Wall., used for floor boards, posts, and beams.

K. paniculata M. Laws., non Wall.
see *K. indica* (Bedd.) Gamble

K. paniculata Wall. see *K. indica*
(Bedd.) Gamble

K. pulcherrima Wall. ex M. Laws.
see *K. robusta* (Roxb.) Kurz

K. robusta (Roxb.) Kurz syn.
K. pulcherrima Wall. ex M. Laws.

Assam—*Hinguri*; Khasi Hills—
Dieng-mat-wei, dieng-soh-gang.

Wood considered excellent for cabinet-work.

KYDIA (Roxb.) *Malvaceae*

K. calycina Roxb.

Hindi—*Pula, choupultea, pathra, polao*; Beng.—*Pola, bonkopas*; Guj.—*Mhotihirwani, nihotilrwni*; Mar.—*Warung, bhoti, potari*; Tam.—*Vendai*; Tel.—*Potri, kondapotari, pachabotuka, pandikt*; Kan.—*Bellaka, nayibende*; Mal.—*Velukku, nedunar, venta*; Oriya—*Bankopasia, bharimo*; Assam—*Pichhola, bankopah*; Khasi Hills—*Diengmisiri*; Lepcha—*Dansasiyok*; Punjab—*Pola, pula*; Nepal—*Kubinde*. Trade (timber)—*Pula*.

Wood used for planks, agricultural implements, match-boxes and splints, and light packing-cases. Also suitable for veneers and plywood, brush-backs, turnery, bobbins and shuttles, shoe-heels, and cheap grade pencils. Wood yields pulp used for newsprint in admixture with bamboo pulp. Bark yields fibre used for coarse ropes. Leaves lopped for fodder.

KYLINGIA Rottb.

K. brevifolia Rottb. see *Cyperus brevifolius* (Rottb.) Hassk.

K. monocephala Rottb. see
Cyperus kyllingia Endl.

K. squamulata Vahl see *Cyperus metzii* (Hochst) Mattf. & Kukenthal

K. triceps Rottb. see *Cyperus triceps* (Rottb.) Endl.

L

LACTARIUS DC. ex S.F. Gray
Agaricaceae

L. deliciosus S.F. Gray

An edible fungus

LACTUCA Linn. *Compositae;*
Asteraceae

L. brevirostris Champ. *see*
L. indica Linn.

L. heyneana DC. *see L. runcinata*
DC.

L. indica Linn. syn. *L. brevirostris*
Champ.

Leaves of selected races used as a vegetable; possess tonic, digestive, and depurative properties; Dried latex used as a substitute for opium. Silkworm takes to feeding on this plant as readily as it does on mulberry.

L. remotiflora DC.

Mar.—*Undirachakan;* Guj.—
Pathardi.

Used in chronic obstructions of liver and bowels, and as diuretic in calculous affections.

L. runcinata DC. syn. *L. heyneana*
DC.

Mar.—*Undirachakan.*

Diuretic, tonic, and slightly aperient; eaten by the cattle and may be of some use even as a vegetable.

L. sativa Linn. syn. *L. scariola*
Linn. var. *sativa* C.B. Clarke

GARDEN LETTUCE

Hindi & Beng.—*Kahu, salad;*

Tel.—*Kavu;* Tam.—*Salattu.*

A popular salad crop; in nutritive value classed with cauliflower, celery and asparagus, chiefly valued for its mineral and vitamin content. Yields lactucarium used as hypnotic in bronchitis and asthma.

L. scariola Linn. *see L. serriola*
Linn.

—var. *sativa* C.B. Clarke *see*
L. sativa Linn.

L. serriola Linn. syn. *L. scariola*
Linn. PRICKLY LETTUCE

Hindi & Beng.—*Kahu.*

Plant is valued more for seeds than for leaves; seeds used for cough, their decoction for insomnia. Seeds yield a semi-drying fatty oil suitable for soap-making, paints and varnishes; after refining (Egyptian Lettuce Seed Oil) used for edible purposes; possesses hypnotic and antipvretic properties, also considered cure for falling hair.

L. virosa Linn. BITTER LETTUCE

Latex diuretic, mild sedative and hypnotic used in dropsy, cough, asthma, gout, and jaundice, but its efficacy has been questioned.

LAGENANDRA Dalz. *Araceae*

L. ovata (Linn.) Thw. syn.
L. toxicaria Dalz.

Mar.—*Vatsanabhi;* Tam.—
Maravara tsjembu; Mal.—
Andavazha, karin-pola; Bombay—
Rukh-alu.

Plant used in ointments for itch, also insecticidal. Tubers used in renal troubles and cardiac ailments.

LAGERSTROEMIA

L. toxicaria Dalz. see *L. ovata* (Linn.) Thw.

LAGENARIA Ser. *Cucurbitaceae*

L. leucantha Rusby see *L. siceraria* (Mol.) Standl.

L. siceraria (Mol.) Standl. syn. *L. leucantha* Rusby; *L. vulgaris* Ser.

BOTTLE GOURD,
CALBASH GOURD

Sans.—*Alabu*; Hindi—*Kaddu*, *lauki*, *tumri*; Beng.—*Lau*; Mar.—*Bhopala*, *dudhya*; Guj.—*Dudhi*, *tumada*; Tel.—*Sorakaya*; Tam.—*Shorakkai*; Kan.—*Halagumbala*, *sorekayi*; Assam—*Lau*, *hogalau*; Punjab—*Ghiya*.

A vegetable grown all the year round, the bottle gourds being gathered while tender for use as vegetable. Fruit good source of vitamin B and fair source of vitamin C. Seeds edible, also yield an edible fixed oil. Shell used as water bottle and bowls, also snuff boxes are made from it. Fruit pulp cooling, diuretic, and antibilious. Seeds used in dropsy and as anthelmintic; oil used for headache.

L. vulgaris Ser. see *L. siceraria* (Mol.) Standl.

LAGERSTROEMIA Linn.

Lythraceae

L. flos-reginae Retz.; C.B. Clarke in part see *L. speciosa* Pers.

L. hypoleuca Kurz

Andamans—*Pabda*, *pyinma*.
Trade—Andaman *pyinma*.

Timber used for building purposes, such

as planking, scantlings, shingles, floor boards, door and window frames, and interior work; a good furniture wood. Also used for electric and telephone poles, cooperage, golf stick shafts and spokes, and felloes of wheels. Specially suitable for ship- and boat-building, being resistant to marine borers; also suitable for plywood, occasionally, highly figured beautiful panels are available.

L. indica Linn.

COMMON CRAPE MYRTLE

Hindi & Beng.—*Pharash*, *telingachina*; Tel.—*Chinagoranta*; Tam.—*Pavalak-kurinji*, *sinappu*; Punjab—*Saoni*, *dhaura*; Bombay—*Chinai-mendhi*.

Bark stimulant and febrifuge. Bark, leaves, and flowers purgative and hydragogue. Roots astringent, seeds narcotic, fruits used as a local application for aphthae of mouth. Atlas silkworm moth feeds on the plant.

L. lanceolata Will.

Mar.—*Nana*; Tel.—*Ventaku*; Tam.—*Vevala*; Kan.—*Benteak*, *bili-nandi*, *bolundur*; Mal.—*Velillavu*, *venthekkku*; Bombay—*Bondara*, *bodaga*, *sukutya*; Travancore Hills—*Vengalam*, *venda*. Trade—*Benteak*, *nana*.

Wood used chiefly for building construction, bridges, ships and boats, carriages, wagons, motor lorry and bus bodies, and hand barrows; also suitable for plywood, match-boxes and -splints, trestle stands and shooting-sticks of spring-back type. Used for furniture, boxes, grinding mills, agricultural implements, carts, spokes and felloes, golf stick shafts and picker arms, and appears promising for rackets. Useful for turnery, cooperage, bentwood

LAGERSTROEMIA

work, electric transmission poles and railway sleepers. A good fuel wood. Leaves used as green manure in arecanut plantations. Leaves and fruits contain tannin.

L. parviflora Roxb.

Hindi—*Dhaura, lendia, bakli, sisi*,
Beng.—*Sida*; Mar.—*Lende, bondga, bondara*; Guj.—*Kakria*;
Tel.—*Chinangi*; Tam.—*Chenangi*;
Kan.—*Chanangi, ventaku*; Mal.—*Cimanii, ventekku*; Oriya—*Salora*;
Punjab—*Bakli, dhaura*; Lepcha—*Kunhil-kung*;
Assam—*Sida, dhauli*;
Hyderabad—*Chungi*;
Nepal—*Bhot duanyaro, borderi*.
Trade—*Lendia*.

Wood used for building construction, fencing, bridges, boats, oars, agricultural implements, carts, cooperage, boxes, tool-handles, golf stick shafts, picker arms, bentwood furniture, and telegraph poles. Selected timber with figured grain suitable for decorative furniture, also recommended after treatment for railway sleepers. Tree lopped for fodder, also yields an edible gum. Bark yields a fibre of inferior quality. Bark and leaves contain tannin.

L. speciosa Pers. syn. *L. flos-reginae* Retz.; C.B. Clarke in part QUEEN CRAPE MYRTLE

Hindi—*Jarul*; Beng.—*Jarool, ajar*;
Mar.—*Taman, mota-bondara*;
Tel.—*Varagogu*; Tam.—*Kadali, pumaruthu*;
Kan.—*Hole-dasavala, challa*;
Mal.—*Manimaruthu*;
Oriya—*Patoli*; Punjab—*Jarul*;
Assam—*Ajar, thing-dou thlado*.
Trade—*Jarul, pyinma*.

Jarul is constructional timber of commercial importance. Used for planking, ship-building, piles, bridges, water tanks, well-curbs, boats, dugouts and oars, railway carriages, motor lorry bodies, floor boards, rice pounders, mortars, turnery and cooperage, and as mine-props. Used to a limited extent for furniture, carts, wheels, and boxes; suitable for telegraph poles, leather cutting blocks, boot lasts, match-boxes, and -splints, and after treatment recommended for railway sleepers. Leaves purgative, diuretic, and deobstruent. Decoction of dried fruits as well as of leaves used in diabetes. Leaves, fruits and bark contain tannin. Bark yields coarse fibre.

LAGGERA Sch.-Bip. ex Hochst. *Compositae; Asteraceae*

L. alata Sch.-Bip. ex Oliver

Plant used in Malagasy (Madagascar) as a disinfectant. Leaves yield an essential oil.

L. aurita Sch.-Bip. ex C.B. Clarke Mundari—*Soan puru*.

Strongly scented plant, used by some tribals to stop bleeding.

L. flava Benth. see *Blumeopsis falcata* (D. Don) Merrill

LALLEMANTIA Fisch. & Mey. *Labiatae; Lamiaceae*

L. royleana Benth.

Seeds (Hindi—*Gharei, kashmalu, tukhmle-alanga*; Bombay—*Tukhm-i-balangu*; Punjab—*Tukhm-malanga, gharei kashmalu*) are imported from Iran for use in beverages because of their diuretic and sedative properties. Seeds used in flatulence and constipation; yield a semi-drying fatty oil. When moistened seeds be-

come coated with translucent, tasteless mucilage and when ingested the mucilage may occlude the bowels.

LAMIUM Linn. *Labiatae;*
Lamiaceae

L. album Linn.

WHITE DEADNETTLE

Astringent; decoction used in haemorrhages of uterus and nose. Plant yields an essential oil. Roots resolvent and vulnerary; flowers mild astringent, hemostatic, hypnotic, depurative, and tonic. Leaves edible, a good source of carotene.

L. amplexicaule Linn. HENBIT

Stimulant, laxative, diaphoretic, antirheumatic, and cephalic. Said to cause poisoning of the cattle.

LAMPRACHAENIUM Benth.
Compositae; Asteraceae

L. microcephalum Benth.

Bombay—*Brahma-dandi*.

Used as an aromatic bitter; also possesses antiseptic properties.

LANNEA A. Rich. *Anacardiaceae*

L. coromandelica (Houtt.) Merrill
syn. *L. grandis* Engl.; *Odina wodier* Roxb.

Hindi—*Jhingan, kaimil, mohin*;
Beng.—*Jiyal, jeol, bhadi*; Mar.—*Moi, shimti*; Guj.—*Mavedi*; Tel.—*Appriyada*; Tam.—*Wodier, kalasan*;
Kan.—*Ajasringi, kuratige, gojal*;
Mal.—*Odiya maram*; Oriya—*Indramai, moi*; Lepcha—*Dang paguel-kung*;
Assam—*Jia*;

Rajasthan—*Gobi*; Andamans—*Nanum, nabe*; Nepal—*Halonre, thulo dabdabe*. Trade—*Jhingan, wodier*.

Wood used locally for house-building, packing-cases, furniture, wheel spokes, cattle yokes, oil presses, rice pounders, plough and spear shafts, combs, brushbacks, wooden jars, mine-props, cutting blocks, boot lasts, troughs, well construction, dugouts, and boats; used also for carving and turnery; suitable for tea-chests and plywood, slack cooperage, bobbins, rollers in jute mills, inferior quality pencils, second quality slate frames and, after treatment, railway sleepers. Yields paper-pulp. Source of *Jhingan Gum*. Used as a flocculating agent for clarification of cane juice. Bark astringent, extract used for dyeing and textile printing.

L. grandis Engl. *see*
L. coromandelica (Houtt.) Merrill

LANSIUM Correa *Meliaceae*

L. anamallayanum Bedd.

Tam.—*Sandana virai*; Kan.—*Chigadmari*; Mal.—*Vandakamin*;
Kerala—*Thevathali*.

Wood yields an essential oil, reminiscent of sandalwood oil, but more resinous and harsh.

L. domesticum Correa LANGSAT,
DUKU

Fruits esteemed as a dessert. Peels on burning emit incense-like odour, used as mosquito repellent; yield an essential oil. Wood used for house posts, rafters, and tool-handles. Bark astringent, decoction used for dysentery.

LANTANA

LANTANA Linn. *Verbenaceae*

L. aculeata Linn. *see* *L. camara*
Linn. var. *aculeata* Moldenke

L. camara auct., non Linn. *see*
L. camara Linn. var. *aculeata*
Moldenke

L. camara Linn.

Of the many known varieties three have been reported from India, of which var. *aculeata* Moldenke is most common. The occurrence of *L. camara* proper in India is doubtful.

—var. *aculeata* Moldenke syn.
L. aculeata Linn.; *L. camara* auct.,
non Linn. LANTANA, WILD SAGE

Mar.—*Chadurang, ghaneri*; Tel.—
Pulikampa; Tam.—*Unnichedi*;
Kan.—*Nata hu gida, hesike, kakke*;
Mal.—*Arippu*; M.P.—*Raimuniya*.

Prolific breeder, now a serious weed. Occasionally used as green manure. Leaves yield an essential oil with a pleasant lasting odour reminiscent of sage (*Salvia officinalis* Linn.), but it is not of any direct value in perfumery; used for itch and may also be useful as an antiseptic for wounds. Flowers also yield an essential oil similar to that of leaf oil. Fruits said to be edible. Plant credited with vulnerary, diaphoretic, carminative and antispasmodic properties, used in fistulae, pustules, and tumours; decoction given in tetanus, rheumatism and malaria, and for ataxy of abdominal viscera.

L. indica Roxb.

Mar.—*Ghaneri*; Guj.—*Ghanidalia*;
Tam.—*Unni*; Mal.—*Arippu*.

Ash a fair source of potassium and phosphorus.

L. rugosa Thunb. syn.

L. salvifolia Jacq.

Used in some parts of Africa for flavouring food.

L. salvifolia Jacq. *see* *L. rugosa*
Thunb.

LAPORTEA Gaudich. *Urticaceae*

L. crenulata Gaudich. syn.

L. stimulus Miq.

DEVIL NETTLE, FEVER NETTLE

Hindi—*Utigun*; Beng.—*Chorpatha*;
Tam.—*Ottapilavu*; Mal.—
Anachoriyan; Assam—*Torash,*
sorot-gach; Lushai—*Thlak-pui*;
Garo—*Gilmat-jakma*; Lepcha—
Ongyalop; Nepal—*Moringe*.

Bark yields a strong fibre used for cordage and also for making coarse cloth by the tribals, but owing to the presence of stinging hair extraction of fibre is difficult. Flowers used in curries. Juice of the roots used in chronic fevers. Seeds used in the same way as coriander.

L. stimulus Miq. *see*

L. crenulata Gaudich.

L. terminalis Wight

Nepal—*Patle sisnu*.

Shoots sometimes eaten after boiling.

LARIX Mill. *Pinaceae*

L. griffithiana Carr. syn.

L. griffithii Hook.f. & Thoms.

HIMALAYAN LARCH,
SIKKIM LARCH

Lepcha—*Sah, saar*;
Boargasella, binyi.

Nepal—

LATHYRUS

Wood suitable for cheap grade pencils.

L. griffithii Hook. f. & Thoms.
see *L. griffithiana* Carr.

LASIA Lour. *Araceae*

L. aculeata Lour. see *L. spinosa*
Thw.

L. heterophylla Schott see
L. spinosa Thw.

L. spinosa Thw. syn.
L. heterophylla Schott; *L. aculeata*
Lour.

Beng.—*Kanta kachu*; Tel.—
Mulasari, kanta kachoramu;
Santal—*Kanta saru*; Mundari—
Janum saru.

All parts, particularly tender leaves used as a vegetable. Fruits, though fibrous, are eaten. Plant recommended for colic, rheumatism, and intestinal diseases. Juice of root-stock used in Sri Lanka for piles.

LASIOSIPHON Fresen.
Thymelaeaceae

L. eriocephalus Decne

Mar.—*Ramita, rametta, rami*;
Tam.—*Nachinaar*; Kan.—
Enujariga, mukute; Mal.—*Nangu,*
nanca.

Bark yields a fibre which may be useful for paper manufacture. Bark and leaves used as a fish-poison, the fishes do not die but get stunned. Leaves applied to swellings and contusions.

LASIURUS Boiss. *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

L. hirsutus (Forsk.) Boiss. syn.
Elionurus hirsutus Munro ex Benth.

Punjab—*Sin, sewan, shewar*;
Rajasthan—*Shinwan, siwan, gawan*.

Yields good nutritious fodder, keeps well nearly for 10 years when stacked. Mature grass used for thatching. Roots yield a fibre used for weaver's brushes. Seeds used as food in mixture with *bajra*.

LATANIA Comm. *Palmae*;
Arecaceae

L. commersonii J.F. Gmelin syn.
L. rubra Jacq.

COMMERSON'S LATANIA,
RED LATAN PALM

Fruits eaten in spite of their disagreeable odour. Leaves used for thatching and making hats. Wood used for walking-sticks.

L. rubra Jacq. see *L. commersonii*
J.F. Gmelin

L. verschaffeltii Lem.

Wood beautifully marked, used for walking-sticks.

LATHYRUS Linn. *Papilionaceae*;
Fabaceae

L. aphaca Linn.

YELLOW VETCHLING

Hindi—*Janglimatar*; Beng.—*Jangli*
matar, masur-channa; Punjab—
Gagla, rewan, rewari; Nepal—
Kaibu.

Used as fodder; ripe seeds produce narcotic effect. Flowers resolvent. Herb considered to be one of the possible causes for lathyrism.

L. imphalensis Watt

Used locally as fodder.

LATHYRUS

L. odoratus Linn. SWEET PEA

One of the most popular garden plants. Flowers contain small quantity of an essential oil. Seeds good source of vitamin A.

L. pratensis Linn.

Seeds used in Spain as a resolvent.

L. sativus Linn.

CHICKLING VEICH, GRASS PEA

Sans.—*Sandika, triputi*; Hindi—*Khesari, latri, tiuri, kassar*; Beng.—*Khesari*; Mar.—*Lakh*; Guj.—*Lang*; Oriya—*Khesra*; Assam—*Khesari, reora*; Bihar—*Kesari, kansari, batura*; Punjab—*Kisari, chural, karas, karil*; Nepal—*Kesari*.

Seeds consumed as a pulse, but people living principally on it may suffer from lathyrism. Mixed with oil cake seeds used as feed for the cattle. Seeds also provide protein for preparation of plywood adhesives, yield a fatty oil which is cathartic, but poisonous. Leaves eaten as a pot-herb. Also grown for fodder.

L. sphaericus Retz.

Seeds poisonous, often get mixed with those of *L. sativus*.

L. tingitana Linn. TANGIER PEA

A useful fodder and green manure plant with a wide range of soil adaptation; its introduction into India has been suggested. Seeds toxic.

LATIPES Kunth Gramineae; Poaceae

L. senegalensis Kunth

A good fodder of the sub-desert areas. Grains consumed as food in Africa.

LAUNAEA Cass. Compositae; Asteraceae

L. aspleniifolia Hook. f.

Hindi—*Titlia*; Beng.—*Tik-chana*; Santal—*Birmalla*.

Roots form a constituent of galactagogue drugs.

L. chondrilloides Hook. f. see

L. mucronata (Forsk.) Muschler

L. glomerata Hook. f.

Forms a part of a poultice, used for sore eyes.

L. mucronata (Forsk.) Muschler syn. *L. chondrilloides* Hook. f.

Rajasthan—*Dhud phad*.

Decoction used in constipation. Plant considered galactagogue.

L. nudicaulis Hook. f.

Punjab—*Batthal, dudhlak*;
Rajasthan—*Akria, ban, gobi, jangli gobi*;
Bombay—*Pathari*.

Leaves used in curries. Plant used as a fodder, also used in the preparation of a cooling sherbet.

L. pinnatifida Cass. see

L. sarmentosa (Willd.) Alston

L. sarmentosa (Willd.) Alston syn. *L. pinnatifida* Cass.

Tonic, soporific, diuretic, and aperient. Fed to buffaloes as a galactagogue. Leaves consumed in times of scarcity. Considered useful as a sand binder.

LAVANDULA

LAURENICIA Lamour.

Rhodomeluceae

L. obtusa (Huds.) Lamour.

An alga extensively used as food.

L. papillosa (Forsk.) Grev.

An alga used as a condiment.

LAURENTIA Adans.

Campanulaceae

L. longiflora (Linn.) Endl. syn.

Lobelia longiflora Linn.; *Isotoma longiflora* Presl

Poisonous, causing purgation which may prove fatal. Contains an unidentified alkaloid similar to, but not identical with lobeline; it acts on respiration by way of chemoceptors of the carotid body, on blood pressure by way of spinal neurones, and by discharge of adrenaline.

LAUROCERASUS Duham.

L. officinalis M. Roem. *see* Prunus laurocerasus Linn.

LAURUS Linn.

Lauraceae

L. nobilis Linn.

SWEET BAY,
TRUE LAUREL

Leaves and fruits stimulant and narcotic, were used for hysteria, amenorrhoea, and flatulent colic. Fruits yield an aromatic fat, applied as a stimulant in sprains; also used for soap manufacture. Leaves employed as a condiment and flavouring agent in food and confectionery; contain an essential oil. Wood used for cabinet-work.

LAVANDULA Linn.

Labiatae;
Lamiaceae

L. angustifolia Mill.

syn.

L. officinalis Chaix; **L. vera** DC.;

L. spica Linn. TRUE LAVENDER,
COMMON LAVENDER

Flowers and flowering tops yield an essential oil, Lavender Oil, used in perfumery, production of lavender water, and soap industry. Used medicinally as a carminative and mild stimulant, and for flavouring pharmaceutical preparations.

L. bipinnata Kuntze

syn.

L. burmanni Benth.

Guj.—*Sarpnocharo, aasmanifalgoto*;
Bombay—*Ghodeghui, gorea*.

Flowers as well as leaves yield essential oils; the former with peppermint-like aroma and the latter having Lemongrass-like odour.

L. burmanni Benth.

see

L. bipinnata Kuntze

L. hybrida Reverchon LAVANDIN

Yields an essential oil which combines the fragrance of true lavender with the camphoraceous harshness of spike lavender (*L. latifolia* Medic.).

L. latifolia Medic.

SPIKE LAVENDER

Flowers source of an essential oil with harsh camphoraceous odour.

L. officinalis Chaix

see

L. angustifolia Mill.

L. spica Linn. *see* **L. angustifolia** Mill.

L. stoechas Linn.

FRENCH LAVENDER

Hindi—*Dharu*; Guj.—*Lavendarena-phula*; Bombay—*Ustukhudusa, alphajan*.

Flowers yield an essential oil having

LAVANDULA

strong camphoraceous odour. Flowers used in perfumes, medicated pillows or cushions, herb sachets and fumigating powders; fomentation with flowers gives relief in rheumatic and neuralgic pains, and essential oil of flowers is employed for colic, headache, chest affections, and biliousness.

L. vera DC. see *L. angustifolia* Mill.

LAWSONIA Linn. *Lythraceae*

L. alba Lam. see *L. inermis* Linn.

L. inermis Linn. syn. *L. alba* Lam.

HENNA, EGYPTIAN PRIVET

Sans.—*Mendika*, *raktgarbha*, *ragangi*; Hindi—*Mehndi*; Beng.—*Mehedi*, *mendi*; Mar.—*Mendhi*; Guj.—*Medi*, *mendi*; Tel.—*Goranti*; Tam.—*Marithondi*, *maruthani*; Kan.—*Mayilanchi*, *gorante*; Mal.—*Mailanchi*, *pontlasi*; Oriya—*Benjati*; Kashmir—*Mohuz*; Punjab—*Mehndi*; Mundari—*Mindi*, *bind*.

Leaves contain a dye used in India and some other countries for colouring palms of hands, soles, and nails; also for dyeing hair, beard, and eyebrows for personal adornment. Henna leaves also used for colouring skins and leathers and dyeing silk and wool, and as a prophylactic against skin troubles. Flowers as well as leaves yield essential oils. Seeds contain a fatty oil used for anointing. Wood used for tool-handles.

LEBIDIEROPSIS Muell.-Arg.

L. orbicularis Muell.-Arg. see *Cleistanthus collinus* (Roxb.) Benth. & Hook.f.

LECANORA (Ach.) Th.Fr.

Lecanoraceae

L. esculenta Evers.

BIBLICAL MANN

An edible lichen.

LEDEBOURIA Roth

L. hyacinthina Roth see *Scilla hyacinthiana* (Roth) Macb.

LEEA Linn.

Vitaceae

L. acuminata Wall. ex C. B. Clarke syn. *L. sambucina* M. Laws. in part

Assam—*Bajiou*, *kath-thengia*;
Nepal—*Lalgaleni*.

Stems used in the construction of huts.

L. aequata Linn. syn. *L. hirta* Roxb. ex. Hornem.

Hindi & Beng.—*Kakajangha*; Tel.—*Surapadi*, *velanasandi*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-soh-phyrnu-iong*.

Possesses anti-tubercular properties; yields an essential oil which inhibits the growth of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (Schroeter) Lehmann & Neumann.

L. aspera M. Laws., non Wall. ex Roxb. see *L. edgeworthii* Santapau

L. bracteata C.B. Clarke

Lushai—*Kumtin-toi*; Khasi Hills—*Langkurnu*.

Wood ornamental.

L. crispa Linn.

Beng.—*Banchalita*; Mal.—*Nalugu*, *nellu*; Oriya—*Hatikanopotro*;

LEMMAPHYLLUM

Khasi Hills— *Soh-phyrnou-nar*;
Garo—*Gangma-chhangoppa*.

Berries eaten. Root tubers used against guineaworms.

L. diffusa M. Laws. *see* *L. robusta* Roxb.

L. edgeworthii Santapau *syn.*
L. aspera M. Laws., non Wall. ex Roxb.

Punjab—*Kumala*, *holma*;
Kumaun—*Kumali*; Jaunsar—*Kawa okhar*;
Khasi Hills—*Soh-phyrnou*, M.P.—*Kuram chirpali*.

Fruits, leaves, and roots edible.

L. hirta Roxb. ex Hornem. *see*
L. aequata Linn.

L. indica Merrill *syn.* *L. sambucina* Willd. in part

Hindi & Beng.—*Kurkur-jihwa*;
Mar.—*Dino, karkani*; Tel.—*Ankadosa*;
Tam.—*Nalava, nyekkt, ottanali*;
Kan.—*Andilu*; Mal.—*Erattayam, maniperandi*;
Oriya—*Bonotulasi*;
Assam—*Kukurathengia*.

Fruits edible. Leaves used as a vegetable; also as green manure. Pith substituted for Elder pith (*Sambucus* spp.). Roots used as a sudorific and in diarrhoea, dysentery, and colic.

L. macrophylla Roxb.

Sans.—*Dholasmudrika*; Hindi & Beng.—*Dholsamudra*;
Mar.—*Dinda*;
U.P.—*Hathikana*;
Santal—*Hatkan*;
Lepcha—*Dampantomkung*;
Khasi Hills—*Pharun-barne*;
Nepal—*Bulevtra*.

Leaves eaten as a vegetable. Fruits edible. Mucilaginous root tubers anodyne, used on wounds and sores, and for guineaworm and ringworm.

L. robusta Roxb. *syn.* *L. diffusa* M. Laws.

Tel.—*Peddapayagillaku*;
Oriya—*Nunonunia*;
Lepcha—*Pantom*;
Lushai—*Koulkar*;
Santal—*Haramada*;
Nepal—*Galeni*.

Roots applied as an anodyne and given to cattle in dysentery.

L. sambucina M. Laws. in part *see*
L. acuminata Wall. ex C.B. Clarke

L. sambucina Willd. in part *see*
L. indica Merrill

L. umbraculifera C.B. Clarke

Assam—*Ahina, gach-gangma*;
Lushai—*Kumtin-toi*;
Khasi Hills—*Lang-kurnu*.

Source of an ornamental wood.

LEERSIA Sw. *Gramineae*; *Poaceae*

L. hexandra Sw. *syn.*
Homalocenchrus hexandrus Kuntze
RICEGRASS

Hindi—*Jangli dhan*;
Kan.—*Kadu bili sajjabu hullu*;
Mal.—*Nir valli pullu*;
Assam—*Aral, arali*.

Affords good forage when cut early; may be used both as green feed and hay.

LEMMAPHYLLUM Presl
Polypodiaceae

L. carnosum (Sm.) Presl *syn.*
Drymoglossum carnosum (Wall.) Sm.

Fronds diuretic, pectoral, astringent, used

LEMMAPHYLLUM

in urinary calculus and rheumatism; decoction prescribed to stop haemorrhages.

LEMNA Linn. *Lemnaceae*

L. minor Linn.

COMMON DUCKWEED

Capable of thriving in foul waters; water birds and some fishes feed on the plant. Introduced in carp nurseries as it destroys algae and promotes growth of zooplanktons.

L. paucicostata Hegelm. *see*

L. perpusilla Torr.

L. perpusilla Torr. *syn.*

L. paucicostata Hegelm.

Uses same as those of *L. minor*.

LENS Mill. *Papilionaceae*;
Fabaceae

L. culinaris Medic. *syn.*

L. esculenta Moench; *Ervum lens*
Linn. *LENTIL*

Hindi, Beng., Mar. & Guj.—*Masur*,
masser, *masuri*; Tel.—*Misurpappu*,
chirisanagalu; Kan.—*Massur*,
chanangi; Punjab—*Masur*, *malika*
masur, *musri*; Assam—*Masurmoha*.

Mostly used as *dal*, also used in soups. Young pods eaten as a vegetable. Valued for high protein content. May be employed as a source of commercial starch for use in textile and calico printing industries. Husk used as feed for livestock. Leaves and stalks used as fodder, both as green feed and hay.

L. esculenta Moench *see*

L. culinaris Medic.

LENTINUS Fr. *Agaricaceae*

L. exilis Klotzsch

An edible fungus.

L. praerigidus Berk.

An edible fungus.

L. sajorcaju Fr.

An edible fungus.

L. squarrosulus Mont.

An edible fungus.

L. subnudus Berk.

An edible fungus.

LEONOTIS R.Br. *Labiatae*;
Lamiaceae

L. leonurus R. Br.

Decoction of leaves used as a purgative and emmenagogue. Plant mildly antelmintic and feebly narcotic.

L. nepetaefolia R.Br.

Hindi & Beng.—*Hejurchei*; Mar.—*Dipmal*; Guj.—*Matijer*, *matisul*;
Tel.—*Ranabheri*; Mundari—*Agia*
janum; Santal—*Dare* *dhompo*,
janum dhompo.

Used in skin affection; ashes of flowers applied to scalds and burns. Leaves used for rheumatism. Seeds yield a fatty oil, similar to Olive Oil.

LEONURUS Linn. *Labiatae*;
Lamiaceae

L. cardiaca Linn.

COMMON MOTHERWORT

Dried leaves and flowering tops diuretic, analgesic emmenagogue, prescribed in hysteria and heart palpitation; tones up uterine membrane and generative organs, allays nervous irritability, and affords relief from pain in stomach and gall-bladder. Leaves may cause dermatitis.

LEPIDIUM

L. sibiricus Linn.

SIBERIAN MOTHERWORT

Hindi—*Guma*.

Tonic, emmenagogue, vulnerary, employed in puerperal and menstrual disorders. Leaves and roots febrifuge. Leaf extract effective for uterus contraction. Contain alkaloid leonurine. Seeds contain fatty and volatile oils.

LEPIDAGATHIS Willd.

Acanthaceae

L. cristata Willd.

Mar.—*Bhuterada*, Tam.—*Karappan poondu*; Mal.—*Karappanpundu*.

Leaves used as fodder. Plant used as a tonic in fevers, also applied to itchy affections of the skin

L. hamiltoniana Wall. ex Nees

Mundari—*Agnikhair*, *ote agia janum*.

Used for skin troubles.

L. hyalina Nees *see* *L. incurva* D. Don

L. incurva D. Don *syn.* *L. hyalina* Nees

Leaves chewed to relieve cough.

L. trinervis Wall. ex Nees

Guj.—*Harancharo*, *panru*.

Considered a bitter tonic.

LEPIDIUM Linn. *Cruciferae*; *Brassicaceae*

L. draba Linn. *see* *Cardaria draba* (Linn.) Desv.

L. iberis Linn. var. *alba*

Hindi—*Safed towtri*.

Seeds (*Towtri*) used in bronchitis and dropsy. Plant yields a sulphur-containing volatile oil.

L. latifolium Linn.

Ladakh—*Gonyuch*.

Depurative and antiscorbutic, used as a resolvent in skin affections; infusion given in hepatic and renal troubles. Contains a sulphur-containing volatile oil.

L. ruderale Linn.

Used in impetigo. Aqueous extract of the herb causes a brief drop in blood pressure of mice and rabbits.

L. sativum Linn. GARDEN CRESS

Sans.—*Chandrashura*; Hindi—*Halim*, *hurf*; Beng.—*Halim*, *aleveri*; Mar.—*Ahliya*; Guj.—*Asalio*, *halim*; Tel.—*Adalayitulu*, *adeli*, *adityalu*; Tam.—*Aliverar*; Kan.—*Allibija*, *kurutige*; Punjab—*Halim*, *shargunde*, *rezak*; Mundari—*Chanchar*.

Leaves consumed as salad, also cooked with vegetable curries, and used as garnish. Herb also used as fodder. Leaves mildly stimulant and diuretic, used in scorbutic diseases and hepatic complaints. Seeds galactagogue, emmenagogue, diuretic, tonic, aphrodisiac, laxative, and rubefacient used in poultices for hurts and sprains. Roots used in secondary syphilis and tenesmus. Plant yields an essential oil. Seeds yield a semi-drying oil used for burning and soap-making. Seed mucilage, known as Cress Seed Mucilage, is used as a substitute for tragacanth and gum arabic; it allays irritation of the intestines in dysentery and diarrhoea.

LEPIONURUS

LEPIONURUS Blume *Opiliaceae*

L. oblongifolius Mast. *see*

L. sylvestris Blume

L. sylvestris Blume *syn.*

L. oblongifolius Mast.

Lushai—*Anpangthuam*; Mikir—*Impai-kelok*.

Roots used in poultices for headache in children.

LEPIOTA (Pers. ex Fr.) S.F. Gray
Agaricaceae

L. cepaestipes Sowerby

An edible fungus.

L. mastoidea Fr.

An edible fungus.

L. procera (Scop.) Sacc.

An edible fungus.

LEPIRONIA Rich. *Cyperaceae*

L. articulata Domin *syn.*

L. mucronata Rich.

Stems used for mats.

L. mucronata Rich. *see*

L. articulata Domin

LEPISANTHES Blume
Sapindaceae

L. tetraphylla (Vahl) Radlk. *syn.*
Hemigyrosa canescens Thw.

Mar.—*Kurpa*; Tel.—*Korivi*; Tam.—*Nekota, karadipongan, masamathi*;
Kan.—*Kurpah, mool-taga, kalu-
vette*; Oriya—*Panikusum*.

Fruits edible. Wood used for house-
building purposes.

LEPTADENIA R. Br.

Asclepiadaceae

L. pyrotechnica (Forsk.) Decne
syn. L. spartium Wight

Guj.—*Khip*; Punjab—*Kip*;
Rajasthan—*Khimp*.

Yields a fibre used for ropes, also suitable
for paper manufacture. Plant used as
fodder, also employed for thatching.
Tuberous roots consumed as a vegetable.

L. reticulata Wight & Arn.

Sans.—*Meda*; Hindi—*Dori*; Mar.
& Guj.—*Dodi, nahanidodi, khirk-
hodi, raidodi, shinguti*; Tel.—*Kalasa,
mukkutummudu, palatige*; Tam.—
Palaikkodi.

Stimulant and restorative. Leaves and
roots used in skin affections. Plant has
been clinically tested and found useful in
the treatment of habitual abortion.

L. spartium Wight *see*

L. pyrotechnica (Forsk.) Decne

LEPTOCHLOA Beauv.

Gramineae; Poaceae

L. chinensis Nees

Hindi—*Chanhel*; Tel.—*Cheepura
gaddi*; Tam.—*Aeri pul*; Kan.—*Kadu
sanna karisajjai hullu*.

A good fodder for the cattle. Grain used
in times of scarcity.

L. contracta Blatter & McCann *see*

L. panicea (Retz.) Ohwi

L. filiformis Hook. f., non Beauv.
see L. panicea (Retz.) Ohwi

LEUCAENA

L. neesii (Thw.) Benth. syn.
L. polystachya Benth.

Found in marshy areas and readily eaten by cattle.

L. obtusiflora Hochst.

Eaten by cattle; shows no toxicity though it contains minute quantity of hydrocyanic acid.

L. panicea (Retz.) Ohwi syn.
L. filiformis Hook. f., non Beauv.;
L. contracta Blatter & McCann

Eaten by cattle when young.

L. polystachya Benth. see
L. neesli (Thw.) Benth.

LEPTONYCHIA Turcz. *Sterculiaceae*

L. glabra Turcz. see *L. heteroclita* Kurz

L. heteroclita Kurz syn. *L. glabra* Turcz.

Decoction of roots given to women before delivery and as a febrifuge. Leaves used in poultices.

LEPTOPUS Decne

L. cordifolia Decne see
Andrachne cordifolia Muell.-Arg.

LEPTORHABDOS Schrenk *Scrophulariaceae*

L. benthamiana Walp. see
L. parviflora Benth.

L. linifolia Walp. see
L. parviflora Benth.

L. parviflora Benth. syn.
L. benthamiana Walp.; *L. linifolia* Walp.

Fodder for sheep and goats.

LESPEDEZA Michx *Papilionaceae; Fabaceae*

L. cuneata G. Don syn.
L. sericea Miq., non Benth.

PERENNIAL LESPEDEZA

Dehra Dun—*Khunju*.

Contains tannin. Used both as silage and hay. Stalks left after harvesting may be used for paper-pulp. Seeds yield a semi-drying oil.

L. sericea Miq., non Benth. see
L. cuneata G. Don

L. stipulacea Maxim. see
Kummerowia stipulacea Makino

L. striata Hook. & Arn. see
Microlespedeza striata Makino

LETTOSOMIA Roxb.

L. aggregata Roxb. see *Argyrea aggregata* (Roxb.) Choisy

L. elliptica Wight see *Argyrea elliptica* (Wight) Choisy

L. mysorensis C.B. Clarke see
Argyrea aggregata (Roxb.) Choisy

L. setosa Roxb. see *Argyrea strigosa* (Roth) Santapau & Patel

LEUCAENA Benth. *Mimosaceae*

L. glauca Benth. WHITE POPINAC, LEAD TREE

Guj.—*Lasobaval*, *vilayatibaral*;
Tel.—*Kaniti*; Tam.—*Tagarai*;

-*nattuccavundal*; Mal.—*Takaranniram*;

Rajokasundiri; Lakhimpur—*Toira kadam*; Guntur—*Nagarikesari*.

LEUCAENA

Affords fodder for cattle. Leaves are a good source of protein and carotene and can be employed as supplement to alfalfa leaf meal in poultry rations. Seeds used as concentrates for dairy animals. Consumed in excess, all parts are toxic to monogastric animals. Wood is a source of short fibred paper-pulp. Young shoots and pods used as vegetables. Bark and leaves contain tannin. Seeds yield a fatty oil, they are parched and eaten. Plant has the property of extracting selenium from the soil and concentrating it in the seeds; many of the toxic symptoms observed in animals feeding on the plant are similar to selenium poisoning.

LFUCAS R. Br.

Labiatae; Lamiaceae

L. aspera Spreng.

Hindi & Beng.—*Chota halkusa*;
Tel.—*Tummachettu, tummi*; Tam.—*Thumbai*;
Kan.—*Thumbe gidu*;
Mal.—*Thumba*; Oriya—*Bhutamari*;
Bombay—*Tamba*; Deccan—*Thurduribaji*;
Delhi—*Gopha*;
Mundari—*Goma ara*.

Fragrant plant employed as a pot-herb in times of scarcity. Juice of the leaves applied externally in psoriasis, chronic skin eruptions and painful swellings. Flowers given with honey for coughs and colds. Herb is used as an antipyretic.

L. cephalotes Spreng.

Sans.—*Dronapushpi*; Hindi—*Dhurpi sag, deldona, goma*; Beng.—*Barahalkusa*; Mar.—*Deokhumba, shervad, tumba*; Guj.—*Kubo, kubi*;
Tel.—*Peddatumni*; Punjab—*Chatra, guldoda, phuman, sisalius*;
Delhi—*Gubbha*; Mundari—*Gomanaki ara*.

Used as pot-herb. Stimulant, diaphoretic,

laxative and anthelmintic. Syrup prepared from the flowers used for coughs and colds. Seeds yield an oil used as an illuminant.

L. clarkei Hook. f.

Mundari—*Merom guchu ara*.

Leaves eaten as a pot-herb.

L. eriostoma var. *longifolia* Hook.f.
see L. stelligera Wall.

L. lanata Benth.

Tender shoots used as a vegetable; also given for cough after frying.

L. lavandulaefolia Rees syn.

L. linifolia Spreng.

Hindi—*Guma, halkusa, kumbha*;
Beng.—*Halkasa*; Mar.—*Kuva*;
Guj.—*Jhinanpannikubo*; Tel.—*Pulatumni*;
Mal.—*Thunba*; Oriya—*Gatsa*;
Bihar—*Gumar, dulphi*;
Mundari—*Guma ara*.

Plant aromatic, used as a flavouring; leaves eaten as a pot-herb. Decoction of leaves used as a sedative, stomachic, and vermifuge. Poultice of fresh leaves applied to old sores and dermatosis.

L. linifolia Spreng. *see*

L. lavandulaefolia Rees

L. martinicensis R. Br.

Mundari—*Guma ara, huring sengel sui*.

Plant has mint-like odour and the leaves eaten. Infusion given for gastro-intestinal disorders. Herb insecticidal, burnt in rooms to expel mosquitoes.

L. mollissima Wall.

Leaves eaten as a pot-herb.

LIGUSTRUM

L. stelligera Wall. syn.
L. eriostoma var. *longifolia* Hook.f.

Mar.—*Barumbi*; Guj.—*Dungaraukubo*.

Stimulant, carminative, and emmenagogue.

L. urticaefolia R. Br.

Guj.—*Kobo*; Tam.—*Perunthumbai*;
Delhi—*Goma, gumma*.

Used as fodder for camels and goats.

L. zeylanica R. Br.

Leaves used as a flavouring. Yields an essential oil. Herb employed as an antipyretic and for skin troubles. Decoction used for ulcers in the nose.

LEUCOJUM Linn. *Amaryllidaceae*

L. aestivum Linn.

Bulbs eaten after cooking, but considered emetic.

LEYCESTERIA Wall.

Caprifoliaceae

L. formosa Wall.

Jaunsar—*Bhujnali*; Kumaun—*Malkarr, duni, saunjla*; Garhwal—*Danda bhekar*; Lepcha—*Tunguk*.

Hollow stems made into whistles and flutes.

LICUALA Wurm b

Palmae; Arecaceae

L. peltata Roxb.

Beng.—*Kurud, kurkuti*; Assam—*Patti, chatta-pat*; Lepcha—*Tale lama*; Andamans—*Kapadah*.

Leaves used for thatching, for covering palanquins and roofs of boats, and for making umbrellas and rain-hats.

L. spinosa Wurm b

Hindi—*Jungli selai*.

Leaves used for thatching. Bark enters into prescriptions for tuberculosis.

LIGULARIA Cass.

Compositae; Asteraceae

L. kaempferi Sieb. & Zucc. see
L. tussilaginea (Burm.f.) Makino

L. tussilaginea (Burm.f.) Makino
syn. *L. kaempferi* Sieb. & Zucc.;
Senecio kaempferi DC.

Rhizomes contain inulin. Native to Japan, introduced into Indian gardens.

LIGUSTICUM Linn.

L. diffusum Roxb. see *Seseli diffusum* (Roxb. ex Sm.) Santapau & Wagh

LIGUSTRUM Linn. *Oleaceae*

L. compactum Hook. f. & Thoms.

Assam—*Parseru-thing*.

Leaves lopped for fodder.

L. indicum (Lour.) Merrill syn.
L. nepalense Wall.

Hindi—*Keri, banpatara*; Kumaun—*Mercha*; Nepal—*Keri*.

Leaves diuretic; also form a constituent of poultices applied to bruises. Yellowish wood is useful for diseases of teeth.

L. japonicum Thunb.

JAPANESE PRIVET

A coffee-like drink prepared from the roasted seeds in China.

LIGUSTRUM

L. lucidum Ait. syn.
L. spicatum Hort.

GLOSSY PRIVET,
CHINESE PRIVET

Khasi Hills—*Soh-pah-iet*, *dieng-soh-la-paiet*.

Wood used for agricultural implements, hay forks, umbrella-handles and walking-sticks. Decoction of bark and leaves prescribed as a sudorific. Berries used in rheumatism.

L. neilgherrense Wight see

L. perrottetii A. DC.

L. nepalense Wall. see

L. indicum (Lour.) Merrill

L. perrottetii A. DC. syn.

L. neilgherrense Wight

Mar.—*Kungin*, *medsing*, Tam.—*Punganchedi*, *koli*; Mal.—*Punnu*:
Bombay—*Lokhandi*, *marsingha*.

Wood locally used for construction of huts and as fuel.

L. robustum Blume

Leaves and bark contain tannin. Wood used for fuel.

L. roxburghii C.B. Clarke

Wood used locally for construction purposes and as fuel. Bark contains tannin; it is used for hastening the fermentation of toddy tapped from *Caryota urens* Linn

L. spicatum Hort. see

L. lucidum Ait.

L. vulgare Linn.

Fruits used for colouring wine.

LILIUM Linn. *Liliaceae*

L. auratum Lindl.

GOLDEN-RAYED LILY

Bulbs consumed as a vegetable in Japan.

L. candidum Linn.

MADONA LILY,
ANNUNCIATION LILY

Fragrant flowers yield a waxy concrete from which a viscous absolute is obtained; it may be used in high grade perfumes, also an excellent fixative. Bulbs astringent, demulcent, decoction used in dropsy; their poultice applied to tumours, ulcers and skin inflammations. The pollen used against epilepsy.

L. giganteum Wall.

Jaunsar—*Giotra*.

Leaves used in applications for wounds and bruises.

L. longiflorum Thunb.

EASTER LILY, TRUMPET LILY

Bulbs yield a high quality starch

L. martagon Linn.

TURK'S CAP LILY

Bulbs eaten. They possess the same medicinal properties as those of *L. tigrinum*

L. nepalense D. Don

Bulbs eaten.

L. tigrinum Ker-Gawl.

TIGER LILY

Bulbs eaten; considered useful in cardiac disorders and angina pectoris. Flowers used in ovarian neuralgia; also recommended in myoptic astigmia.

L. wallichianum Schult. f.

Hindi—*Findora*; Lushai—*Badai*.

Dried bulb scales demulcent, used like salep in pectoral complaints.

LIMACIA Lour.

L. cuspidata Hook. f. & Thoms.
see *Hypserpa cuspidata* (Wall.)
Miers

LIMNOPHILA

LIMNANTHEMUM Gmel.

Gentianaceae

Genus considered by some as a synonym of *Nymphoides* Hill (*Menyanthaceae*).

L. cristatum Griseb.

Hindi—*Tagarmul*, *cumuda*,
ghainchu; Beng.—*Panchuli*,
chandmalla; Mar.—*Kolare chikal*;
Tel.—*Anthara thamara*; Bombay—
Khatara, *kumudini*; Mundari—
Marang chatom ara ba.

Used as a substitute for Chiretta (*Swertia chirayita* Karst.) in fevers and jaundice. Decoction of stalks and leaves used as a wash in parasitic skin affections. Seeds anthelmintic. Stems, leaves, and fruits eaten either in the form of a curry or after boiling.

L. indicum (Linn.) Thw.

Hindi—*Bara chuli*; Mal.—
Chinnambal; Mundari—*Sadom*
lachomkor ba.

Subterranean parts and petioles used as vegetables. Plant used as an antiscorbutic and febrifuge.

L. nymphaeoides Link

Punjab—*Kuru, khairposh*.

Largely used as fodder, acts as a galactagogue. Fresh leaves useful for periodic headaches.

LIMNOCHLOA Beauv. ex Lestib.

L. caduciflora Turcz. apud Trin.
see *Zizania caduciflora* Hand.-
Mazz.

LIMNOPHILA R. Br.

Scrophulariaceae

L. aromatica (Lam.) Merrill syn.

L. gratissima Blume

Hindi—*Kuttra*; Beng.—*Karpur*;
Mar.—*Ambuli*; Mal.—*Manganari*.

Used as a spinach, eaten raw or steamed. Considered antiseptic, galactagogue, and aperient. Juice used as a febrifuge, also given to nursing mothers when the milk becomes sour. Plant emits turpentine-like odour and yields an essential oil.

L. conferta Benth.

Mal.—*Munganari*; Mundari—
Muchri ara.

Used as a pot-herb.

L. gratioloides R. Br. see

L. indica (Linn.) Druce

L. gratissima Blume see

L. aromatica (Lam.) Merrill

L. indica (Linn.) Druce syn.

L. gratioloides R.Br.; *L. racemosa*
Benth.

Sans.—*Ambuja*; Hindi—*Kuttra*;
Beng.—*Karpur*, Mar.—*Ambuli*;
Guj.—*Turati*; Mal.—*Manganari*;
Mundari—*Losod ara*.

Plant has odour resembling that of camphor or oil of lemons. Leaves eaten as pot-herb. Plant considered antiseptic and carminative; a liniment prepared from it is used in elephantiasis. Infusion of leaves given for dyspepsia and dysentery.

L. racemosa Benth. see

L. indica (Linn.) Druce

L. roxburghii G. Don see

L. rugosa (Roth) Merrill

L. rugosa (Roth) Merrill syn.

L. roxburghii G. Don

Beng.—*Kala karpur*; Mundari—
Losod ba.

Used as a flavouring and for perfuming

LIMNOPHILA

hair. Leaves yield an essential oil. Infusion of leaves used as a diuretic, stomachic, and digestive.

LIMONIA Linn.

L. acidissima auct., non Linn. *see* *Hesperethusa crenulata* (Roxb.) M. Roem.

L. alata Wight & Arn. *see* *Pleiospermium alatum* (Wight & Arn.) Swingle

L. crenulata Roxb. *see* *Hesperethusa crenulata* (Roxb.) M. Roem

LINARIA Mill.

L. cabulica Benth. *see* *Kickxia incana* (Wall.) Pennell

L. incana Wall. *see* *Kickxia incana* (Wall.) Pennell

L. ramosissima Wall. *see* *Kickxia ramosissima* (Wall.) Janchen

LINDENBERGIA Lehm.
Scrophulariaceae

L. indica (Linn.) Kuntze *syn.* *L. urticaefolia* Lehm.; *L. polyantha* Royle ex Benth., *L. ruderalis* (Retz.) Voigt

Beng.—*Haldi basanto*; Mar.—*Dhol, gajhdar*; Guj.—*Bhinta chatti, patthar chatti*; Mundari—*Huring jiki pota*.

Juice given in chronic bronchitis; also used for skin eruptions.

L. polyantha Royle ex Benth. *see* *L. indica* (Linn.) Kuntze

L. ruderalis (Retz.) Voigt *see* *L. indica* (Linn.) Kuntze

L. urticaefolia Lehm. *see*
L. indica (Linn.) Kuntze

LINDERA Thunb. *Lauraceae*

L. assamica Kurz

Lepcha—*Senashelkung, phamlet*; Assam—*Matabhe, bambhe, dieng-pakhar*; Nepal—*Sanu pahenle, paieli*.

Wood used for building purposes, chiefly for planks.

L. caudata Benth

Khasi Hills—*Dieng-soh-orthai, dieng-brau-salu*.

Decoction given for pain caused by mechanical injury.

L. neesiana Benth.

Nepal—*Siltimur*.

Aromatic, spicy and carminative. Reported to be a source of sassafras which is substituted for true sassafras from *Cinnamomum glanduliferum* Meissn.

L. pulcherrima Benth.

Hindi—*Dadia*; Kumaun—*Cheri*; Lepcha—*Nupsor-kung*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-tyrthia-synrang, dieng-jabu-rit*; Nepal—*Sissi*.

Wood used for building purposes and cattle yokes, occasionally for tea-boxes.

LINDERNIA All.
Scrophulariaceae

L. cordifolia (Colsmann) Merrill *syn.* *Vandellia pedunculata* Benth.

Mar.—*Gadagvel*.

Used for gonorrhoea.

LINUM

L. crustacea F. Muell. syn.
Vandellia crustacea Benth.

Used for bilious affections and dysentery. Also used in poultices for boils, sores, itch, and ringworm.

L. oppositifolia (Retz.) Mukerjee
syn. *Vandellia oppositifolia* Haines
Mundari—*Hendegel ha, garandi ara.*

Roots febrifuge.

L. pyxidaria All. syn. *Vandellia erecta* Benth.: *V. pyxidaria* Maxim.

Mar.—*Vakapushpi.*

Used for gonorrhoea

L. ruelloides (Colsmann) Mukerjee
syn. *Bonnaya reptans* Spreng.
Garo—*Sam-tham-lang, sam-gichhok.*

Used in external applications for worm-infested skin.

LINOCIERA Sw. *Oleaceae*

L. intermedia Wight (including var. *roxburghii* C.B. Clarke) see *L. ramiflora* (Roxb.) Wall.

L. malabarica Wall. ex G. Don

Tel.—*Punagamu, punice;* Tam.—*Porumbalu;* Kan.—*Hariyage;* Mal.—*Kaletala;* Oriya—*Pochandia;* Khandala—*Kumli, parjamb.*

Wood resembles boxwood (*Buxus wallichiana* Baill.).

L. purpurea Vahl see *L. zeylanica* Gamble

L. ramiflora (Roxb.) Wall. syn. *L. intermedia* Wight (including var. *roxburghii* C.B. Clarke)

Tel.—*Satapala, cedaneredu;* Kan.—*Kunde;* Oriya—*Musurdanta, suliuli-kuda.*

Wood used for agricultural implements, turnery, planking, and posts and frames for dwellings and boats.

L. terniflora Wall.

Assam—*Komponesilong-asing.*

Wood suitable for turnery, brush-backs, mathematical instruments, shuttles and bobbins, and for tool- and axe-handles.

L. zeylanica Gamble syn.
L. purpurea Vahl

Tel. --*Punisi;* Tam.—*Kattumancari.*

Wood suitable for sash bars and light structural work.

LINOSTOMA Wall.

Thymelaeaceae

L. decandrum Wall.

Assam—*Bakalbih, ruteng.*

Stem and fruits used as fish-poison, highly toxic.

LINUM Linn.

Linaceae

L. mysorense Heyne

Reported to be a collateral host, during summer and rainy season, of *Melampsora lini* (Ehrenb.) Lev., a serious rust on linseed plants in India.

L. perenne Linn.

Seeds emollient.

L. strictum Linn.

Seeds emollient. Cultivated in Afghanistan for seed oil and fodder.

LINUM

L. usitatissimum Linn. LINSEED

Sans.—*Atasi*; Hindi—*Alsi, risi*;
Beng.—*Masina*; Mar.—*Javas*;
Guj.—*Alsi*; Tel.—*Avisi*; Tam.—*Ali-
virai*; Kan.—*Agasi*.

Seeds yield a quick-drying oil. Stalks are the source of flax. Oil is extensively used in paint and varnish industry and in the manufacture of linoleum; oil cake used as a protein supplement for livestock; mucilage from the cake used in cosmetic and pharmaceutical industries. Oil forms a base for poultices, embrocations, and liniments. Linseed-boll chaff serves as a good roughage for cattle and horses; a fair source of protein, deficient in other nutrients.

LIPPIA Linn. *Verbenaceae*

L. alba (Mill.) N.E. Br. syn.
L. geminata H.B. & K.

Oriya—*Naga-aieri*; Mikir—
Lopong-brik; Mundari—*Daru kaini
ba*; M.P.—*Basula*.

Leaves used as a vegetable. They are considered stomachic and nervine; yield an essential oil.

L. citriodora H.B. & K. see
Aloysia triphylla (L' Herit.) Britton

L. geminata H.B. & K. see
L. alba (Mill.) N.E. Br.

L. nodiflora Rich. see
Phyla nodiflora (Linn.) Greene

LIQUIDAMBAR Linn.
Hamamelidaceae

L. formosana Hance
FRAGRANT MAPLE

Indigenous to South and Central China;

introduced into India. Wood used in China for tea-chests; leaves used to rear silkworms. Tree yields a balsam known as Chinese Storax, similar to Levant Storax.

L. orientalis Mill.

ORIENTAL SWEET GUM

Sans.—*Silhaka*; Hindi, Beng., Mar.,
Guj. & Kan.—*Silaras*; Tel.—
Shilarasani; Tam.—*Neri-arishippal*;
Mal.—*Rasamalla*.

Native to Asia Minor. Source of Storax, called Levant or Asiatic Storax, imported. It resembles Balsam of Peru or Tolu (from *Myroxylon* spp.) and used as a stimulant, expectorant, and antiseptic. Also employed in ointments for scabies and other parasitic skin diseases; also used in fumigating powders and pastilles, for scented soaps, and as a constituent of perfumes of oriental types.

L. styraciflua Linn.

SWEET GUM, RED GUM

Source of American Storax which is imported and used like the Levant Storax.

LIRIODENDRON Linn.

Magnoliaceae

L. tulipifera Linn.

Source of Yellow Poplar, White Wood or Canary Wood, used for mill work, furniture, carving, musical instruments, boats, light construction, and veneers. Bark antipyretic and diaphoretic, used in malaria, rheumatism, and dyspepsia. Root-bark stimulant. Flowers a good source of nectar. Introduced into gardens for handsome foliage and flowers. Leaves eaten by cattle.

LITCHI Sonn. *Sapindaceae*

L. chinensis (Gaertn.) Sonn. syn.
Nephelium litchi Cambess.

LITCHI, LYCHIE

Hindi & Beng.—*Lichi*.

Fleshy, sweet arils covering the seeds are delicious; they are eaten as such or canned. Dried fruits, Litchi Nuts, are exported from China. Litchi seeds used as anodyne in neuralgic disorders and orchitis. Bark contains tannin.

LITHOCARPUS Blume *Fagaceae*

L. dealbatus (Hook.f. & Thoms.) Rehd. syn. *Quercus dealbata* Hook. f. & Thoms.

Bark contains 10-13% tannin. Wood used as fuel.

L. fenestratus (Roxb.) Rehd. syn. *Quercus fenestrata* Roxb.

Beng.—*Kala chakma*, Lepcha—*Kashiendung*; Assam & Manipur—*Kuhi, ka-diengjing*; Nepal—*Arkaula*. Wood used for building purposes and agricultural implements. Bark contains 10-16% tannin, and gives leather of light colour.

L. lappaceus (Roxb.) Rehd. syn. *Quercus lappacea* Roxb.

Heavy wood suitable for cabinet-work.

L. pachyphyllus (Kurz) Rehd. syn. *Quercus pachyphylla* Kurz

Lepcha—*Srikung*; Nepal—*Sungure katus*.

Wood used for planks, palings, and shingles, a good fuel wood.

L. spicatus (Sm.) Rehd. & Wils. syn. *Quercus spicata* Sm.

Beng.—*Bara chakma*; Assam—*Tem-sakho*; Nepal—*Arkaula*.

Wood used for building purposes, well construction, ploughs, and mortars and helms of boats. Bark and wood contain tannin, bark 10-14% and wood 6-9%.

L. thomsonii (Miq.) Rehd. syn. *Quercus thomsonii* Miq.

Wood used locally as fuel.

L. xylocarpus (Kurz) Markgraf syn. *Quercus xylocarpa* Kurz

Nuts eaten raw or roasted.

LITHOSPERMUM Linn.

Boraginaceae

L. arvense Linn. CORN GROMWELL.

Used as fodder for camels and sheep. Roots and bark yield a red dye. Leaf infusion and seeds are used in the same way as those of *L. officinale*.

L. officinale Linn. GROMWELL

Decoction of roots given in eruptive diseases, such as smallpox, measles, and itch. Seeds are diuretic and lithontriptic, used as an electuary in bladder diseases and gout. Herb contains a substance which inhibits the secretion of gonadotropic hormone by the pituitary gland; saline extract reduced the activity of thyroid, ovaries, and testes in animals; use in contraceptives was suggested. Infusion of leaves used as a sedative.

LITSEA Lam.

Lauraceae

L. angustifolia Hook. f.

Assam—*Tharham, dudhi-khansau, khuwai-phang*; Manipur—*Haibru*.

Forked stems are locally used as yokes.

L. chartacea Hook.f.

Yields good fuel wood.

L. chinensis Lam.

see

L. glutinosa (Lour.) C.B. Robins

L. citrata Blume see *L. cubeba* Pers.

LITSEA

L. coriacea Hook. f.

Tam.—*Panni thali*; Mal.—*Maravetti thali*.

Wood suitable for match-boxes and splints; also used as fuel.

L. cubeba Pers. syn. *L. citrata*
Blume

Lepcha—*Tanghaercherkung*,
terhilsok; Assam—*Mejankert*;
Khasi Hills—*Dieng-si-ing*; Garo—*Zeng-jil*;
Lushai—*Sernam*;
Nepal—*Siltimur*.

All parts contain essential oil; oil from flowers has aroma suggestive of rose and coriander and is used in perfumery. Fruit oil has aroma reminiscent of Verbena Oil. Seeds yield a fat used as an illuminant. Fruits edible, carminative. Used for dizziness, hysteria, paralysis, and loss of memory. In Indonesia fruits are employed as a substitute for cubeb piper (*Piper cubeba* Linn.).

L. deccanensis Gamble syn.

L. tomentosa Heyne, non Blume

Tam.—*Perumbandali*; Bombay—*Kurak*.

Wood suitable for rafters, wall plates, and tea-boxes.

L. glabrata Hook. f.

Tam.—*Ongakanni*; Mal.—*Unkakanni*.

Wood used for planking and boxes, resistant to insect attack.

L. glutinosa (Lour.) C.B. Robins
syn. *L. chinensis* Lam.; *L. sebifera*
Pers.

Hindi—*Maidu lakri*, *garbijauri*;

Beng.—*Kukur chita*, *garur*, *ratun*;

Mar.—*Maida lakadi*; Guj.—

Mueda lakari; Tel.—*Narra alagi*,
naramamidi; Tam.—*Mushaipeyetti*,
elumpurukki, *walli*; Oriya—*Jaisanda*;
Punjab—*Meda sak*,
chandra, *meda lakri*; Lepcha—*Suppatnyok*;
Assam—*Heluka*,
bagnara; Oudh—*Medh*; M.P.—*Menda*;
Nepal—*Kawala*.

Wood used for house-building, furniture, packing-cases, oars, and agricultural implements; also suitable for floor-boards, and ceilings. Mucilaginous bark used in diarrhoea and dysentery; also used for sprains, bruises and rheumatic gouty joints, and as an emollient and styptic. Leaves and flowers employed in poultices for bruises and wounds. Leaves also used as fodder. Decoction of roots used as an emmenagogue. Fruits edible. Seeds yield a fat, rich source of lauric acid. Fat used for candles and soap-making.

L. lancifolia Hook. f.

Nepal—*Kali pahenle*, *makai*, *kath*.

Wood suitable for construction purposes. Bark used in poultices for sprains and wounds.

L. monopetala (Roxb.) Pers. syn.

L. polyantha Juss

Hindi—*Meda*, *katmaria*, *patoia*,
kakuri; Beng.—*Bara kukur chita*;
Mar.—*Ranamba*, *rapambu*; Tel.—*Nuramamidi*;
Tam.—*Maidalagadil*,
muchiappeyetti, *picinbattaw*,
Oriya—*Baghoari*, *kulya*, *bastura*,
Punjab—*Rian*, *gwa*, *harein*, *meda*
lakri, *karkawa*; Lepcha—*Sunyok-*
kung, *sapot-kung*; Assam—*Muga*,
hoanlu; Nepal—*Ratmanti*, *kadmero*.

Wood used for house-building, furniture, oars, and agricultural implements; also suitable for tea-boxes, internal construc-

LOBARIA

tion and plywood. Bark astringent, used in diarrhoea, contains tannin. Leaves used as feed for *Muga* silkworms. Seeds yield fat, used for candle manufacture and in ointments for rheumatism.

L. nitida Hook. f.

Assam—*Kathalua*, *loban*, *supin-urn-rong*; Nepal—*Lhopre*.

Wood used for posts.

L. polyantha Juss. see

L. monopetala (Roxb.) Pers.

L. salicifolia Hook. f.

Lepcha—*Senashelkung*; Assam—*Digloti*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-lali*; Nepal—*Sampat*, *sanu-pahenle*.

Leaves used for feeding *Muga* silkworms.

L. sebifera Pers. see

L. glutinosa (Lour.) C.B. Robins

L. stocksii Hook. f.

Mar.—*Pisi*, *posha*; Mal.—*Varikeera*.

Infusion of mucilaginous leaves given in irritations of bladder and urethra. Fruits contain a volatile oil. Seeds yield a fat applied to sprains and itches.

L. tomentosa Heyne, non Blume
see *L. deccanensis* Gamble

L. umbrosa Nees see *Neolitsea umbrosa* (Nees) Gamble

L. wightiana Hook. f. in part

Bombay—*Kengi*; Nilgiris—*Kenju*.

Yields a resin used as a substitute for frankincense. Wood used for rafters and as fuel. Bark contains tannin.

L. zeylanica Nees; Hook. f. in part
see *Neolitsea cassia* (Linn.) Kostermans

LIVISTONA R. Br. *Palmae*;
Arecaceae

L. altissima Zoll. see

L. rotundifolia Mart.

L. australis Mart.

AUSTRALIAN FAN PALM

Basal parts of young shoots edible. Leaves used for baskets and the fibre obtained from unopened leaves employed for making hats.

L. chinensis R. Br. syn.

L. mauritiana Wall.

CHINESE FAN PALM

Leaves used for making fans fibrous sheaths of the leaf-stalks made into ropes.

L. jenkinsiana Griff.

ASSAM FAN PALM

Assam—*Toko pat*; Lepcha—*Talainyom*, *tulacmyom*, *purbong*.

Leaves tough and durable, used for thatching and covering tops of palanquins and roofs of boats, also for making hats.

L. mauritiana Wall. see

L. chinensis R.Br.

L. rotundifolia Mart. syn.

L. altissima Zoll. JAVA FAN PALM

Tissue in the central part of stem furnishes sago. Leaves used for thatching boat-sails, improvised raincoats and hats. Buds esteemed as a vegetable. Trunk used for walking-sticks and golf-sticks; outer part stripped and used as floor covering.

LOBARIA (Schreb.) Zahlbr.

Stictaceae

L. pulmonaria (Linn.) Hoffm.

A lichen used in perfumery, for cleaning hair and for eczema. Yields a brown dye and tannin.

LOBELIA

LOBELIA Linn. *Campanulaceae*

L. alsinoides Lam. syn *L. trigona* Roxb.

Santal—*Chauric arak*; Mundari—*Hendegel ba*.

Leaves used as a pot-herb.

L. cardinalis Linn. **CARDINAL FLOWER**

Contains alkaloids with lobinaline which depresses blood pressure but does not affect respiration.

L. chinensis Lour. syn. *L. radicans* Thunb.

Used as a febrifuge and for asthma. Root considered depurative and antirheumatic.

L. cordigera Cav. syn. *L. fulgens* Willd.

Contains inulin, used for capillary fragility.

L. excelsa Lesch. see

L. leschenaultiana (Presl) Skotts.

L. fulgens Willd. see

L. cordigera Cav.

L. inflata Linn.

Chief source of the drug Lobelia which is an expectorant used in asthma and chronic bronchitis to relieve spasms. Contains lobeline, a respiratory stimulant. Seeds also contain lobeline, used in asthma, contain a drying oil.

L. leschenaultiana (Presl) Skotts. syn. *L. excelsa* Lesch.

Leaves cured and smoked like tobacco; infusion used as an insecticide. Acrid latex may cause dermatitis.

L. longiflora Linn. see

Laurentia longiflora (Linn.) Endl.

L. nicotianaefolia Heyne

Sans.—*Devanala*; Hindi—*Nala, narasala*; Beng.—*Badanala*; Mar.—*Devanala, thoradevanala, dhaval*; Guj.—*Nali*; Tel.—*Adavipogaku*; Tam.—*Kattuppugaiyilai, upperichedi*; Kan.—*Kaduhogesoppu, kandeled*; Mal.—*Kattupokala, kattupukayila*.

A rich source of alkaloids of lobeline group, substituted for *L. inflata* Linn. Plant used as an antiseptic.

L. pyramidalis Wall.

Lushai—*Berawchal*.

Dried leaves and flowering tops contain 0.29-0.38% alkaloids (as lobeline) and may be used as a substitute for *L. inflata* Linn.

L. radicans Thunb. see

L. chinensis Lour.

L. trigona Roxb. see

L. alsinoides Lam.

LOBULARIA Desv. *Cruciferae*; *Brassicaceae*

L. maritima (Linn.) Desv. syn. *Alyssum maritimum* Lam.

Antiscorbutic, diuretic. A good bee plant.

LOCHNERA Endl.

L. pusilla (Murr.) K. Schum. see *Catharanthus pusillus* G. Don

L. rosea (Linn.) Reichb. see *Catharanthus roseus* G. Don

LODOICEA Comm. *Palmae*; *Arecaceae*

L. maldivica (Poir.) Pers. syn.

L. seychellarum Labill.

DOUBLE COCONUT PALM,
SEA COCONUT PALM

LONICERA

Sans.—*Uddie-narikaylum*; Hindi—*Darya-ka-naryal*; Mar.—*Jaharinaral*; Guj.—*Daryanunariyal*; Tel.—*Samudrapu tenkaya*; Tam.—*Kadalthengui*; Mal.—*Kataltenna*, *akraritennu*.

Fruit used for making drinking cups, also carved into ornaments. Hard kernel (endosperm) used as vegetable ivory. Unripe kernel and crown of trunk edible. Soft kernels and water in the green fruits antibilious and antacid. Decoction of husk brings down urinary sugar level temporarily. Leaves used for thatching and basket-making. Brooms and baskets are made from the petioles and ribs in the lamina. Down attached to young leaves suitable for stuffing pillows and mattresses.

L. seychellarum Labill. *see*
L. maldivica (Poir.) Pers.

LOLIUM Linn. *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

L. italicum A. Br. *see*
L. multiflorum Lam.

L. multiflorum Lam. syn. *L. italicum*
A. Br. ITALIAN RYEGRASS

A valuable fodder grass for grazing and hay; a good source of carotene and vitamins of B group. Grains provide a feed-stuff rich in carbohydrates, contain gluten similar to wheat gluten. Contain alkaloid perloine.

L. perenne Linn.

PERENNIAL RYEGRASS

Affords excellent fodder for horses, cattle, and sheep, and is a useful pasture, ley or sward; for hay, grass is cut at an early stage. Good source of carotene. Exclusive feeding on this grass was found to cause disease, probably due to ergotization. Alkaloid perloine, present in the grass, is suspected of causing facial eczema in livestock.

L. temulentum Linn. DARNEL

Hindi—*Mochni*; Punjab—*Mostaki*.

Affords a nutritive feed up to the seed-setting stage. Cases of poisoning in both man and animals due to consumption of fungus infected grains in admixture with wheat and other cereals have been reported. The toxic principle is considered to be a liquid narcotic alkaloid, temuline produced by the fungus *Endoconidium temulentum* Pritt & Deloer.

LONCHOCARPUS Kunth

L. speciosus Bolus *see*
Bolusanthus speciosus (Bolus)
Harms.

LONICERA Linn. *Caprifoliaceae*

L. alpigena C.B. Clarke, non Linn.
see L. webbiana Wall.

L. angustifolia Wall. ex DC.

Punjab—*Mithiga*, *jinjru*, *philku*;
U.P.—*Geang*, *chalu*, *pirlu*,
banchulu.

Fruits sweet, edible. Branches used for making walking-sticks.

L. glauca Hook. f. & Thoms.

Hindi & Punjabi—*Shea*, *sheva*, *shea*;
Punjab & Kumaun—*Shintik*, *shewa*.

Seeds given to horses in colic. Leaves and flowers used in venereal diseases.

L. hypoleuca Decne

Punjab Hills—*Kharmo*, *zhiko*,
rapesho, *kodi*.

Leaves eaten by camels, goats and sheep.

L. japonica Thunb.

JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE

Lushai—*Leihruisen*.

Antipyretic and stomachic, used in dysentery. Dried flowers diuretic and rich in

LONICERA

carotenoids. Plant contains tannin. Browsed by cattle and considered to have possibilities as an emergency green roughage.

L. periclymenum Linn.

WOODBINE HONEYSUCKLE

Eaten by cattle both in green and dry condition. Flowers antispasmodic, diuretic, and sudorific; also yield a dye.

L. quinquelocularis Hardw.

HIMALAYAN HONEYSUCKLE

Kashmir—*Tata bateri, pakhur*;
Punjab Hills—*Bakru, phut*;
Kumaun & U.P. Hills—*Taknoi, bhati, badkukra, badru*.

Wood suitable for turnery, carving, ploughs, and tool-handles. Outer bark yields a fibre suitable for stuffing mattresses. Leaves used as fodder for goats.

L. rupicola Hook. f. & Thoms.

Good for hedges between the fields.

L. webbiana Wall. syn. *L. alpigena* C.B. Clarke, non Linn.

U.P.—*Phulor*.

Wood used as fuel.

LOPHATHERUM Brongn.

Gramineae; Poaceae

L. gracile Brongn.

Considered carminative, stomachic, anti-febrile, and diuretic. Foliage eaten by animals.

LOPHOPETALUM Wight

Celastraceae

L. fimbriatum Wight

Assam—*Rumu*.

Wood used for boxes; suitable for general carpentry purposes.

L. wightianum Arn.

Tam.—*Venkottei, vengalkattei*;
Kan.—*Banate, balpale, bilihalasu, sattale, hottale*; Mal.—*Venkotta, venkadavan*; Coorg—*Palmani*.
Trade—Banati, balpale.

Wood used for building purposes, furniture, cabinet-work, panels of railway carriages, plywood and veneers, tea-chests, packing-cases, bobbins, and match-boxes and splints; timber with wavy figuring used for ornamental work.

LOPHOPOGON Hack.

Gramineae; Poaceae

L. tridentatus Hack.

A useful fodder grass, but cattle nibble it only before flowering.

LORANTHUS Linn.

L. ampullaceus Roxb. *see*
Macrosolen cochinchinensis (Lour.)
Van Tiegh.

L. cochinchinensis Lour. *see*
Macrosolen cochinchinensis (Lour.)
Van Tiegh.

L. elasticus Desr. *see* *Dendrophthoe*
elastica (Desr.) Danser

L. falcatus Linn. f. *see*
Dendrophthoe falcata (Linn. f.)
Ettingshausen

L. globosus Roxb. *see* *Macrosolen*
cochinchinensis (Lour.) Van Tiegh.

L. longiflorus Desr. *see*
Dendrophthoe falcata (Linn. f.)
Ettingshausen

L. pentandrus Linn. *see*
Dendrophthoe pentandra (Linn.)
Miq.

LUFFA



LOTUS Linn. *Papilionaceae*;
Fabaceae

L. corniculatus Linn.

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

A good soil binder free from pests and diseases. May be used as pasture or fed as silage and hay; compares favourably with lucerne and white clover and does not cause bloat in cattle. Hay is a good source of carotene. Flowers and leaves yield a colouring matter. An important bee plant.

LUCULIA Sweet *Rubiaceae*

L. gratissima Sweet

Lepcha—*Simbrangrip*, *sabrak-rik*;
Nepal—*Dowari*.

Leaves yield a dye.

LUDWIGIA Linn. *Onagraceae*

Some authors amalgamate this genus with *Jussiaea* Linn.

L. parviflora Roxb. *see*

L. perennis Linn.

L. perennis Linn. syn. *L. parviflora*
Roxb.

Mundari—*Šukuri pota*, *gara sirgiti*.

Plant is boiled in oil which is applied to the body externally to bring down fever.

L. drostrata Roxb.

Mundari—*Huring rangaini*.

Leaves used for tooth-ache and aching muscles.

LUFFA Linn. *Cucurbitaceae*

L. acutangula (Linn.) Roxb.

RIDGED OR RIBBED GOURD

Sans.—*Jhongaka*, *koshataki*;
Hindi—*Kali tori*, *jhinga tori*;

Beng.—*Jhinga*, *sataputi*; Mar.—*Shirola*;
Guj.—*Ghisoda*; Tel.—*Birakaya*;
Tam.—*Pirkankai*;
Kan.—*Hirekayi*; Mal.—*Pichenga*.

Tender fruits used as a vegetable. Leaves used as a poultice in hemorrhoids, leprosy, and splenitis; juice in conjunctivitis; decoction for uraemia and amenorrhoea. Ripe seeds emetic and purgative. Seeds yield a fatty oil. Cake is rich in nitrogen and phosphorus and may be used as manure; it is toxic.

—var. *amara* (Roxb.) C.B. Clarke

Sans.—*Katukoshataki*, *tiktakoshataki*;
Hindi—*Karvitori*; Beng.—*Titodhundul*, *titotorai*;
Mar.—*Ranturai*, *kadudodaka*;
Guj.—*Kadvighisodi*;
Tel.—*Adavibira*;
Tam.—*Peypirkam*;
Kan.—*Kaduhire*; Mal.—*Athanga*.

Laxative, diuretic and purgative; used in asthma, skin troubles, and splenic enlargements. Seeds emetic, expectorant, demulcent. Fruit dried and powdered for use as snuff in cases of jaundice.

L. aegyptiaca Mill. *see*

L. cylindrica (Linn.) M. J. Roem.

L. cylindrica (Linn.) M. J. Roem.
syn. *L. aegyptiaca* Mill.

SPONGEGOURD,
VEGETABLE SPONGE

Sans.—*Rajakoshataki*, *dirgha patolika*;
Hindi—*Ghiya tori*;
Beng.—*Dhundal*;
Mar.—*Ghosali*;
Guj.—*Turia*;
Tel.—*Guthibira*;
Tam.—*Mozhuku pirkankai*;
Kan.—*Tupparekai*;
Mal.—*Kattupechal*.

LUFFA

Tender fruits used as a vegetable; considered diuretic and lactagogue; ripe fruit used after burning and pulverizing as a carminative and anthelmintic; juice purgative. Mature seeds bitter, emetic, and cathartic. Seeds yield a fatty oil, used as a substitute for olive oil. Fibro-vascular network of ripe fruits affords a sort of sponge widely used for scrubbing and cleaning purposes. Combined with plaster and varnished over, they make sound-proof and heat-proof wall boarding. They have been tried as a raw material for paper-pulp.

L. echinata Roxb.

Sans.—*Koshaphala*, *devadalika*;
Hindi & Beng.—*Bindal*; Mar.—*Devadali*, *devadangari*; Guj.—*Kukaravel*.

Fruit purgative; used in dropsy, nephritis, chronic bronchitis, and lung complaints; infusion given for biliary and intestinal colic. Seeds yield a fatty oil.

—var. *longystyla* C. B. Clarke syn.
L. longystyla Edgew.

Used in the same way as *L. echinata*. It differs from the type in having shorter male racemes and fewer bristles on the fruit.

L. graveolens Roxb.

Seeds yield a fatty oil.

L. longystyla Edgew. *see*
L. echinata Roxb. var. *longystyla*
C. B. Clarke

LUISIA Gaudich. *Orchidaceae*

L. tenuifolia Blume

Used as an emollient and applied as poultice to boils, abscesses, and tumours.

L. trichorrhiza Blume
Mundari—*Arajora*.

Used in external applications for muscular pains.

LUMNITZERA Willd.

Combretaceae

L. coccinea Wight & Arn. *see*

L. littorea Voigt

L. littorea Voigt *syn.*

L. coccinea Wight & Arn.

Wood used for piles, posts, wharves, canoes, decks, bridges, general construction, flooring, furniture, sleepers, cabinet-work, axles of carts, and tool-handles. Leaves used for sprue. Bark contains tannin (11.8%)

L. racemosa Willd.

Beng.—*Kripa*; Tel.—*Kadivi*,
thandara; Tam.—*Tipparathai*;
Mal.—*Katakkantal*; Oriya—*Tunda*.

Leaves eaten in times of scarcity. Wood used for the same purposes as that of *L. littorea*, but is available in smaller pieces. A fluid, obtained from incisions in the stem, applied to itches and herpes.

LUPINUS Linn. *Papilionaceae*;

Fabaceae

L. albus Linn. WHITE LUPINE

Hindi—*Turmas*; Beng.—*Turmuz*;
Punjab—*Turmuz*, *zurmish*.

Seeds used as food, also as cattle feed after soaking in water to remove toxic alkaloids; yield a fatty oil used for edible purposes after refining. Seedlings and stems rich source of asparagine. Seeds deobstruent, carminative, and anthelmintic.

L. angustifolius Linn.

BLUE LUPINE

Cultivated for fodder and green manure. Seeds of Bitter Blue Lupine used as cattle feed after freeing them from alkaloids; those of Sweet Blue Lupines are used as a

LYCIUM

substitute for Horse gram and Red gram. Germinated Blue Lupine seeds constitute a rich source of asparagine. They have been employed in culture media in the commercial production of tuberculin. Seeds yield a fatty oil used in the preparation of glyptals.

L. luteus Linn. YELLOW LUPINE

Toxic to animals due to the presence of alkaloids; sweet strains with low percentage of alkaloids evolved and used for fodder and silage. Fatty oil from seeds edible after refining.

L. mutabilis Sweet

Minor food crop in Peru; seeds contain 37.7% protein.

LUVUNGA Buch.-Ham.

Rutaceae

Correct name should be *Lavanga* Meissn.

L. eleutherandra Dalz. in part

Bark and leaves used for aches and rheumatism. Sap from the stem employed in tooth-ache.

L. scandens (Roxb.) Buch.-Ham. ex Wight

Sans.—*Kakoli*; Beng.—*Lavangalata, lavangaphal*.

Dried fruits (*Kakala* or *Sugandhkokila*) used in the preparation of perfumed medicinal oil; mature fruits yield an essential oil from which 4 coumarins have been isolated; coumarins are absent in unripe fruits. Seeds yield a fatty oil. Roots and fruits employed for treating scorpion stings.

LUZULA DC. *Juncaceae*

L. campestris DC.

Rhizomes diuretic.

LYCHNIS Linn. *Caryophyllaceae*

L. chalconica Linn.

Flowers yield a dye.

L. coronaria Desr.

ROSE CAMPION, MULLEIN PINK

Decoction of roots used for liver and lung complaints and for the infraction of lymph glands of the mesentery.

L. githago Scop. *see*

Agrostemma githago Linu.

L. indica Benth.

Roots and leaves saponaceous.

L. viscaria Linn.

Flowers yield a dye.

LYCIANTHES Hassl. emend. *Solanaceae*

L. pachypetala Hassl. *syn.*

Solanum crassipetalum Wall. ex Roxb.

Leaves cooked and eaten.

LYCIUM Linn. *Solanaceae*

L. barbarum Linn.

Mar.—*Gangro*; Punjab—*Kangu, ganger, chirchitta*; Delhi—*Chirchitta, khatai, chirmethi*; Rajasthan—*Morali*; Saurashtra—*Khichar*.

Fresh flowering plant used as a diuretic in homoeopathy. Berries aphrodisiac. Plant poisonous to camels and livestock.

L. europaeum Linn.

Berries eaten, contain vitamin C. Plant much allied to *L. barbarum* and known by the same regional names. Branches used

LYCIUM

in the construction of wattled frames for the walls of the huts.

L. ruthenicum Murr.

Ladakh—*Khichar*, *khitsar*.

Fruits edible, sweet but with mawkish flavour.

LYCOPERDON Pers.

Lycoperdaceae

L. bovista Fr. syn. *L. giganteum*
Batsch **GIANT PUFFBALL**

Punjab—*Boenphal*; Santal-
Horputka.

Much relished in foreign countries for its cheese-like consistency. It was once used in Britain as a styptic. Other edible puffballs are *L. gemmatum* Batsch, *L. piriforme* Schaeff. and *L. saccatum* Vahl.

L. gemmatum Batsch *see* **L. bovista**
Fr.

L. giganteum Batsch *see* **L. bovista**
Fr.

L. piriforme Schaeff. *see* **L. bovista**
Fr.

L. saccatum Vahl *see* **L. bovista**
Fr.

LYCOPERSICON Mill.

Solanaceae

L. esculentum Mill. **TOMATO**

Hindi & Beng.—*Tamatar*, *vilayithi baingan*; Mar.—*Vel vangi*; Guj.—*Vilayithi vengan*; Tam.—*Takkali*.

Fruits consumed in salads or eaten after cooking or forming a part of curries; canned, also used for soups, juices and ketchup. Carotenoids, β -carotene, and lycopene constitute the chief colouring matter of ripe tomatoes. Seeds yield a

semi-drying fatty oil used after refining and bleaching as salad oil and for the preparation of margarine; also used in soap and paint industries. Pressed cake suitable as fodder for cattle and as fertilizer.

L. hirsutum Humb. & Bonpl.

It is of interest to tomato breeders as it possesses resistance to a great extent to the diseases of cultivated tomato.

L. peruvianum Mill.

It is of interest to tomato breeders as it possesses resistance to a great extent to the diseases of cultivated tomato.

L. pimpinellifolium Mill.

CURRANT TOMATO

Employed for hybridization with cultivated types as their fruits possess sub-acid flavour and are sweeter than those of cultivated types. mature early, vitamin C content is high, fruits are of bright red colour, and the plant shows resistance to many diseases.

LYCOPodium Linn.

Lycopodiaceae

L. annotinum Linn.

Spore collected for use as lycopodium powder. Plant contains a number of alkaloids.

L. cernuum Linn.

Lushai—*Kangrem*.

Decoction used as a lotion in beri-beri and also for cough and uneasiness in the chest. Embrocation of ashes in vinegar recommended for skin eruption. Herb, when dried, used for stuffing pillows.

L. clavatum Linn.

COMMON CLUBMOSS

Mar.—*Bendarli*; Lushai—*Thingribuk*; Nepal—*Nagbeli*.

Spores constitute *Lycopodium* of commerce used as dusting powder and absorbent in excoriations of skin; also used as a base for medicated snuff and occasionally employed as a covering for pills to prevent adhesion. Formerly *Lycopodium* was used for dyspepsia, constipation with flatulence, hepatic congestion, and pustular skin eruptions. In homoeopathy it is used against disorders of the chest and urinary passage, and against rheumatism, cramps, and varices. *Lycopodium* powder often employed in fireworks and flash-light powders and was formerly employed to create artificial lightning on the stage; also used as a dusting powder for sand moulds for fine casting. *Lycopodium* contains a fatty oil.

L. complanatum Linn.

Spores collected for use as *Lycopodium* powder.

L. selago Linn.

Spores collected for use as *Lycopodium* powder.

LYCOPUS Linn. *Labiatae;*
Lamiaceae

L. europaeus Linn. GIPSYWORT

Kashmir & Punjab—*Jalnim, gand-amgundu.*

Clinical trials have shown that extracts of the plant are useful in the treatment of hyperthyreosis; it inhibits the action of thyrotropic hormone and thyroxin output of thyroid. Was formerly used in America as a mild narcotic and astringent, and, in Europe as a substitute for quinine. Herb used as a cooling drug in Punjab.

LYCORIS Herb. *Amaryllidaceae*

L. aurea Herb.

Bulbs used in China in applications for burns.

L. radiata Herb.

Bulbs contain at least nine phenolic alkaloids, of which lycorine is important, which is used as an expectorant and febrifuge; dihydrolycorine used as a substitute for emetine in amoebic dysentery. Starchy residue left after the extraction of alkaloids may be saccharified by digestion with acid and fermented into alcohol.

LYGODIUM Sw. *Schizaeaceae*

L. circinnatum (Burm.f.) Sw.

Stipes used in external application for wounds; stems used for plaiting.

L. flexuosum (Linn.) Sw.

Beng.—*Bhut-raj*; Mal.—*Vallipanna*; Santal—*Nanjom rehet*; Bihar—*Kalazha*; Lushai—*Dawnzimpui.*

Used as an expectorant. Fresh roots used in external applications for rheumatism, sprains, scabies, eczema, and wounds; reported to be useful particularly for carbuncles.

L. japonicum (Thunb.) Sw.

Used as an expectorant. In China, decoction of vegetative parts and spores used as diuretic and cathartic.

L. microphyllum (Cav.) R. Br. syn.

L. scandens Sw.

Mal.—*Curalvallipanna.*

Young leaves eaten; their decoction used in dysentery; leaves also applied in the form of poultice to skin diseases and swellings. Old stems become tough and used for basket-making and plaiting.

L. scandens Sw. *see*

L. microphyllum (Cav.) R. Br.

LYNGBYA

LYNGBYA Agardh

Oscillatoriaceae

L. gracilis (Monegh.) Rabk.

An anticancer compound, lebrophysis toxin, has been isolated from this alga.

LYONIA Nutt.

Ericaceae

L. ovalifolia (Wall.) Drude syn. *Pieris ovalifolia* D. Don

Punjab & U.P. Hills—*Ayar, aitan, angyar*; Lepcha—*Kangshior, angeri*; Bhutia—*Piazay*; Khasi Hills—*Diengla samiang, jarahap*; Lushai—*Tlangham*; Nepal—*Angeri*.

Well-seasoned wood suitable for turnery; smoke from burning wood causes inflammation of eyes and face. Infusion of young leaves and buds used for cutaneous troubles; leaves also insecticidal, contain a toxic substance andromedotoxin. Honey from the flowers reported to be poisonous.

L. villosa (Hook. f.) Hand.-Mazz. syn. *Pieris villosa* Hook. f.

Nepal—*Lekh angeri*.

Causes poisoning among cattle.

LYSIDICE Hance

Caesalpiaceae

L. rhodostegia Hance

Wood not durable, used for barrels. Seeds edible.

LYSIMACHIA Linn.

Primulaceae

L. candida Lindl. syn. *L. obovata* Hook. f.

Eaten as a vegetable along with fish.

L. obovata Hook. f.

see

L. candida Lindl.

M

MABA J.R. & G. Forst.

M. buxifolia Pers. *see* *Diospyros ferrea* (Willd.) Bakh.

MACADAMIA F. Muell.

Proteaceae

M. ternifolia F. Muell.

Kernels deliciously sweet and pleasantly crisp resembling Hazel Nuts and almonds in flavour and consistency. Eaten raw or roasted; also used in confectionery. Good source of vitamin B₁. Kernels yield an oil resembling Olive oil; may be used as salad oil and also for high grade soaps and medicinal purposes. Wood suitable for turning and for cabinet-work and veneers.

MACARANGA Thouars

Euphorbiaceae

M. denticulata Muell.-Arg.

Beng.—*Burna, jagura*; Assam—*Jaglo, moralia*; Lepcha—*Numrokung*; Nepal—*Mallata*.

Wood used for fencing and construction of temporary huts; also suitable for cabinet-work and tea-boxes: Tree yields a red gum kino containing 10-15% tannin.

M. indica Wight

Tam.—*Uttathamarei*; Mal.—*Uppila, puthatamara*; Kumaun—*Ramalo*; Assam—*Jaglo*; Nepal—*Malata*.

Bark yields a gum kino similar to that from *M. peltata*; it contains tannin.

M. peltata Muell.-Arg. syn.
M. roxburghii Wight

Mar.—*Chanda, chandwar*; Tel.—*Boddi, kondajaphara kondatamara*;

Tam.—*Vattakanni, vattathamarei*; Kan.—*Chandakanne*; Mal.—*Uppila, vatta*; Oriya—*Piania, gondaguria*.

Yields a reddish gum kino, used for sizing paper and for taking impressions of coins, medallions, etc.; also used as a substitute of gum arabic. Paste of kino applied to venereal sores. Decoction of leaves and bark used as a vulnerary. Bark and leaves contain tannin. Fruits eaten in times of scarcity. Wood suitable for matches and paper-pulp.

M. populifolia Muell.-Arg.

Roots and leaves used in malaria and dropsy.

M. pustulata King ex Hook. f.

Lepcha—*Numro*; Nepal—*Chilley mallata*.

Wood used for fencing, construction of huts, and tea-boxes.

M. roxburghii Wight *see*

M. peltata Muell.-Arg.

M. tanaria Muell.-Arg.

Yields a kino used as glue for fastening parts of musical instruments. Bark, mature leaves, and fruits used in the Philippines in the preparation of a fermented drink. Wood used for temporary ladders and for diving goggles.

MACHILUS Nees *Lauraceae*

M. bombycina King ex Hook. f.

Assam—*Som*.

One of the principal trees for raising *Muga* silkworms in Assam. Wood used for tea-boxes.

MACHILUS

M. dubia A. Das & P.C. Kanjilal

Yields timber resembling *Bonsum* Wood (*Phoebe* spp.) of Assam.

M. duthiei King ex Hook. f.

Lopped for fodder. Wood used mostly as fuel.

M. edulis King ex Hook. f.

Lepcha—*Phum-kung*; Nepal—*Lapche phal, lapche kawla*.

Large walnut-like fruits eaten by the Lepchas. Wood used for planking and tea-boxes.

M. gamblei King ex Hook. f.

Beng.—*Kawla*; Assam—*Mojli*; Punjab—*Kharamb*; Garhwal & Nepal—*Kawla*; Lepcha—*Rohun kung*.

Lopped for fodder. Wood used for tea-boxes and other packing-cases; also considered suitable for furniture, turnery, and toys.

M. gammieana King ex Hook. f.

Lepcha—*Rohun kung, phamlet*; Nepal—*Seto, chipli kawla, lali, jagrikat*. Trade—Machilus.

Lopped for fodder. Used for building purposes and for tea-boxes.

M. globosa A. Das

Assam—*Kaunla*.

Wood used as a substitute for *Bonsum* but is much inferior.

M. macrantha Nees

Tam.—*Kolla mavu*; Kan.—*Gulmavu, chittutandrimara*; Mal.—

Uravu; Bombay—*Golum, kurma, bobarsa, pishia, pisara*. Trade—Machilus.

Wood used for house-building as planks, rafters, and scantlings, and flooring and ceiling boards; also used for boats and dug-outs. Suitable for commercial and tea-chest plywood, dadoes, cabinet-panels, slate frames, and matches; may be used for railway sleepers after treatment. Bark used in asthma, consumption, and rheumatism; leaves applied to ulcers.

M. odoratissima Nees

Hindi—*Kawala*; Punjab—*Kaula, mithpatta*; Lepcha—*Rohun kung*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-la-ngiar-iong*; Nepal—*Lali kawla*. Trade—Machilus.

Wood used for house-building as beams, rafters, planking, frames, doors, window sashes, etc.; also suitable for furniture and plywood. Leaves used for rearing *Muga* silkworms in Assam. Seeds yield a semi-drying oil.

M. villosa Hook. f.

Assam—*Bondai-sum*; Oriya—*Atilo*; Nepal—*Surool, kawla*.

Wood used for shingles and as fuel.

MACKAYA Harv.

M. neesiana Nees *see* *Asystasiella neesiana* (Wall.) Lindau

MACLURA Nutt. *Moraceae*

M. aurantiaca Nutt. *see*

M. pomifera Schneid.

M. pomifera Schneid. *syn.*

M. aurantiaca Nutt.

OSAGE ORANGE

Leaves used for rearing Mulberry

MADHUCA

silkworms. Fruit-extract is a cardiac stimulant. Dried fruit-pulp contains a fatty oil which, after purification, shows promise of utilization for edible purposes; kernels contain 42% oil. Resin present in fruits suitable for paints and adhesives. Latex contains a proteolytic enzyme used for tenderizing meat and sausage casings. Wood used for rims of wagon wheels, spokes, insulator pins, walking-sticks, golf shafts, fence posts, and agricultural implements. Aqueous extracts used for tanning and dyeing. A thermostable, non-toxic principle, suitable for use as a wood preservative has been extracted from heartwood and roots.

MACROPANAX Miq.

Araliaceae

M. undulatum Seem.

Assam—*Bon-keseru*, *dieng-jarasi*, *phumber*; Lepcha—*Prongzam*; Nepal—*Chinde*.

Yields an aromatic gum.

MACROSOLEN Blume

Loranthaceae

M. cochinchinensis (Lour.) Van Tiegh. syn. *Elytranthe cochinchinensis* G. Don; *Loranthus globosus* Roxb.; *L. ampullaceus* Roxb.; *L. cochinchinensis* Lour.

Beng.—*Chhota-manda*; Assam—*Raghumala*; Nepal—*Aijheru*.

Leaves used in poultices for headache.

MACROTOMIA DC.

M. benthamii A. DC. *see*
Arnebia benthamii (Wall. *ex*
G. Don) Johnston

M. perennis Boiss. *see* *Arnebia euchroma* (Royle) Johnston

MADHUCA J. F. Gmel.

Sapotaceae

Some authors have merged *M. indica* J. F. Gmel. and *M. longifolia* (Koenig) Macbr. under the latter name, distinguishing var. *longifolia* and var. *latifolia* (Roxb.) Cheval.

M. bourdillonii (Gamble) H. J. Lam. syn. *Bassia bourdillonii* Gamble

Mal.—*Thandidiyan*.

Yields a good quality, strong timber.

M. butyracea Macbr. *see*
Aisandra butyracea (Roxb.) Baehni

M. indica J. F. Gmel. syn.
M. latifolia Macbr.; *Bassia latifolia*
Roxb. MAHUA, MOWRA, ILLIPE,
BUTTER TREE

Hindi—*Mahua*, *mohwa*, *mauwa*;
Beng.—*Mahwa*, *maul*, *mahula*;
Mar.—*Mahwa*, *mohwra*; Guj.—
Mahuda; Tel.—*Ippa*; Tam.—
Illupe, *elupa*; Kan.—*Hippe*;
Mal.—*Poonam*, *ilupa*; Oriya—
Mahula, *moha*, *madgi*.

Seeds are a source of Mahua Oil, used chiefly in the manufacture of laundry soaps and to some extent for edible purposes after refining. Also used in rheumatism and skin affections, and as laxative in cases of habitual constipation and piles. Mahua cake used as manure; it possesses insecticidal and piscicidal

MADHUCA

properties. Mahua flowers are rich in sugars, used in the preparation of distilled liqueurs and vinegar. Also used for making syrup. Spent flowers used as a feed. Flowers considered demulcent and tonic. Berries eaten raw and cooked. Wood used for carriages, furniture, turnery, sports goods, musical instruments, oil and sugarcane presses and house- and ship-building. Well-seasoned wood is suitable for agricultural implements.

M. latifolia Macbr. see *M. indica* J.F. Gmel.

M. longifolia (Koenig) Macbr. syn. *Bassia longifolia* Koenig

SOUTH INDIAN MAHUA,
MOWRA BUTTER TREE

Names in Indian languages same as those of *M. indica*. Also, used for the same purposes as *M. indica*.

M. malabarica Parker see
M. neriifolia (Moon) H. J. Lam.

M. neriifolia (Moon) H. J. Lam.
syn. *M. malabarica* Parker; *Bassia malabarica* Bedd.

Often not differentiated by the local people from *M. longifolia*.

MAERUA Forsk. *Capparidaceae*

M. arenaria Hook. f. & Thoms.

Guj.—*Vika, vaka*; Tel.—
Bhucakramu, puttatige; Tam.—
Mulmurandai, bhumichakkarai.

Root resembles liquorice root in appearance and taste, and possesses tonic and stimulant properties. The unripe fruits of var. *glabra* Hook. f. & Thoms. eaten after boiling.

—var. *glabra* Hook. f. & Thoms.
see *M. arenaria* Hook. f. & Thoms.

MAESA Forsk. *Myrsinaceae*

M. argentea Wall.

Hindi—*Phusera, gogsa*.

Berries eaten by hill tribes.

M. chisia D. Don

Assam—*Susi-porma*; Khasi Hills—
Ja-siet, dieng-ja-sim; Lepcha—
Purmo-kung; Nepal—*Bilouni*.

Fruits and young shoots eaten. Root bark and leaves insecticidal.

M. indica Wall.

Beng.—*Ramjani*; Assam—*Awua-
pat, machh-pora*; Mar.—*Atki*;
Kan.—*Guddehargi*; Mal.—*Kirithi*;
Garhwal—*Gadchiana, jiundali*;
Kumaun—*Nagapadhera*; Lepcha—
Purmo-kung; Khasi Hills—
Diengsohjala-tyrkai; Garo—
Samnakhatok; Lushai—*Arngen*;
Nepal—*Bilaune*.

Leaves used in curries. Fruits edible, anthelmintic; also used as fish-poison. Wood used for house posts and as fuel.

—var. *latifolia* Hook. f. & Thoms.
see *M. pyrifolia* Miq.

—var. *perrottetiana* C.B. Clarke
syn. *M. perrottetiana* A. DC.

Uses similar to those of *M. indica*.

M. macrophylla Wall.

Kumaun—*Phusera*; Lepcha—
Kalun-kung; Nepal—*Bogote*.

Source of a light wood.

MAHARANGA

M. perrottetiana A. DC. *see*
M. indica Wall. var. *perrottetiana*
 C.B. Clarke

M. pyrifolia Miq. *syn.* *M. indica*
 Wall. var. *latifolia* Hook. f. &
 Thoms.

Uses same as those of *M. indica*.

M. ramentacea Wall.

Assam—*Seketia*; Khasi Hills—*Diengsoh-eit-iar*; Naga—*Lajachio*;
 Garo—*Bol-jakhandok thebeloa*;
 Visakhapatnam—*Kokkidi*.

Wood used for tree nails in boat-building.
 Pounded leaves applied to itches and skin
 affections.

M. rugosa C.B. Clarke

Source of a light wood.

MAGNOLIA Linn.

Magnoliaceae

M. campbellii Hook. f. & Thoms.

Lepcha—*Sigumgrip, gok*; Nepal—*Lal champ, ghoge champ*.

Wood used for planking and tea-boxes,
 presents beautiful colour in panelling.

M. conspicua Salisb. *see*
M. denudata Desr.

M. denudata Desr. *syn.*
M. conspicua Salisb.

A native to China, introduced into
 Calcutta. Buds used for seasoning rice,
 also considered medicinal.

M. fuscata Andr. *see* *Michelia*
figo (Lour.) Spreng.

M. grandiflora Linn. BULL BAY

Hindi—*Andachampa, him champa*.

Bark stimulant diaphoretic and tonic;
 used also for malaria and rheumatism.
 Most parts contain an essential oil.

M. hypoleuca Sieb. & Zucc. *see*
M. obovata Thunb.

M. kobus DC.

Source of Kabushi Oil, obtained from
 leaves and twigs. Flowers contain rutin.

M. obovata Thunb. *syn.*
M. hypoleuca Sieb. & Zucc.

Wood substituted for boxwood, also used
 for lacquer ware; used in Japan for furni-
 ture, cabinet-work, utensils and engraving.
 Seeds and fruit-pulp yield fatty oils.
 Flowers contain rutin.

M. pterocarpa Roxb. *syn*
M. sphenocarpa Roxb.

Beng.—*Dulichamp, anda champa*;
 Assam—*Thouthua, baramp thuri-*
sopa; Lakhimpur—*Balom turi*;
 Nepal—*Patpate*.

Wood suitable for tea-boxes; may also
 be used for planking, but does not bear
 exposure to moisture.

M. sphenocarpa Roxb. *see*
M. pterocarpa Roxb.

MAHARANGA DC.

Boraginaceae

M. emodi (Wall.) DC. *syn.*
Onosma emodi Wall.

Roots yield a dye; used for colouring
 wool and silk.

MAHONIA

MAHONIA Nutt. *Berberidaceae*

M. acanthifolia G. Don syn.
Berberis nepalensis Spreng. in part
Nepal—*Kesari, chutro*.

Used in the same way as *M. napaulensis*.

M. borealis Takeda

Lushai—*Pualeng*.

Sap yields a yellow colouring matter.
Roots contain alkaloids.

M. griffithii Takeda

Bark contains alkaloids.

M. leschenaultii Takeda

Root contains alkaloids.

M. manipurensis Takeda

Root contains alkaloids.

M. napaulensis DC. syn. *Berberis nepalensis* Spreng. in part

Nepal—*Chatri*.

Roots, stem bark, and wood contain alkaloids. Roots yield also a yellow dye. Berries eaten; diuretic and demulcent. *Resanjana* or *Rasaut*, prepared from certain spp. of *Berberis* (q.v.), is also obtained from this plant. Wood used for inlaying.

M. sikkimensis Takeda

Stem bark contains alkaloids. Uses similar to those of *M. napaulensis*.

M. simonsii Takeda

Root contains alkaloids.

MAJORANA Moench

Labiatae; Lamiaceae

M. hortensis Moench syn.
Origanum majorana Linn.

SWEET MARJORAM

Hindi—*Murwa*; Beng.—*Murru*,
Tam.—*Marru, maruvu*; Kan.—*Maruga*;
Mal.—*Maruvamu*;
Kumaun—*Bantulsi*; Deccan—*Murwa*.

Leaves used as a condiment. Fresh leaves employed for garnishing and in salads, also used for flavouring vinegar. Dried flowering tips used for sachets and pot-pourri. Aromatic seeds used in confectionery and French confitures. Leaves and flowering tops yield an essential oil, used in high grade-flavours and perfumes and in soap and liqueur industries; also applied to sprain, stiff and paralytic limbs and tooth-ache. Infusion of plant used as a stimulant, sudorific, emmenagogue and galactagogue; also used in hysteria and paralysis.

MALACHRA Linn. *Malvaceae*

M. capitata Linn.

Beng.—*Banbhindi*; Bombay—*Bhanbhendi, ranbhendi, vilayati-bhendi, pardeshibhindo*.

Bast yields fibre, resembling jute, suitable for cordage, gunny bags, and coarse textile. Plant emollient and pectoral. Root used in embrocations for rheumatism and lumbago, and as a febrifuge. Leaves anthelmintic.

MALCOLMIA R. Br.

Cruciferae; Brassicaceae

M. africana R. Br.

Punjab—*Patthar, chinaka*.

Provides fodder at high altitudes.

MALLOTUS Lour. *Euphorbiaceae*

M. albus Muell.-Arg. see

M. tetracoccus (Roxb.) Kurz

M. barbatus Muell.-Arg.

Seeds yield a fatty oil used for making

candles and as an illuminant.

M. nepalensis Muell.-Arg. f

Wood used for huts and fencing.

M. philippensis Muell.-Arg.

KAMALA TREE

Hindi—*Kamala*, *sindur*, *rohini*;
Beng.—*Kamala*; Assam—*Jorat*,
losan; Mar.—*Shendri*; Guj.—
Kapilo; Tel.—*Kunkuma*, *sinduri*,
chendiramu; Tam.—*Kapli*, *kungu-*
mam, *kurangumanjanti*; Kan.—
Kunkumadamara; Mal.—*Manjana*,
kuramadakku; Oriya—*Sinduri*,
kunkumo, *kapilogundi*; Lepcha—
Puroakung; Nepal—*Sindure*.

Glandular hairs from fruits yield a dye called Kamala Powder, giving a rich golden red colour on silk; also employed as an anti-oxidant for *ghee*, as an anthelmintic, and for cutaneous affections. Seeds yield a fatty oil which forms a good substitute for Tung Oil in the formulation of rapid-drying paints and varnishes, and hair fixers and ointments; cake used as manure and, a combination with sawdust, for making insulating boards and cork substitutes. Wood suitable for rafters, tool-handles, match-boxes, and small turnery articles. Leaves used as fodder. Bark contains tannin.

M. tetracoccus (Roxb.) Kurz syn.
M. albus Muell.-Arg.

Lopped for fodder. Wood suitable for match-boxes and splints.

MALPIGHIA Linn.

Malpighiaceae

M. coccigera Linn.

Fruits edible.

M. glabra Linn.

BARBADOS CHERRY

Fruits used in jams, preserves, jellies, sherbets and other beverages which are beneficial in sore throat. Fruits used in diarrhoea, dysentery and liver disorders. Bark called Nancebark contains 26% tannin. Canned juice of the fruits may be used to enrich the ascorbic acid contents of other products, such as pear and apricot nectar and grape juice.

M. puniceifolia Linn.

WEST INDIAN CHERRY

Tel.—*Vallari*; Kan.—*Simeyaranelli*.

Fruits used in jams, preserves, and sauces; contain ascorbic acid in high concentration (1000 mg/100 g); green fruits contain upto 3000 mg/100 g.

M. urens Linn.

Fruits edible.

MALUS Mill.

Rosaceae

M. baccata (Linn.) Borkh. syn.
Pyrus baccata Linn.; *P. baccata* var.
siberica Maxim.

SIBERIAN CRAB APPLE

Hindi—*Ban mehal*, *gwalam*;
Punjab—*Baror*, *katsbal*, *liu*, *lhizo*;
Khasi Hills—*Sohshur-um*.

Fruits eaten fresh, dried, or preserved.

— var. **himalaica** (Maxim.)
Schneid.

HIMALAYAN CRAB APPLE

Fruits eaten, have true apple flavour.

M. communis DC. see *M. pumila*
Mill.

M. domestica Borkh. see
M. pumila Mill.

MALUS

M. pumila Mill. syn. *M. communis* DC.; *M. sylvestris* Hort., non Mill.; *M. domestica* Borkh.; *Pyrus malus* Linn. in part CULTIVATED APPLE

Sans.—*Seba*; Hindi & Beng.—*Seb*, *sev*; Kan.—*Sebu*, *sevu*; Punjab—*Seo*; Ladakh—*Kushu*.

Fruits eaten as dessert; also consumed cooked, dried and made into apple sauce, apple butter, jam, jelly, marmalade, and a source of pectin; also employed for apple juice, apple syrup and cider. Apple *murrabba* used as a heart tonic. Root-bark anthelmintic, hypnotic, and refrigerant. Vitamins, salts, and organic acids are concentrated in and just below the skin. Wood used for tool-handles, knobs, mallet heads, rulers, and turnery.

M. sikkimensis (Hook.f.) Koehne

Fruit stewed and eaten.

M. sylvestris Hort., non Mill. see *M. pumila* Mill.

MALVA Linn. *Malvaceae*

M. parviflora Linn.

Hindi—*Panirak*; Punjab—*Gogisag*, *nanna*, *sonchal*, *supra*.

Used as a pot-herb; a rich source of calcium, iron, carotene. Green fruits eaten. Infusion of leaves taken as a nerve tonic; decoction used as a taenicide. Seeds demulcent, used for cough and ulcers in the bladder; yield a fatty oil.

M. rotundifolia Linn.

Hindi—*Khubasi*; Tel.—*Trikalamalli*; Kan.—*Kadukadalegida*; Bombay—*Khaparkuti*, *chandiri*.

Used as a pot-herb; tender shoots consumed as salad. Also used as fodder. The dried leaves, Mallow Leaves, used as an emollient and demulcent. Seeds demulcent, used in bronchitis, cough, inflammations of bladder and hemorrhoids; contain a fatty oil. Flowers contain tannin.

M. sylvestris Linn.

Hindi—*Gulkhair*, *kunzi*, *vilayati-kangai*; Kan.—*Sannabindigegida*; Bombay—*Khubasi*; Kashmir—*Khalazi*.

Leaves eaten as a vegetable; young carpels and seeds also eaten. Plant a good source of carotene and calcium; mucilaginous, demulcent, and emollient, used in pulmonary and urinary affections and in external applications for inflammations and abscesses. Flowers, Flores Malvae, used for gargles and mouth washes.

M. verticillata Linn.

Beng.—*Lapha*, *napha*; Assam—*Laffa*.

Eaten as a vegetable, also used as animal feed as such or after ensilage. Root used as an emetic in whooping cough. Ash of dried leaves given in scabies.

MALVASTRUM A. Gray

Malvaceae

M. coromandelianum Garcke syn.

M. tricuspidatum A. Gray

Emollient and resolvent; decoction given in dysentery. Flowers used as a pectoral and diaphoretic. Stems yield a fibre, also used for making brooms.

M. tricuspidatum A. Gray see

M. coromandelianum Garcke

MANGIFERA

MAMMEA Linn. *Guttiferae*;
Clusiaceae

Asian species are usually assigned to the genus *Ochrocarpus* Thouars, but it is felt by some botanists that both these genera should be united.

M. americana Linn.

MAMMEY APPLE

Fruit eaten raw or stewed; also used in jams and sauces. In the West Indies an aromatic liquor, called *Eau-de-Creole*, is distilled from the flowers for use as a flavouring. Seeds toxic to cockroaches, mosquitoes, and flies.

M. longifolia Planch. & Triana syn. *Ochrocarpus longifolius* Benth. & Hook. f.

Sans.—*Nagakesaru*; Hindi—*Nagkesar*; Beng.—*Nagesar*; Mar.—*Punnag*, *suringi*; Guj.—*Ratinagkesar*; Tel.—*Suraponna*; Tam.—*Nagappu*, *nagesarpu*; Kan.—*Wundi*, *suragi*, *gardundi*; Mal.—*Seraya*; Oriya—*Churiana*.

Flower buds yield a dye and possess carminative and astringent properties, used for hemorrhoids and dyspepsia. Fruits edible. Wood used for building purposes.

M. siamensis T. Anders. syn. *Ochrocarpus siamensis* T. Anders.

Flowers yield an essential oil with the aroma of violets. Wood suitable for cabinet-work.

MANDRAGORA Linn.

Solanaceae

M. autumnalis Spreng. syn. *M. microcarpa* Bertol. including

M. officinarum Linn.

MANDRAKE

Sans. & Hindi—*Luckmuna*, *lufah*; Beng.—*Yebruj*; Tam.—*Kaatjuti*.

Roots possess properties similar to those of belladonna; sedative, hypnotic, mydriatic, and anaesthetic.

M. caulescens C.B. Clarke

A high altitude herb suspected to be poisonous; contains alkaloid mandragorine.

M. microcarpa Bertol. *see*

M. autumnalis Spreng.

M. officinarum Linn. *see*

M. autumnalis Spreng.

MANGIFERA Linn.

Anacardiaceae

A number of species other than *M. indica*, found in South-East Asia, are known to bear edible fruits. Some of them are: *M. altissima* Blanco; *M. caesia* Jack; *M. cochinchinensis* Pierre; *M. foetida* Lour.; *M. lagenifera* Griff.; *M. longipetiolata* King; *M. microphylla* Griff.; *M. oblongifolia* Hook. f.; *M. odorata* Griff.; *M. pentandra* Hook. f.; *M. quadrifida* Jack; *M. reba* Pierre; and *M. zeylanica* Hook. f. Some of them have been used as root-stock for mango in Malaysian countries.

M. altissima Blanco *see* *Mangifera* Linn.

M. caesia Jack *see* *Mangifera* Linn.

M. cochinchinensis Pierre *see* *Mangifera* Linn.

M. foetida Lour. *see* *Mangifera* Linn.

M. indica Linn. MANGO
Sans.—*Amra chuta*; Hindi—*Am*,

MANGIFERA

amb; Beng.—*Am*; Mar.—*Amba*; Guj.—*Amri*; Tel.—*Mamidi, mavi*; Tam.—*Manga, mau*; Kan.—*Mavu*; Mal.—*Anram, cutam, mavu*.

Fruits classed among the choicest fruits of the world; rich source of carotene, some varieties contain fairly good amounts of vitamin C. Unripe fruits pickled, used for chutney, preparation of powder (*Amchur*), and culinary preparations. Ripe fruits preserved by canning or used for juice and squash, jams and jellies, preserves (*Murabba*), mango leather (*Amsat* or *Am papar*). Cotyledons used as food and feed in times of scarcity. Wood used for inferior furniture, floor and ceiling boards, window frames, tea-chests, packing-boxes, brush-backs and agricultural implements; also used for plywood and shoe-heels. After treatments, it can also be used for beams, rafters, trusses, and door and window shutters. Fruit laxative, diuretic. Bark used for uterine haemorrhage; seeds in asthma.

M. lagenifera Griff. *see* *Mangifera* Linn.

M. longipetiolata King *see*

Mangifera Linn.

M. microphylla Griff. *see*

Mangifera Linn.

M. oblongifolia Hook.f. *see*

Mangifera Linn.

M. odorata Griff. *see* *Mangifera* Linn.

M. pentandra Hook.f. *see*

Mangifera Linn.

M. quadrifida Jack *see* *Mangifera* Linn.

M. reba Pierre *see* *Mangifera* Linn.

M. sylvatica Roxb.

Assam—*Ban-am*; Lepcha—*Kathorkung*; Nepal—*Chuchiam*.

Unripe fruits suitable for tarts, pickles, and jellies; ripe ones inferior to mango. Wood used for the same purposes as mango wood.

M. zeylanica Hook. f. *see*

Mangifera Linn.

MANGLIETIA Blume

Magnoliaceae

M. hookeri G.E.S. Cubitt & W.W. Smith

Wood suitable for indoor work and furniture.

M. insignis Blume

Assam—*Pan-sopa, phul-sopa*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-rhi-basaw, dieng-rhi-balih*; Nepal—*Seete soah*.

Wood suitable for light construction and indoor work, planking, packing-cases, furniture, and aircraft work. Its cultivation in tea plantations in Assam has been recommended for timber and fuel.

MANIHOT Mill. *Euphorbiaceae*

M. aipi Pohl *see* *M. esculenta* Crantz

M. dichotoma Ule

Latex yields rubber of good quality.

M. dulcis Pax *see* *M. esculenta* Crantz

M. esculenta Crantz *syn.*

M. utilissima Pohl; *M. aipi* Pohl;

M. dulcis Pax; *M. palmata* Muell.-

Arg.

CASSAVA, MANIOC, TAPIOCA

Tel.—*Karrapendalamu*; Tam.—*Maravalli kizhangu, ezhalai kizh-*

angu; Kan.—*Maragenasu*; Mal.—*Marachim ki-zhangu*, *kappa*; Assam—*Simal alu*.

Tubers edible, eaten after roasting or boiling, or converted into flour; a good source of starch and sago. Starch employed in sizing and finishing of textiles, laundering, paper-making, and in adhesives, and cosmetics, puddings, biscuits and confectionery. Glue made from the starch used for preparation of syrup, acetone, etc. Plant is also a source of alcoholic beverage.

M. glaziovii Muell.-Arg.

CEARA RUBBER,
MANICOBA RUBBER

Rubber has good appearance, but high resin content. Roots contain starch. Flowers are a source of nectar for bees. Seeds yield a drying oil, Manihot Oil or Ceara Rubber Oil. It may be blended with linseed oil for use in paints and varnishes

M. palmata Muell.-Arg. see

M. esculenta Crantz

M. piauhyensis Ule

Seeds yield a fatty oil.

M. utilissima Pohl *see M. esculenta* Crantz

MANILKARA Adans.

Sapotaceae

M. hexandra (Roxb.) Dubard syn.
Mimusops hexandra Roxb

Hindi—*Khirmi*; Beng.—*Khirkheju*;
Mar.—*Ranjana*, *rayan*, *rainu*;
Guj.—*Rayan*, *khirmi*; Tel.—*Manji-pala*, *pala*;
Tam.—*Palla*, *palai*;
Kan.—*Bakula*; Mal.—*Pala*;

Oriya—*Khiri*, *khirakuli*.

Yields strong and dense timber used for sugar mills and oil presses, piles, posts, beams, carts, and agricultural implements. Also suitable for mallet heads, rollers, railway keys and brake blocks, tool-handles, turnery, furniture, panels, walking-sticks, etc. Ripe fruits eaten fresh or dried. Seeds yield an edible oil. Leaves used as cattle fodder. Bark febrifuge, contains tannin.

M. kauki (Linn.) Dubard syn.
Mimusops kauki Linn.

Hindi & Guj.—*Khirmi*; Mar.—*Kauki*; Tam.—*Palai*; Kan.—*Hadari hale*, *nemi*, *pale*, *patalli*; Mal.—*Manlakkara*, *palamunippala*;
Oriya—*Talvrynta*.

Fruits eaten raw or cooked. Root and bark used in infantile diarrhoea, also given in beriberi. Seeds tonic and febrifuge. Wood can stand friction and used for mills, furniture, coffins, and uprights of houses.

M. littoralis (Kurz) Dubard syn.
Mimusops littoralis Kurz

Andamans—*Pinle-mohwa*, *dogola*.

Wood used for heavy construction, bridges, and piles. Suitable also for mine work, agricultural implements, wheels, crushers, and pounders. May be employed as a substitute for *Lignum Vitae* (*Guaicum officinale* Linn.) for wooden bearings. Bark yields a red dye. Flowers eaten.

M. roxburghiana (Wight) Dubard syn. *Mimusops roxburghiana* Wight
Tam.—*Kanapalei*; Kan.—*Renga*.

Wood used for house-building. Fruit contains about 38% total sugars, of which 0.028% is lactose.

MANISURIS

MANISURIS Linn. *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

M. granularis Linn. f. *see*
Hackelochloa granularis (Linn.)
Kuntze

M. myurus Linn. syn. *Rottboellia*
myurus Benth.

Tel.—*Nalle panuku*; Tam.—
Waritsira pillu.

A good fodder grass.

MANSONIA Drummond
Sterculiaceae

M. dipikae Purkayastha

Assam—*Lapse, badam*.

In general appearance the wood resembles walnut and is harder, heavier, and stronger than teak. Used for panelling, mathematical instruments, boot lasts, bobbins, turnery, and general carpentry and cabinet-work, also for veneers.

MAOUTIA Wedd. *Urticaceae*

M. puya Wedd.

Hindi—*Puya, pooah, poi*; Dehra
Dun & Kumaun—*Dhaul-kagshi,*
phur-khagsa; Nepal & Eastern
Himalayas—*Kyinki, keeang-bee,*
yenki.

Bark yields a strong fibre, called Puya or Nepal-hemp resembling Rhea or Ramie (*Boehmeria nivea* Gaudich.).

MAPPIA Jacq.

M. foetida Miers *see* *Nothapodytes*
foetida (Wight) Sleumer

MARANTA Linn. *Marantaceae*

M. arundinacea Linn.

WEST INDIAN ARROWROOT

Hindi—*Tikhor*; Beng. & Guj.—
Ararut; Mar.—*Tavkil*; Tel.—*Pala-*
guntha; Tam.—*Araruttukkilangu,*
kuvamavu; Kan.—*Tavaksha,*
kuvehittu; Mal.—*Koova*.

Rhizomes eaten boiled or roasted; acrid and rubefacient, used as a vulnerary. They yield arrowroot starch, used as food specially for infants, invalids and convalescents; also employed in the preparation of biscuits, cakes, puddings, and jellies. It is demulcent and used for bowel complaints. Fibrous refuse left after extraction of starch used as cattle feed and manure.

MARISCUS Gaertn.

M. albescens Gaudich. *see* *Cyperus*
pennatus Lam.

M. compactus Druce *see* *Cyperus*
compactus Retz.

M. microcephalus Presl *see*
Cyperus compactus Retz.

M. sieberianus Nees *see* *Cyperus*
cyperoides (Linn.) Kuntze

MARKHAMIA Seem. ex Baill.
Bignoniaceae

M. stipulata (Wall.) Seem. syn.
Dolichandrone stipulata Benth.

Wood used for house posts, bows, spear shafts, oars, paddles, and furniture.

MARLEA Roxb.

M. begoniifolia Roxb. *see*
Alangium chinense (Lour.) Harms.

MARRUBIUM Linn. *Labiatae*;
Lamiaceae

M. vulgare Linn.

HOREHOUND, HOARHOUND

Hindi—*Paharigandana*; Indian
Bazaars—*Farasiym*.

Expectorant and diuretic; laxative in large doses. Dried leaves and flowering tops constitute the drug. Employed as home remedy in colds and coughs and pulmonary affections. Extract useful for cardiac extrasystoles. Yields an essential oil used in liqueurs.

MARSDENIA R. Br.

Asclepiadaceae

M. hamiltonii Wight

Fruit edible.

M. lucida Edgew. ex Madden

Reported to be poisonous both to man and livestock.

M. roylei Wight

Hindi—*Murkula*; Simla—*Kurung*;
Jaunsar—*Kharchu*; Dehra Dun—*Marua-bel*;
Garhwal—*Shengori*;
Kumaun & Almora—*Murkila*,
murkula.

Yields strong silky fibre used for fishing-nets and lines, and for ropes. Roots eaten by Lepchas.

M. tenacissima Wight & Arn.

Hindi—*Jiti*, *chiti*, *tongus*; Beng.—*Chiti*, *jiti*; Tel.—*Karudushtupatige*;
Oriya—*Gha*; Dehra Dun—*Marua-bel*;
Nepal—*Bahuni lahara*, *sunamurai*;
Lepcha—*Kamtiongrik*;
Central India—*Babal jak*.

Bark yields a strong fibre used for fishing-lines, nets, and cordage; considered second only to Rhea fibre (*Boehmeria nivea* Gaudich.) among Indian fibres in fineness and durability. Fibre also obtained from the seeds. Roots constitute the drug White Turpeth (*Safed Nisoth*), used as a purgative. According to some authors it is obtained from the roots of *Operculina turpethum* (Linn.) Silva Manso.

M. tinctoria R. Br.

North Bengal—*Riyong*; Lepcha—*Ryom*;
Assam—*Mei-ni-buli-likur*,
manri; Nepal—*Kali lara*.

Leaves yield a dye similar to indigo. Bark source of a fibre. Leaves used for stomach-ache and other disorders of the alimentary canal.

M. volubilis Cooke see *Dregea volubilis* (Linn.f.) Benth. ex Hook.f.

MARSILEA Linn. *Marsileaceae*

M. minuta Linn.

Beng.—*Susnishak*; Tel.—*Mudugotamara*, *chick-lintakura*;
Tam.—*Araikeerai*; Kan.—*Chitigina soppu*;
Kashmir—*Paflu*; Punjab—*Tripatra*, *godhi*.

Stalks of leaves eaten as a pot-herb especially in times of scarcity. Many of the floras refer this plant to *M. quadrifolia* Linn. which occurs only in Kashmir.

M. quadrifolia Linn. see *M. minuta* Linn.

MARTYNIA Linn. *Martyniaceae*

M. annua Linn. syn. *M. diandra* Glox.

DEVIL'S CLAW, TIGER CLAW

Hindi—*Hathajori*, *bichu*; Beng.—*Bagh noki*;
Mar.—*Vinchu*; Guj.—*Vichchida*;
Tel.—*Garuda-mukku*,

MARTYNIA

telukondichettu; Tam.—*Thelkoduk-kukai*, *puli-nagam*; Mal.—*Pulinakham*; Santal—*Bag lucha*; Mundari—*Bana sarsar*.

Leaves eaten in times of scarcity; also used for epilepsy and applied to tubercular glands of the neck; juice used as a gargle for sore throat. Fruits alexeteric, used for inflammation. Seeds yield a semi-drying oil.

M. diandra Glox. see *M. annua* Linn.

MASCARENHASIA A. DC.

Apocynaceae

M. elastica K. Schum.

Source of Mgoa, Goa, or Madagascar Rubber. Upright trunks used for house construction.

MASTIXIA Blume *Cornaceae*

M. arborea C. B. Clarke

Tam.—*Velichi*; Mal.—*Mattipal*; Assam—*Bolong-jigri*.

Wood suitable for boxes, packing-cases, and second grade pencils; also for plywood. Tree yields a gum with camphoraceous odour.

M. pentandra Blume

Wood suitable for match-boxes and splints.

M. rostrata Blume

Source of a resinous aromatic gum.

MATRICARIA Linn. *Compositae*; *Asteraceae*

M. chamomilla Linn.

GERMAN CHAMOMILE

Punjab—*Babuna*, *suteigul*.

Antispasmodic, expectorant, carminative, anthelmintic, sedative, diuretic, and attenuant, used particularly in ailments of children, such as dentition troubles stomach disorders, neuralgic pains and convulsions. Also prescribed in constitutional debility, flatulent colic, hysteria and intermittent fevers. An infusion is used for eczema, bruises, sores, and inflammation, especially in piles. Active constituent is a viscous volatile oil called Oil of German Chamomile; some grades used for flavouring fine liqueurs, in perfumery and for scenting chamomile shampoo powders, also for flavouring tobacco. It is used as a solvent of platinum chloride, used in the process of coating porcelain and glass with platinum.

MATTHIOLA R. Br. *Cruciferae*; *Brassicaceae*

M. incana R. Br.

COMMON STOCK, GILLI FLOWER

Punjab—*Todri lila*, *todri safed*

Seeds tonic, diuretic, expectorant, and stomachic. Seeds yield a fatty and a volatile oil.

MAZUS Lour. *Scrophulariaceae*

M. japonicus (Thunb.) Kuntze
syn. *M. rugosus* Lour.

Infusion given as a tonic, aperient, and febrifuge.

M. rugosus Lour. see *M. japonicus* (Thunb.) Kuntze

MECONOPSIS Vig.

Papaveraceae

M. aculeata Royle BLUE POPPY

Punjab—*Gudi*, *kunda*, *kandeli*;
Kashmir—*Gul-i-nilum*; Kumaun—*Kanda*.

Roots narcotic.

MELALEUCA

M. napaulensis DC. syn.
M. wallichii Hook.

Seeds yield a drying oil suitable for edible purposes and also for use in paints and varnishes. Seed cake may be used as manure.

M. nipalensis Hook.f. & Thoms., non DC. see *M. paniculata* (D. Don) Prain

M. paniculata (D. Don) Prain syn.
M. nipalensis Hook. f. & Thoms., non DC.

Roots narcotic. Stalks eaten by Sherpas as salad. Seeds yield a drying oil.

M. wallichii Hook. see
M. napaulensis DC.

MEDICAGO Linn. *Papilionaceae*;
Fabaceae

M. denticulata Willd. see
M. hispida Gaertn.

M. falcata Linn.
YELLOW LUCERNE,
SICKLE MEDICK

Grown here and there in the Western Himalayas for fodder

M. hispida Gaertn. syn.
M. denticulata Willd.

CALIFORNIAN BUR CLOVER,
TOOTHED BUR CLOVER,
TOOTHED MEDICK

Beng.—*Maina*; Punjab—*Maina*;
Delhi—*Miana, chandausi*.

Used as green fodder, makes a good pasture. Also sometimes eaten as a leafy

vegetable. Used as green manure and to prevent land erosion.

M. lupulina Linn.

BLACK MEDICK, HOP CLOVER,
YELLOW TREFOIL

Forage plant grown in pastures. Also used as green manure. Possesses lenitive properties.

M. minima Linn.

LITTLE BUR CLOVER,
SMALL MEDICK

It is of some importance in pastures, suspected of causing photosensitisation.

M. sativa Linn.

LUCERNE, ALFALFA

Hindi—*Wilayti-gawuth, lasunghas*;
Mar.—*Vilayati-gavat*; Guj.—*Vilayti ghas*;
Kan.—*Vilayati-hullu*;
Ladakh—*Hol*; Punjab—*Lusan*.

Highly valued as a legume fodder, but excessive feeding may cause bloating. In India used mostly as green fodder for horses; a valuable source of vitamins A and E. Cultivated also for pasturage, hay, and silage. A commercial source of chlorophyll. Tender leaves consumed as a vegetable. Useful for bee pasturage. Seeds yield a drying oil suitable for use in paints and varnishes; also contain a yellow dye.

MEDINILLA Gaudich.

Melastomataceae

M. rubicunda Blume

Assam—*Bogitenga*.

Leaves eaten cooked; fruits also edible

MELALEUCA Linn. *Myrtaceae*

M. genistifolia Sm.

Leaves and twigs yield an essential oil which may be used as a substitute for

MELALEUCA

turpentine, but the yield is low. Oil consists mainly of *d*-pinene.

M. leucadendron Linn.

CAJUPUT TREE

Hindi—*Kayaputi*; Beng.—*Cajaputi*, *cajuputte*; Mar.—*Cajuputa*; Tam.—*Kaiyappudai*.

Fresh leaves and terminal branchlets yield an essential oil, Oil of Cajuput, used as an expectorant in chronic laryngitis and bronchitis, and as a carminative; acts as anthelmintic, especially against roundworms. Enters into liniments for rheumatism, and also used as a mosquito repellent. Wood durable in contact with wet ground and sea water, used for posts, piles, ship-building and railway sleepers. Bark contains a high percentage of cork cells and resembles chemically the cork of *Quercus suber* Linn.

MELANOCENCHRIS Nees

Gramineae: Poaceae

M. jacquemontii Jaub. & Spach syn. *M. royleana* Nees; *Gracilea royleana* Hook. f.

Hindi—*Phulsi*; Bombay—*Guli*, *bedari*, *dongri*, *landgeyakussal*.

Fairly common in sandy, stony, or barren ground where it is grazed by cattle when young.

M. monoica (Rottl.) Fischer syn. *Gracilea nutans* Koenig

Tel.—*Achanthalagaddi*, *erupe nalagaddi*.

Relished by cattle.

M. royleana Nees *see*

M. jacquemontii Jaub. & Spach

MELANOGASTER Corda

Hymenogastraceae

M. durissimus Cooke

An edible fungus.

MELANORRHOEA Wall.

Anacardiaceae

M. usitata Wall.

BURMESE LACQUER TREE

Manipur—*Kheu*. Trade—Thitsi.

Source of Burmese Lacquer or Thitsi, obtained by tapping the trees, a natural varnish used as a water-proofing paint for boats, paper, and cloth and as a non-fouling and preservative paint for wood, metalware, and leather. Was used also for palm-leaf inscriptions. Wood used for building purposes as posts, beams, planing, doors and windows, for furniture, bridge construction, rafters, anchor stocks, ploughs and tool-handles; also suitable for railway carriages, mine-props, block-pulleys, etc.; regarded a good turnery wood. Oleoresin used as anthelmintic and in leprosy.

MELASTOMA Linn.

Melastomataceae

M. malabathricum Linn. syn.

M. polyanthum Blume; *M. normale* D. Don

Mar.—*Palore*; Tel.—*Pattuda*; Tam.—*Nakkukaruppan*; Mal.—*Kalampatti*; Kan.—*Ankerki*; Oriya—*Gongai*, *koroti*; Assam—*Phutuka*; Lepcha—*Tungbram*; Nepal—*Tulasi*, *choulisy*.

Leaves, flowers, and fruits eaten. Fruit yields a black or purple dye; a pink dye is obtained from leaves and roots. Ashes used as a dye mordant. Atlas silkworms

fed on this plant yield a fine silk. Bark and leaves used for skin troubles.

M. normale D. Don † *see*
M. malabathricum Linn.

M. polyanthum Blume *see*
M. malabathricum Linn.

MELIA Linn. *Meliaceae*

M. azadirachta Linn. *see*
Azadirachta indica A. Juss.

M. azedarach Linn.

PERSIAN LILAC, BEAD TREE

Sans.—*Mahanimba*; Hindi—*Drek, bakain*; Beng.—*Mahanim, ghora nim*; Mar.—*Pejri, padrai*; Guj.—*Bakam limbodo*; Tel.—*Turaka vepa*; Tam.—*Malai vembu*; Mal.—*Karin vembu, sima veppu*; Kan.—*Arebevu, hutchu bevu*; Punjab—*Drek*; Assam—*Thamaga*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-jah-rasang*; Nepal—*Bakaina*. Trade—Persian Lilac.

Leaves, bark, and fruits accredited with insect-repellent properties. Leaf-juice anthelmintic, diuretic and emmenagogue. A gum collected from the tree used in spleen enlargement, and infusion of bark in ascariasis. Wood used for toys, cigar- and ammunition-boxes, and other packing and museum cases; also suitable for agricultural implements, turnery, musical instruments and ornamental plywood. Seeds yield a drying oil, suitable for soap-making and hair oils. Fruits tonic, cases of severe poisoning have been recorded.

M. composita Willd. syn. *M. dubia* Hiern, non Cav.

Sans.—*Arangaka*; Mar.—*Kuriaput*; Guj.—*Kadukajar*; Tel.—*Munnatikaraka*; Tam.—*Malai-*

vembu; Kan.—*Hebbevu, karibevan*; Mal.—*Malavembu*; Oriya—*Batra*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-ja-rasang*; Garo—*Aming-gok*; Lepcha—*Silot-kung*; Nepal—*Lapsi*. Trade—Malabar Nim Wood.

Fruit anthelmintic; enters into prescriptions for skin troubles. Wood used for packing-cases, cigar-boxes, ceilings, planks, agricultural implements, match-boxes and splints, pencils, and catamarans; also suitable for musical instruments, tea-chests, and plyboard.

M. dubia Hiern, non Cav. *see*
M. composita Willd.

MELIANTHUS Linn.

Meliantiaceae

M. comosus Vahl

Decoction applied to slowly healing wounds; hot bath in rheumatism. Paste of leaves for sores and bruises. Root-bark poisonous, but in very small doses it acts as a general tonic, especially in dyspepsia; strongly emetic.

M. major Linn.

Decoction of leaves used for the treatment of *Tinea capitis* and foul ulcers, and as a gargle in sore throat and for gum troubles. Bruised leaves promote granulation in ulcers. Honey from the flowers is poisonous.

MELICA Linn. *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

M. ciliata Duthie, non Linn. *see*
M. jacquemontii Decne

M. cupani Hook. f. in part, non Guss. *see* *M. jacquemontii* Decne

M. jacquemontii Decne syn.
M. cupani Hook. f. in part non

MELICA

Guss; *M. ciliata* Duthie, non Linn.

A good forage grass, particularly for sheep.

MELILOTUS Mill. *Papilionaceae*;
Fabaceae

M. alba Desr.

WHITE SWEETCLOVER, BOKHARA
CLOVER, WHITE MELILOT

Punjab, U.P. & Bombay—*Safed senji*; Delhi—*Khandai*; Bengal & Orissa—*Safed banmethi*; M.P.—*Ranmethi*.

Cultivated for fodder; grows even on poor soils and yields silage rich in protein. Seeds yield a fatty oil, suitable for use in paints and varnishes. Seed meal, after removal of toxic components forms a useful protein supplement in cattle feeds.

M. indica All. syn. *M. parviflora* Desf.

ANNUAL YELLOW SWEETCLOVER,
SMALL FLOWERED MELILOT

Sans.—*Banamethika*; Hindi & Beng.—*Banmethi*; Punjab, Delhi, U.P., Bihar & Bengal—*Senji, metha, ban methi*; Orissa—*Ban-methi, huring upu*; Bombay—*Van-methica, ran-methi, jhir, zir*.

Cultivated for fodder; should be fed in admixture with *Bhusa*. When fed alone may cause lethargy, tympanites, and paralysis. Also used as green manure and for improving saline soils. Employed as a discutient and emollient, also considered narcotic. Seeds used in bowel complaints and infantile diarrhoea.

M. officinalis Lam.

YELLOW SWEETCLOVER,
COMMON MELILOT

Cultivated in Europe and America for fodder and hay; also a useful bee pasture. Carminative, emollient, and styptic; used also in the preparation of cigarettes for relief from asthma.

M. parviflora Desf. see *M. indica* All.

MELINIS Beauv. *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

M. minutiflora Beauv.

MOLASSES GRASS, STINK GRASS

Quick growing grass, smothers other weeds, and produces a close herbage suitable as pasture; but at certain stage it emits foul smell and is rejected by cattle. Contains a volatile oil.

MELIOSMA Blume *Sabiaceae*

M. arnottiana Walp. see

M. microcarpa Craib

M. dilleniaefolia Walp.

Punjab Hills—*Kanna, karkon*;
Kumaun—*Gulpha*; Nepal—*Lekh gogun, rani gogun*.

Leaves used as fodder.

M. microcarpa Craib syn.

M. arnottiana Walp.

Tam.—*Kusavi, thagari, hulimakai*;

Kan.—*Massivala*; Mal.—*Kalavi*.

Wood used for agricultural implements, poles, and floats.

M. pinnata Roxb.

Beng.—*Bativa*; Assam—*Hengunia, banpasola*.

MELOCHIA

Fruits edible. Young leaves cooked and eaten with fish.

M. simplicifolia Walp.

Beng.—*Dibru, dantrangi*; Assam—*Thowthowa, larubandha*; Tam.—*Cembayu, kallavi*; Nepal—*Patpate, chiwari*.

Wood suitable for light temporary structures; may also be used for pencils.

M. thomsonii King ex Brandis

Nepal—*Sindue, dabdabe*.

Recommended for cultivation in tea estates as a source of timber and fuel.

M. wallichii Planch.

Nepal—*Lekh dabilabe*; Lepcha—*Hingman-kung*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-sngit*.

Wood used for boxes. Tree also provides fodder of medium quality.

MELISSA Linn. *Labiatae*;
Lamiaceae

M. officinalis Linn. Lemon Balm

Used for flavouring soups and salads, also liqueurs. Oil of Balm employed in perfumery. Decoction, known as Balm Tea, used in headache and tooth-ache

M. parviflora Benth.

Hindi—*Bililotan*.

Plant considered good substitute for *M. officinalis* Linn., Lemon Balm, and possesses stomachic, antitubercular, and antipyretic properties. Fruit considered a brain tonic used in hypochondriac conditions.

MELOCALAMUS Benth.

M. compactiflorus Benth. *see*
Dinochloa compactiflora (Kurz)
McClure

MELOCANNA Trin.

Gramineae; Poaceae

M. bambusoides Trin.

Beng.—*Muli, metunga, bish*;
Assam—*Tarai, wati*.

Used for purposes for which bamboos are generally employed; specially prized for house-building, scaffolding and boat-making. Activated charcoal of high adsorption power is prepared from this plant. Culms contain siliceous secretion, known as *Tabasheer*, used for medicinal purposes.

MELOCHIA Linn. *Sterculiaceae*

M. corchorifolia Linn.

Hindi—*Bilpat*; Beng.—*Tikiokra*;
Tel.—*Ganuga pindikura*; Tam.—*Pinnak-kuppundu*; Mal.—*Ceruwuram*;
Oriya—*Chyeron, dasokerotan*; Mundari—*Dela ara, asa ara*; Santal—*Thuiak*.

Bark yields strong silvery white fibre, used for fishing-lines. Leaves eaten as a vegetable, also used in soups; their decoction used in dysentery.

M. umbellata Stapf syn. *M. velutina* Bedd.

Bombay—*Methuri*, Andaman—*Al-abada*.

Bark yields a fibre used for cordage. Wood used for tea-boxes, floats and toys, and also as fuel.

M. velutina Bedd. *see* *M. umbellata* Stapf

MELODINUS

MELODINUS Forst. *Apocynaceae*

M. monogynus Roxb.

Khasi Hills—*Soh-brab*.

Fruits edible. Bark yields a long and tough fibre which may be used as a substitute for hemp. Leaves, wood, and roots contain a narcotic compound. Plant used locally for malaria.

MELODORUM Hook. f. & Thoms.

M. polyanthum Hook. f. & Thoms.
see *Fissistigma polyanthum* Merrill

M. rubiginosum Hook. f. & Thoms.
see *Fissistigma rubiginosum* Merrill

M. verrucosum Hook. f. & Thoms.
see *Fissistigma verrucosum* Merrill

MELOTHRIA Linn. *Cucurbitaceae*

M. heterophylla (Lour.) Cogn. syn.
Zehneria umbellata Thw.

Hindi—*Tarali*; Beng.—*Kudari*;
Tel.—*Thiyyadonda*; Tam.—*Pulivanji*;
Mal.—*Njerinjanpuli*;
Oriya—*Karakia, matka, makirla*.
Bombay—*Gometta, gometi*;
Punjab—*Bankakra*; Mundari—*Birkundur*;
Khasi Hills—*Soh-khiaphlang*;
Lushai—*Zongawm pawng*.

Roots, leaves, and fruits eaten. Root stimulant, invigorating and purgative, used in dysuria and spermatorrhoea. Juice of leaves applied to parts inflamed by markingnut juice (*Semecarpus anacardium* Linn.).

M. indica Lour.

Juice of leaves used as application for thrush, also used for eye troubles. Fruit purgative.

M. maderaspatana (Linn.) Cogn. syn. *Mukia scabrella* Arn.

Hindi—*Agumaki, bilari*; Beng.—*Bilari*; Mar.—*Ghugri*; Tel.—*Noogudosa, kooturubudama*;
Tam.—*Musumusukkai*; Mal.—*Mukkalpeeram*;
Bombay—*Chirati*;
Punjab—*Gwala kakri*.

Tender shoots and leaves used as aperient, also prescribed for vertigo and biliousness. Roots masticated for relief from tooth-ache; their decoction given in flatulence. Decoction of seeds sudorific.

M. perpusilla (Blume) Cogn. syn. *Zehneria hookeriana* Arn.
Bombay—*Varali*.

Root used in diarrhoea and fever.

MEMECYLON Linn.

Melastomataceae

M. amplexicaule var. *malabarica*
C.B. Clarke see *M. malabaricum* Cogn.

M. angustifolium Wight

Tam.—*Vellaikkaya*; Kan.—*Belavakana*;
Mal.—*Attakanalai*.

Bark tonic and refrigerant.

M. caeruleum Jack

Fruits and leaves eaten. Wood used for house construction, also a good fuel.

M. ceraciforme Kurz

Assam—*Kakoi-chera*.

Wood used for axe-handles.

M. depressum Benth. see
M. malabaricum Cogn.

MENTHA

M. edule Roxb. *see* *M. umbellatum*
Burm. f.

M. gracile Bedd.

Mal.—*Elimarom*.

Wood suitable for walking-sticks.

M. malabaricum Cogn. (including
M. depressum Benth.) syn.

M. amplexicaule var. *malabarica*
C.B. Clarke

Mar.—*Limba*; Tam.—*Malamthetti*
kanjavu; Kan.—*Locundi*, *limbtoli*;
Mal.—*Kaikkathetti*, *kashavu*.

Wood has been suggested as a possible
substitute for boxwood. Root ecbolic.
Decoction of flowers and twigs used for
skin troubles.

M. umbellatum Burm. f. syn.
M. edule Roxb.

IRON WOOD TREE

Mar.—*Anjani*, *kurpa*, *limba*; Tel.—
Alli, *kikkalli*, *uddalalli*; Tam.—
Alli, *anjani*, *kaya*; Kan.—*Archeti*,
harchari lakhonde; Mal.—*Kashavu*,
kanalei, *kannavu*; Oriya—*Nirassa*
bonohorono; Assam—*Lali-dimabop-*
hang, *theihadum*.

Fruits edible. Leaves astringent, their
lotion used for eye troubles, also yield a
dye. Wood used for house posts, rafters,
light axe-handles, pestles, combs, walking-
sticks, and decorative work; may also be
employed as a substitute for boxwood and
yields good quality charcoal.

MENTHA Linn. *Labiatae*;
Lamiaceae

M. aquatica Linn.

WATER MINT, MARSH MINT

Emetic, stimulant, digestive, and astringent,

used in disorders of stomach and
gall-bladder, also used for flavouring food
and liqueurs. Flowers yield a dye. Herb
yields an essential oil.

M. arvensis Linn.

FIELD MINT, CORN MINT

Hindi, Beng., Mar., Guj. & Tel.—
Podina, *podina*; Kan.—*Chetni*
maragu.

Stimulant and carminative. Infusion of
leaves used as a digestive and in rheuma-
tism. Yields an essential oil.

M. arvensis Linn. subsp.
haplocalyx Briq. var. *piperascens*
Holmes JAPANESE MINT

Source of Japanese Mint Oil or Japanese
Peppermint Oil, used as a substitute for
true peppermint oil (*M. piperita* Linn.).

M. cardiaca Gerard ex Baker

Considered to be a hybrid of *M. arvensis*
Linn. and *M. spicata* Linn. Source of
Spearmint Oil in U.S.A., used for flavour-
ing chewing gums, tooth pastes, confec-
tionery and pharmaceutical preparations.

M. longifolia (Linn.) Nathh. syn.
M. sylvestris Linn. HORSEMINT

Hindi—*Podina*, *jungli pudina*;
Punjab—*Baburi belanne*, *koshu*,
puđnakushma; Bombay—*Pudina*,
vartalau.

Carminative, antiseptic, and stimulant.
Decoction used in fever and heat apop-
lexy. Eaten in form of chutney. Leaves
and flowering tops yield an essential oil
which can be used as a substitute for im-
ported peppermint oil for flavouring con-
fectionery.

—var. *incana* Willd.

Leaves astringent, used for rheumatic
pains.

MENTHA

M. piperita Linn. emend. Huds.

PEPPERMINT

Hindi—*Paparaminta*, *gamathi phudina*; Punjab—*Vilayati pudina*.

Stimulant, stomachic and carminative, used for allaying nausea and flatulence. Hot infusion given in stomach-ache and colicky diarrhoea. Source of Peppermint Oil, extensively used as a flavouring and in pharmacy. For internal use preferred to menthol because of better taste. Externally applied in rheumatism neuralgia, congestive headache, and tooth-ache. Green material left after extraction may be converted into hay or silage

M. pulegium Linn.

ENGLISH OR EUROPEAN

PENNYROYAL, PUDDING GRASS

Stimulant, carminative, and emmenagogue; used in flatulence, nervous disorders, and gout, also used as an insect repellent. Leaves used as a flavouring, especially in puddings. Yields an essential oil, Pennyroyal Oil, used for scenting soaps and production of synthetic menthol. Medically employed for the same purposes as herb.

M. rotundifolia (Linn.) Huds.

APPLE MINT, ROUND LEAVED
MINT

Has a delicate flavour suggestive of apples and may be used as a flavouring. Yields an essential oil.

M. spicata Linn. emend. Nathh.

syn. *M. spicata* var. *viridis* Linn.;

M. viridis Linn.

SPEARMINT, GARDEN MINT,

LAMB MINT

Hindi, Beng. & Mar.—*Pahari pudina*, *pudina*.

Indigenous to north of England, but widely cultivated throughout the plains of India for culinary purposes. Leaves used for making chutney and as a flavouring. Herb stimulant, carminative, and antispasmodic. Sweetened infusion given for infantile troubles, vomiting during pregnancy, and hysteria. Source of an essential oil called Spearmint Oil used in U.S.A., for flavouring chewing gums, tooth pastes, confectionery, and pharmaceutical preparations

--var. *viridis* Linn. see *M. spicata* Linn. emend. Nathh.

M. sylvestris Linn. see

M. longifolia (Linn.) Nathh.

M. verticillata Linn. var. **strabala**
Briq.

Probably the source of Russian Spearmint Oil.

M. viridis Linn. see *M. spicata* Linn. emend. Nathh.

MENYANTHES Linn.

Gentianaceae

M. trifoliata Linn.

BOG BEAN, BUCK BLAN

Tonic, febrifuge, deobstruent, in large doses cathartic, emetic, and diaphoretic. Used in rheumatism, gout, dropsy, scurvy, and skin affections. Employed as a narcotic in China. Herb is bitter and has more or less the same properties as gentian (*Gentiana lutea* Linn.); contains an alkaloid gentianine, also found in gentian, and rutin. Leaves contain ascorbic acid 205 mg/100 g.

MERIANDRA Benth. *Labiatae*;
Lamiaceae

M. bengalensis Benth.

BENGAL SAGI

Hindi & Beng.—*Kafurkaput*; Tel.—

MERREMIA

Sima-karpuramu (names applied to leaves).

Leaves used as a condiment. Considered tonic, carminative, astringent, and anti-septic; infusion of leaves used as a gargle in sore throat and as mouth wash in aphthae. Herb yields an essential oil called Oil of Meriandra used for the same purposes as the sage oil. When it cools, camphor separates out.

M. strobilifera Benth.

Names in Indian languages same as those of *M. bengalensis*.

Strong decoction of leaves used as a lotion for ulcers and for the treatment of raw skin abrasions; other uses same as those of *M. bengalensis*. Leaves also used as a substitute for hops.

MERREMIA Dennst.

Convolvulaceae

M. aegyptia (Linn.) Urban syn. *Ipomoea pentaphylla* Jacq.

Delhi—*Ghiabel*.

Seeds edible.

M. dissecta (Jacq.) Hallier f. syn. *Ipomoea sinuata* Ort.

Seeds possess odour of oil of bitter almonds and used in the preparation of a liqueur.

M. emarginata (Burm. f.) Hallier f. syn. *Ipomoea reniformis* Choisy

Sans.—*Mushakarni*; Hindi—*Musakani*; Beng.—*Bhuikamri*, *indurkani*; Tel.—*Elika-jemudu*; Tam.—*Elikathu keerai*; Bombay—*Undirkani*.

Eaten as a pot-herb. Considered deobstruent and diuretic, used in rheumatism, neuralgia and also for cough.

M. hastata Hallier f. *see* *M. tridentata* (Linn.) Hallier f. subsp. *hastata* (Desr.) Ooststr.

M. hederacea (Burm. f.) Hallier f. syn. *Ipomoea chryseides* Ker-Gawl.

Poultice of leaves applied to chapped hands and feet.

M. mammosa (Lour.) Hallier f. syn. *Ipomoea gomezii* C.B. Clarke

Tubers edible; mildly purgative, used for diabetes and affections of throat and respiratory organs.

M. rhyncorhiza (Dalz.) Hallier f. syn. *Ipomoea rhyncorhiza* Dalz.

Tubers edible. Leaves used as a vegetable.

M. tridentata (Linn.) Hallier f. subsp. *hastata* (Desr.) Ooststr. syn. *M. hastata* Hallier f.; *Ipomoea angustifolia* C.B. Clarke, non Jacq.

Tel.—*Konda, sita savaram*; Tam.—*Tala-neli*; Mal.—*Cherwayera*.

Decoction of roots used in tooth-ache.

M. tridentata (Linn.) Hallier f. subsp. **tridentata** syn. *Ipomoea tridentata* Roth

Sans.—*Prasarini*; Tam.—*Mudiya kunthal, thirippan pullu, savulikodi*; Mal.—*Prasarini, talanili*; Mundari—*Daru jamjuri, but rede, but tasad*.

Tonic and calefacient, used for rheumatism, hemiplegia, piles, and urinary disorders; decoction of roots used for the same purpose. Plant relished by cattle.

M. tuberosa (Linn.) Rendle syn. *Ipomoea tuberosa* Linn.

Tuberous roots, known as Brazilian

MERREMIA

Jalap, are a drastic purgative; employed as an adulterant of Jalap (*Exogonium purga* Linn.).

M. umbellata (Linn.) Hallier f. subsp. **orientalis** (Hallier f.) Ooststr. syn. *Ipomoea cymosa* Roem. & Schult.; *I. pilosa* Houtt.

Beng.—*Sapussundu*; Tel.—*Catukattutivva*, *kappativva*, *verumalle*; Tam.—*Kolavarvalli*; Mal.—*Kolavara valli*; Oriya—*Paninoi*; Assam—*Goria loti*, *kolia lota*; Garo—*Sithribodu*; Lushai—*Voktesentil*; Santal—*Karmbi arak*.

Young leaves eaten as a pot-herb. Plant used for fistulae, pustules, and tumours. Poullice of leaves applied to burns, scalds, and sores. Seeds yield a mucilage used as an aperient and also in cutaneous diseases. Seeds contain a fatty oil and a resin.

M. vitifolia (Burm. f.) Hallier f. syn. *Ipomoea vitifolia* Blume

Mar.—*Navalicha vel*; Bombay—*Nawal*; Mundari—*Nanrikadsom ba*; Garo—*Dukhumi-bidu*.

Prescribed in stranguary and urethral discharges. Root eaten by tribals as a stomachic. Juice of plant diuretic and cooling.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM Linn.

M. crystallinum Linn. see *Cryophytum crystallinum* (Linn.) N. E. Br.

MESSERSCHMIDIA Linn. ex Hebenstr. *Boraginaceae*

M. argentea (Linn. f.) Johnston syn. *Tournefortia argentea* Linn. f.

Leaves eaten raw for their parsley-like flavour; also smoked as a substitute for tobacco by the natives of Seychelles Islands. Wood used for shoe lasts.

MESUA Linn. *Guttiferae*; *Clusiaceae*

M. ferrea Linn.

Sans.—*Nagakeshara*; Hindi & Beng.—*Nagkesar*, *nagesar*; Guj. & Mar.—*Nagchampa*; Tel.—*Nagkesara*, *nagachampakamu*; *kesaramu*; Tam.—*Nangu*, *nangal*, *irul*, *nagachambagam*; Kan.—*Nagakesara*, *nagasampige*; Mal.—*Nanga*, *peri*, *veluthapala*; Assam—*Nahor*, *dieng-ngai*, *ngai-ching*; Andaman—*Gangane*. Trade—*Mesua*.

Wood used for railway sleepers, bridges and posts, beams, and other construction work; also suitable for electric poles and currier's cutting blocks, boat-building, agricultural implements, crushers, bearing, tool-handles, golf club heads and walking-stick. Although a heavy wood, it may be used for gun-stock, musical instruments, and cabinet-work. Seeds yield a fatty oil which may be bleached and used for soap-making, also used for skin troubles and as an embrocation in rheumatism. Flowers used for cough, buds in dysentery. Bark combined with ginger used as sudorific. In Malaya pillows are filled with stamens to impart a pleasant odour.

METROXYLON Rottb. *Palmae*; *Arecaceae*

M. rumphii Mart.

Native of Malaysia, occasionally cultivated in Indian gardens. A source of Sago (see also *M. sago*).

M. sago Rottb.

Native of Malaysia occasionally grown

MICHELIA

in Indian gardens. Source of Sago, used chiefly as an article of diet, especially during convalescence and in bowel complaints and febrile disorders. Also used in puddings, pastries and other food products. Sago starch used in textile industry; it gives a solution of higher viscosity than maize starch. Leaves used for thatching, mats, and baskets. Sago was formerly imported into India from Malaya and Indonesia, but now obtained from Cassava roots (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz).

MEYNA Roxb. ex Link *Rubiaceae*

M. laxiflora Robyns syn. *Vangueria spinosa* Hook. f. in part

Hindi & Beng.—*Muyna*, *muduna*, *mainphal*, *mainakanta*; Mar.—*Alu*, *huloo*, *halawni*; Guj.—*Alu*, *atu*; Tel.—*Cegagadda*, *veliki*, *visikilamu*; Tam.—*Manakkarai*; Kan.—*Mullakare*, *gundkare*, *gobergally*; Oriya—*Gurbeli*, *moltakanta*; Assam—*Ketkora*, *mon*.

Fruits and leaves eaten; leaves also afford poor quality fodder. Dry fruits narcotic, used for dysentery and boils, powdered leaves useful in diphtheria. Seeds yield a fat.

MEZONEURON Desf.

Caesalpiniaceae

M. cucullatum Wight & Arn.

Tel.—*Gabbusikaya*; Tam.—*Indu*, *matticingai*; Kan—*Mulloduballi*; Mal.—*Kakakalingivalli*; Assam—*Baghasora*, *baghanchora*; Lushai—*Lingkhang*; Lepcha—*Neangkupzhu*; Nepal—*Bakshikanra*.

Seeds given to cows as a vermifuge.

MICHELIA Linn. *Magnoliaceae*

M. baillonii Finet & Gagnep. syn. *Talauma phellocarpa* King; *T. spongocarpa* King

Assam—*Titasopa*, *khorika-sopa*; Kachar—*Karo-phang*; Garo—*Bolmring*.

Wood used for planking, doors and windows, furniture, panels, packing-cases, turnery articles, and toys.

M. cathcartii Hook.f. & Thoms. see *Alcimandra cathcartii* (Hook.f. & Thoms.) Dandy

M. champaca Linn. CHAMPAK

Sans.—*Champaka*; Hindi & Beng.—*Champa*, *champaca*; Mar.—*Pivala-champa*, *sona-champa*, *kud-champa*; Guj.—*Champo*, *rae-champo*, *pito-champo*; Tel.—*Champakamu*; Tam.—*Shembuga*, *chambugam*; Kan.—*Sampige*, *kola-sampige*; Mal.—*Champakam*; Oriya—*Chompa*, *chompoko*, *kan-chuna*; Assam—*Titasopa*, *bolnabat*, *shap*; Nepal—*Ouliachamp*. Trade—*Champak*

Wood used for posts, boards, veneers, furniture, decorative fittings, carriage and ship-building, and carving. Also suitable for bent-wood ribs, general joinery work, bobbins, drums, battery separators and tea-chest plywood. Flowers source of Champa Oil or Champaca Oil, esteemed in perfumery. Flowers employed in preparation of attars and perfumed hair oils. Leaves yield an essential oil with odour reminiscent of Basil (*Ocimum basilicum* Linn.). Seeds contain a fat. Fruits eaten. Bark contains tannins, chewed with betel and used as an adulterant of cinnamon.

MICHELIA

Flowers yield a yellow-dye. Flowers tonic, stomachic, and carminative, used in dyspepsia, nausea, and fever, also useful as a diuretic in renal diseases. Flower oil used in cephalalgia. Bark stimulant, diuretic, and febrifuge; dried roots as well as the root-bark used as a purgative and emmenagogue.

M. doltsopa Buch.-Ham. ex DC.
syn. *M. excelsa* Blume;
M. manipurensis Watt ex Brandis

Lepcha—*Sigugrip, penderc*;
Khasi Hills—*Dieng-rai*; Nepal—
Bara champ, safed champ.

Wood used for door and window frames, ceiling boards, furniture, planking, rafters, and tea-boxes; also suitable for bobbins, jute mill rollers, and second grade pencils. Bark contains tannin.

M. excelsa Blume see *M. doltsopa*
Buch.-Ham. ex DC.

M. figo (Lour.) Spreng. syn
M. fuscata Blume; *Magnolia fuscata*
Andr.

Flowers used in perfumery and for scenting tea. Wood used for kris-handles and sheaths. Flowers yield an essential oil.

M. fuscata Blume see *M. figo*
(Lour.) Spreng.

M. kisopa Buch.-Ham. ex DC.

Flowers delightfully scented. Wood used for light construction, planking and door frames.

M. lanuginosa Wall.

Lepcha—*Phusre, guay-champ*;
Khasi Hills—*Dienglali*; Nepal—
Gogoi-champ.

Fast growing species, recommended for cultivation in tea estates for timber and fuel. Wood is light and useful for planks.

M. manipurensis Watt ex Brandis
see *M. doltsopa* Buch.-Ham. ex
DC.

M. montana Blume

Assam—*Pan sopa*.

Wood suitable for house-building, bridges and furniture. Bark used as a bitter tonic in fevers.

M. nilagirica Zenker

Tam.—*Shembuga, kattu shambagam*;
Kan.—*Bilisumpage, doddu-sumpage*.

Wood used for doors and windows, beams, rafters, and panels; suitable also for furniture. Bark and leaves febrifuge. Bark contains a volatile oil and tannin. Flowers yield an essential oil similar to bark oil.

M. oblonga Wall. ex Hook.f. &
Thoms.

Assam—*Phul-sopa, bor-sopa, kothal-sopa*;
Khasi Hills—*Dieng-ta-roi*;
Garo—*Chambisersang, bewachh-amphe*.

Wood used for planking, rough furniture, cabinet-work, and canoes; also for tea-chests.

M. punduana Hook.f. & Thoms.

Khasi Hills—*Dieng-soh-niar*.

Wood suitable for planking and furniture.

MICROSTEGIUM

MICRANTHUS Wendl.

M. oppositifolius Wendl. ^{see}
Phaulopsis dorsiflora (Retz.)
 Santapau

MICROCOS Linn. *Tiliaceae*

M. paniculata Linn. syn. *Grewia microcos* Linn.

Leaves used for wrapping cigars. Green loppings used as manure. Yields a fibre.

MICROGLOSSA DC. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

M. pyrifolia (Lam.) Kuntze syn.
M. volubilis DC.

Juice of roots used as a specific for cataract. Decoction of leaves given for yellow fever, black-water fever and dropsy. Juice of leaves applied to sore eyes and ring-worm of the scalp.

M. volubilis DC. *see* *M. pyrifolia* (Lam.) Kuntze

MICROLESPEDEZA Makino
Papilionaceae; *Fabaceae*

M. striata Makino syn. *Lespedeza striata* Hook. & Arn.; *Kummerowia striata* Schindl.

Useful for pasture, reseeds itself; often grown mixed with grass or sweet clover, but grown pure for hay comparable to alfalfa hay in food value, a rich source of carotene; also used as green manure. Seeds yield a fatty oil.

MICROMELUM Blume *Rutaceae*

M. hirsutum Oliver

Leaves pounded with tamarind and salt

applied to skin for relief from pain and irritation caused by caterpillars.

M. integerrimum (Buch.-Ham.)
 Roem. syn. *M. pubescens* Hook.f.
 in part, non Blume

Bark of stem and root used for tuberculosis.

M. pubescens Blume; Hook.f. in part

Roots chewed in betel leaf for cough; boiled roots applied as poultice for ague.

M. pubescens Hook.f. in part, non Blume *see* *M. integerrimum* (Buch.-Ham.) Roem.

MICROMERIA Benth. *Labiatae*;
Lamiaceae

M. biflora Benth.

INDIAN WILD THYME

Mundari—*Ote budu ba*.

Used for worm infested wounds of cattle. Four physiological types (all yielding essential oils) *camphorata*, *citrata*, *menthata*, and *pulegata* are known; the principal constituent of the oil from the first one is camphor; citral in the second; *d*-menthone in the third; and pulegone in the last one.

M. capitellata Benth.

Bombay—*Karvat*; Santal—*Buru Pudina*; Mundari—*Piri lajauni ba*.

Aromatic and carminative, considered a good substitute for mentha (*Mentha piperita* Linn.).

MICROSTEGIUM Nees ex Lindl.
Gramineae; *Poaceae*

M. ciliatum A. Camus syn. *Pollinia ciliata* Trin.; *P. monantha* Nees ex Steud.; *M. monanthum* A. Camus

MICROSTEGIUM

Assam—*Kharika*, *sau*.

Serves as fodder, but is coarse and not much relished by the animals. Feeding trials on adult bullocks showed that the grass, at prime stage, provided a maintenance ration when fed as a single feed; calcium and phosphorus balances were positive, roughage consumption was low.

M. gratum A. Camus *see* *M. vagans* (Nees ex Steud.) A. Camus

M. monanthum A. Camus *see*
M. ciliatum A. Camus

M. nudum (Trin.) A. Camus syn.
Pollinia nuda Trin.

Used as fodder.

M. vagans (Nees ex Steud.)
A. Camus syn. *Pollinia vagans* Nees
ex Steud.; *P. grata* Hack.;
M. gratum A. Camus

A satisfactory fodder.

MICROTOENA Prain *Labiatae*;
Lamiaceae

M. cymosa Prain *see* *M. insuavis*
(Hance) Prain ex Dunn

M. insuavis (Hance) Prain ex Dunn
syn. *M. cymosa* Prain; *Plectranthus*
patchouli C.B. Clarke

Known as Patchouli of Assam, the herb smells strongly of Patchouli obtained from *Pogostemon* spp. and may have commercial potential. It is said to be used as an adulterant of Bombay Patchouli (*Pogostemon heyneanus* Benth.).

MIKANIA Willd. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

M. cordata (Burm.) B. L. Robinson
syn. *M. scandens* Hook.f., non
Willd.

Stems and leaves eaten by cattle, specially when there is scarcity of fodder; a rich source of vitamins A and C, also contains vitamin B. Leaves used for preparation of a soup; also applied to itches and, in the form of poultice to wounds.

M. scandens Hook.f., non Willd.
see *M. cordata* (Burm.) B.L.
Robinson

MILIUM Linn. *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

M. effusum Linn. MILLET GRASS

Relished by cattle; seeds eaten by game birds. Contains coumarin.

MILIUSA Lesch. *Annonaceae*

M. roxburghiana Hook.f. & Thoms.

Lepcha—*Sungden-kung*; Assam—
Chhag-loti, *tasemayang-changne*.

Wood used for agricultural implements and temporary structures.

M. tomentosa (Roxb.) J. Sinclair
syn. *Saccopetalum tomentosum*
Hook.f. & Thoms.

Hindi—*Kari*, *kirua*; Mar. & Guj.—
Hoom, *humba*; Tel.—*Chilkadudu*;
Tam.—*Periuvay*; Kan.—*Hessare*,
wumb; Oriya—*Patmossu*, *gandhap-*
alsa.

Wood used mostly for building huts and cattle sheds; also suitable for cabinet.

MILLINGTONIA

work, slack cooperage, bobbins, picker arms, shutters and billiard cues. A good firewood. Fruits edible. Leaves lopped for fodder. Tree yields a gum, *Karee* Gum, used as a substitute for tragacanth.

M. velutina Hook.f. & Thoms.

Hindi—*Dom-sal, kari, gidar, rukh*;
Tel.—*Pedda-chilka duduga, nalla duduga*; Mal.—*Kana kaitha, viluni*;
Oriya—*Gandha palas*; Bihar—*Ome*;
Garo—*Bor samphol*.

Wood used for building, flooring, ceiling planks, furniture, agricultural implements, yokes, and carts, tool-handles, shafts, axles, oars, packing-cases and gunstock; also suitable for match-boxes. Fruits eaten. Leaves provide fodder of medium quality. Stem yields a fibre. Bark purgative.

MILLETTIA Wight & Arn.

Papilionaceae; Fabaceae

M. auriculata Baker ex Brandis see
M. extensa Benth. ex Baker

M. extensa Benth. ex Baker syn.
M. auriculata Baker ex Brandis

Hindi—*Gauj, gonj*; Tel.—*Kondatangedutige*;
Mal.—*Valli muritali*;
Oriya—*Arkawla, kissi, rekorlo*.

Leaves lopped for fodder; fairly rich in protein, calcium and phosphorus and can be profitably fed with straw and hay. Roots used as fish-poison, also applied to sores of cattle to kill vermin. They are insect-repellent, infusion of powdered roots is rubbed on cattle and horses to keep off flies. Bark and stem yield a fibre used for rough cordage.

M. leucantha Kurz syn. *M. pendula*
Benth. ex Baker

Wood used for house posts, bridges, ornamental furniture, panels, brush-backs and cabinets, also for carving and turnery.

M. pachycarpa Benth.; Baker in part

Beng.—*Bishloti*; Assam—*Bokoa-bih, bokol-bih*; Nepal—*Kurkus*.

Seeds used for poisoning fish and birds, also possess insecticidal activity; toxicity due to presence of rotenone and related compounds. Extracts and aqueous suspension of ground seeds act both as stomach and contact poisons; also ovidical. Seeds contain a fixed oil.

M. pendula Benth. ex Baker see
M. leucantha Kurz

M. piscidia Wight

Khasi Hills—*Dieng-sohlynthein*.

Bark and flowers used as a fish-poison.

M. pulchra Benth. ex Baker

Khasi Hills—*Dieng-shakuriao, taw-tynneng, salong-teu, dieng-tiw-khmat*.

Wood suitable for tool-handles and agricultural implements.

M. racemosa Benth.

Hindi—*Jungi*; Tel.—*Galuga*.

Leaves used as fodder. Roots employed as fish-poison; also used on sores of cattle to kill vermin.

MILLINGTONIA Linn. f.

Bignoniaceae

M. hortensis Linn.f.

INDIAN CORK TREE

Hindi—*Neem-chameli, akas nim, mini-chambeli*; Beng.—*Cork-gach*,

MILLINGTONIA

akas nim, mini-chambeli; Mar.—*Akas-nimb, kavala-nimb, nimi-chambeli*; Tel.—*Kavuki*; Tam.—*Mara-malli*; Kan.—*Beratu*; Mal.—*Katesam*; Oriya—*Bakeni, reali, mach-mach, sitahara*.

Wood suitable for furniture, ornamental work, tea-boxes, drawing boards, and plane tables. Bark yields an inferior type of cork, contains a bitter substance and tannin used as an antipyretic.

MILNEA Roxb.

M. roxburghiana Wight & Arn. *see* *Aglaia elaeagnoidea* Benth.

MIMOSA Linn. *Mimosaceae*

M. biglobosa Roxb., non Jacq. *see* *Parkia roxburghii* G. Don

M. cineraria Linn. *see* *Prosopis cineraria* Druce

M. hamata Willd.

Tel.—*Undra*; Tam.—*Indiri*;
Bombay—*Aukur*; Berar—*Chilathi*.

Browsed by cattle. May be tried as green manure.

M. himalayana Gamble syn.
M. rubicaulis Baker in part, non Lam.

Hindi & Beng.—*Shiah-kanta*;
Tel.—*Kodimudusu, undra, ventra*;
Assam—*Kuchoi-kaitkusia-kant, kauri-kanta*;
Garo—*Remsum*;
Mikir—*Ingsu-maha*;
Punjab—*Deokhadia*;
Kumaun—*Khinkari*;
Bihar—*Khirlachi kanta*.

Wood suitable for tent-pegs and for gun powder charcoal.

M. invisa Mart.

Introduced for green manure in coffee estates.

M. pudica Linn. SENSITIVE PLANT

Sans.—*Lajja*; Hindi—*Lajwanti, chui-mui*; Beng.—*Lajjabati*; Mar.—*Lajalu*; Tel.—*Attapatti, peddanidrakanni*; Tam.—*Tottalvadi, thottalchinungi*; Kan.—*Lajja, nachike, mudugu-davare*; Mal.—*Tintarmani*; Oriya—*Lajkuri*; Assam—*Nilajban, adoriban*; Khasi Hills—*Kambatsamthia, sunteshuh*; Mundari—*Durumjunum*.

Decoction of root used in gravel and other urinary complaints. Juice of leaves used in dressings for sinus and also for sores and piles. Seeds yield a fatty oil resembling soybean oil and may find similar uses, it may be suitable for dimerization and production of coating materials, such as Norelac.

M. rubicaulis Baker in part, non Lam. *see* *M. himalayana* Gamble

M. sepiaria Benth.

Wood used as fuel.

MIMULUS Linn. *Scrophulariaceae*

M. gracilis Hook.f., non R.Br. *see* *M. strictus* Benth.

M. moschatus Dougl.

MUSK PLANT

Stimulant, used as a substitute for musk.

MISCHODON

M. strictus Benth. syn. *M. gracilis* Hook.f., non R. Br.

Used for menstrual disorders.

MIMUSOPS Linn. *Sapotaceae*

M. elengi Linn.

Sans.—*Bakula*; Hindi—*Maulsari*; Beng.—*Bakul*; Mar.—*Ovalli*; Guj.—*Barsoli*, *bolsari*; Tel.—*Pogada*; Tam.—*Vagulam*, *magadam*, *ilanji*; Kan.—*Bakula*, *pagade*; Mal.—*Elengi*, *ilanni*; Oriya—*Bokulo baula*; Assam—*Gokul*. Trade—*Bulletwood*.

Wood used for building purpose, piles, bridges, boats, oars, masts, spars, carts, agricultural implements, rice pounders, crushers, and oil mills; also used for furniture, cabinet-work, panels, marline spikes, belaying pins, tools, picture frames, musical instruments, and walking-sticks and for turnery. Fruit edible, also used for preserves and pickles. Kernels yield a fatty oil used for edible and lighting purposes. Flowers used for the preparation of an otto used in perfumes and as a stimulant. Tree lopped for medium quality fodder. Bark and fruits used in diarrhoea and dysentery. Dried flowers used as snuff and pounded seed used in suppositories for constipation.

M. hexandra Roxb. see *Manilkara hexandra* (Roxb.) Dubard

M. kauki Linn. see *Manilkara kauki* (Linn.) Dubard

M. littoralis Kurz see *Manilkara littoralis* (Kurz) Dubard

M. roxburghiana Wight see *Manilkara roxburghiana* (Wight) Dubard

MIRABILIS Linn. *Nyctagiaceae*

M. himalaica (Edgew.) Heimerl syn. *Oxybaphus himalaicus* Edgew.

A high altitude fodder plant.

M. jalapa Linn.

FOUR O'CLOCK PLANT,
MARVEL OF PERU

Sans.—*Krishnakeli*; Hindi—*Gulabbas*, *gulabash*; Beng.—*Krishnakeli*, *sarpamani*; Mar.—*Gulbas*; Guj.—*Gubbaji*; Tel.—*Chandrakanta*, *chandramalli*; Tam.—*Andhimalligai*; Kan.—*Sanjamallige*, *chandramallige*; Mal.—*Antimalari*, *antimantarum*.

Leaves and stems cooked with pork used in China as a tonic. Seeds used as an adulterant of black pepper. Bruised leaves applied to boils and abscesses. Juice of leaves applied to wounds and bruises and for allaying itching in urticaria. Tuberous roots were once erroneously thought as Jalap, a drug which in fact consists of roots of *Exogonium purga* Benth.

MISCHOCARPUS Blume

Sapindaceae

M. sumatranus Blume syn. *Cupania sumatrana* Miq.

Fruits edible.

M. sundaicus Blume syn. *Cupania lessertiana* Cambess.

Young shoots edible. Wood used for charcoal-making.

MISCHODON Thw.

Euphorbiaceae

M. zeylanicus Thw

Tam.—*Tampalai*.

MISCHODON

Wood suitable for decorative work and turnery. In Sri Lanka it is used for building purposes.

MITRAGYNA Korth. *Rubiaceae*

M. diversifolia Korth. *see*
M. rotundifolia (Roxb.) Kuntze

M. parvifolia (Roxb.) Korth. syn.
Stephegyne parvifolia Korth.

Hindi—*Kaim, kalmi kadassa*;
Beng.—*Gulikadam*; Mar.—*Kalamb, kuddam*; Guj.—*Kadamb*; Tel.—*Nir kadambe*; Tam.—*Chinna kadambu*;
Kan.—*Kongu, kadaga*; Mal.—*Vimbu, nirkadambu*; Oriya—*Gudikaima, mundi, mur*. Trade—*Kaim*.

Wood used for planks and rafters in construction of buildings, and for furniture, agricultural implements, cooperage, utility brushes and boot lasts; used also for turnery and carving, match-boxes and splints, calico-printing blocks, and slate frames, and has been recommended for pen-holders, mathematical instruments, and shuttles. Tree is lopped for fodder. Bark and roots used in colic and as febrifuge. Bark yields a cordage fibre and leaves are rich in tannin.

M. rotundifolia (Roxb.) Kuntze syn.
M. diversifolia Korth.; *Stephegyne diversifolia* Hook.f.

Assam—*Timi*; Lushai—*Thinglung, lungkhup*. Trade—*Binga*.

Wood used for buildings, packing-cases, photo-printing blocks, file and chisel-handles, musical instruments, and for carving and turnery; recommended for jute bobbins, boot lasts, and parqueting. Bark contains a number of alkaloids;

rhyncophylline lowers blood pressure and paralyses sympathetic nerve endings.

M. tubulosa (Arn.) Kuntze syn.
Stephegyne tubulosa Hook.f.

Tam.—*Naikadambu*; Mal.—*Malan thumba*.

Wood is similar to that of *M. parvifolia* and used more or less for the same purposes.

MITREPHORA Hook.f. & Thoms.
Annonaceae

M. heyneana Thw.

Wood suitable for rafters.

M. tomentosa Hook.f. & Thoms.

Assam—*Kolti, koliori*.

Wood used for posts.

MNESITHEA Kunth *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

M. laevis (Retz.) Kunth syn.
Rottboellia perforata Roxb.;
Mnesithea perforata Hains

Tel.—*Panuku, kolupugaddi*;
Kan.—*Sunku dabbai hullu*; M.P. & Berar—*Sontar*.

Good fodder in some areas; sometimes used also for thatching.

M. perforata Haines *see M. laevis* (Retz.) Kunth

MODECCA Lam.

M. palmata Lam. *see*
Adenia palmata Engl.

M. wightiana Wall. ex Wight & Arn.
see Adenia wightiana Engl.

MODIOLA Moench *Malvaceae*

M. caroliniana G. Don *syn.*

M. multifida Moench

Poisonous, causes staggers in sheep.

M. multifida Moench *see*

M. caroliniana G. Don

MOGHANIA J. St. Hilaire

Papilionaceae; Fabaceae

M. bracteata Hui-Lin Li *syn.*

Flemingia bracteata Wight;

F. strobilifera R. Br. var. *bracteata*

Baker

Roots used in the same manner as those of *M. strobilifera*.

M. chappar Kuntze *syn. Flemingia chappar* Buch.-Ham.

Hindi & Beng.—*Salpan*; Oriya—*Singapornno*.

Roots used in the same way as those of *M. strobilifera*.

M. grahamiana Kuntze *syn.*

Flemingia grahamiana Wight & Arn.

A principal source of a resinous powder known as Warrus dye, used also as an anthelmintic.

M. lineata Kuntze *syn. Flemingia lineata* Roxb.

Green manure.

M. macrophylla Kuntze *syn.*

Flemingia macrophylla (Willd.)

Kuntze ex Prain; *F. congesta* Roxb.

Hindi & Beng.—*Bara-salpan*, *bhatia*; Mar.—*Dowdowla*; Mal.—

Kamatteri, *korkattachedi*; Oriya—

Bonokandulo; Assam—*Samnaskhat*;

Bihar—*Birbut*, *ote garsul*; Nepal—

Batwasi.

A principal source of Warrus dye. Pods eaten. Root used for preparation of external application for ulcers and swellings.

M. nana Mukerjee *syn. Flemingia*

nana Roxb.; *F. congesta* Roxb.

var. *nana* Baker

Root used for preparation of external application for ulcers and swellings.

M. strobilifera J. St. Hilaire *syn.*

Flemingia strobilifera R. Br.

Hindi—*Kussunt*; Mar.—*Kanphute*,

bundar; Tel.—*Nallabaddu*; Kan. &

Mal.—*Kumalu*; *kumbilteri*.

Roots used in epilepsy and hysteria; also used to induce sleep and relieve pain. Leaves used as vermifuge.

M. tuberosa Kuntze *syn. Flemingia*

tuberosa Dalz.

Mar.—*Birmova*.

Root tubers eaten raw or roasted. Useful also in leucorrhoea.

M. vestita Kuntze *syn. Flemingia vestita* Benth.

Khasi Hills—*Soh-phlang*.

Cultivated in Khasi hills for tuberous roots which are eaten raw after removing pungent skin by rubbing under water or by peeling.

MOLLUGO Linn.

Aizoaceae

M. cervianna Ser.

Beng.—*Ghimasak*;

Mar.—*Pada*;

MOLLUGO

Tel.—*Parpatakamu*; Tam.—*Parpadagam*.

Stomachic, aperient and antiseptic. Flowers and tender shoots diaphoretic and febrifuge. Roots are boiled in oil for application in gout and rheumatism.

M. hirta Thunb. *see* *Glinus lotoides* Linn.

M. lotoides Kuntze *see* *Glinus lotoides* Linn.

M. nudicaulis Lam.

Madras—*Parppadagam*.

Pectoral, used in whooping cough. Leaves applied to boils for suppuration.

M. oppositifolia Linn. *see* *Glinus oppositifolius* (Linn.) A. DC.

M. pentaphylla Linn. *syn.*
M. stricta Linn.

Beng.—*Khet-papara*, *julpapra*;
Mar.—*Jharasa*; Tel.—*Verrichatarasi*;
Tam.—*Parpadagam*; Mal.—*Parpadakapullu*;
Oriya—*Pita-gohun*;
Mundari—*Marakata, pirigarundi*.

Eaten as a pot-herb. Stomachic, aperient, antiseptic, and emmenagogue; also used in poultices for sore legs.

M. spergula Linn. *see* *Glinus oppositifolius* (Linn.) A. DC.

M. stricta Linn. *see*

M. pentaphylla Linn.

MOMORDICA Linn.

Cucurbitaceae

M. balsamina Linn.

BALSAM APPLE

Hindi—*Mokha*.

Tender fruits eaten as a vegetable and in stews, also pickled; used also as a flavouring. Leaves and stems used as camel fodder. Plant stomachic and tonic; fruits cathartic due to momordicin.

M. charantia Linn.

BITTER GOURD, CARILLA FRUIT

Sans.—*Sushavi*; Hindi—*Karela, kareli*;
Beng.—*Karela*; Mar.—*Karle*;
Tam.—*Pakal, pavakka*;
Kan.—*Hagal*; Mal.—*Kaippa, kaippavalli*.

Young fruits esteemed as a vegetable; may be sliced and preserved for later use; also pickled and used as a flavouring. Seeds from ripe fruits used as a condiment. Tender shoots and leaves also used as a vegetable; leaves are a source of calcium, carotene, riboflavin, and ascorbic acid. Seeds yield an edible fatty oil also used in paints and varnishes; but films of oil develop a wrinkled finish. Fruits tonic, stomachic, carminative and cooling; used in rheumatism, gout, and diseases of liver and spleen, also for diabetes. Juice of leaves given in bilious affections. Root used for hemorrhoids.

M. cochinchinensis Spreng.

Sans.—*Karkataka*; Hindi—*Gulkakra, gangerua*;
Beng.—*Go-kakara, kakrol*;
Tel.—*Adavi kakara*;
Mar.—*Kakana*; Guj.—*Karapata*.

Tender fruits eaten as a vegetable; young leafy shoots also cooked and eaten. Seeds yield a fatty oil used as an illuminant, also employed in paints and varnishes. Seeds used as aperient and in the treatment of ulcers. Fruits and leaves used in external applications for lumbago, fractures, and ulceration.

M. cymbalaria Fenzl ex Naud. *see*
M. tuberosa (Roxb.) Cogn.

MORINA

M. dioica Roxb. ex Willd.

Sans.—*Vahisi*; Hindi—*Kaksa*,
golkandra; Beng.—*Ban-karela*;
 Mar.—*Kartoli*; Tel.—*Agakara*;
 Tam.—*Tholoo-pavai*, *paluppakai*,
 Kan.—*Karlikai*; Assam—
Bhatkarela; Punjab—*Kakaura*,
kirara, *dhar karela*.

Fruits used as a vegetable. Kernels yield a semi-drying oil used in paint and varnish industry. Roots used in bleeding piles, bowel affections, and urinary complaints. Powder or infusion of dry fruits if introduced into nostrils, produces errhine effect and provokes a copious discharge from schneiderian mucous membrane

M. tuberosa (Roxb.) Cogn. syn.
M. cymbalaria Fenzl ex Naud.

Mar.—*Kadavanchi*; Tam.—
Athalaikai; Mal.—*Kattupaval*.

Tender fruits used as a vegetable; also preserved in the form of sun-dried chips or pickled. Roots abortifacient.

MONOCHORIA Presl

Pontederiaceae

M. hastaefolia Presl see *M. hastata*
 Solms

M. hastata Solms syn.
M. hastaefolia Presl

Sans.—*Neelopalam*; Tel.—
Nir-tamara; Mal.—*Karinkuvalam*,
kolachempu; Mundari—*Huring*
demdem, *dumdum ara*.

Tender stalks and leaves eaten as vegetable; root-stocks used as feed for cattle and pigs. Plant tonic and cooling. Juice of the leaves applied to boils. Rhizomes

are pounded with charcoal and used for scurf.

M. vaginalis Presl

Beng.—*Nukha*, *nanka*; Tel.—
Nirkancha; Mal.—*Kakapola*.

Aerial parts eaten as a vegetable. In Java, juice of leaves taken for cough and that of roots for stomach and liver complaints, asthma, and tooth-ache.

MONOTROPA Linn.

Monotropaceae

M. uniflora Linn. INDIAN PIPE

Roots, antispasmodic and a nervine tonic.

MONSTERA Adans. *Araceae*

M. deliciosa Liebm. syn.
Philodendron pertusum Kunth &
 Bouche CERIMAN

Fruits edible, take about a year to mature after flowering. They have mixed flavour of banana and pineapple and considered a delicacy, but may sometimes cause allergy or anaphylaxis. Aerial roots woven into baskets.

MORCHELLA Dill. *Helvellaceae*

M. esculenta (Linn.) Pers.
 MOREL,
 HONEY-COMBED MUSHROOM

Eaten both fresh and dry; contains calcium, iron, and phosphorus.

MORINA Linn. *Dipsacaceae*

M. coulteriana Royle

Used as incense.

MORINA

M. longifolia Wall.

Used as incense and in the preparation of *dhup*, *agarbatties*, etc. Yields an essential oil.

MORINDA Linn. *Rubiaceae*

M. angustifolia Roxb.

Beng.—*Asho*, *darhharidra*;
Lepcha—*Huldi-kung*; Assam—*Asu-
goch*; Khasi Hills—*Diengnong*,
dieng-seroi; Garo—*Chhennong*;
Lushai—*Kawnpel*; Nepal—*Barr-
hardi*.

Roots yield a yellow dye.

M. bracteata Roxb. syn.

M. citrifolia Linn. var. *bracteata*
Hook.f.

Roots yield a dye.

M. citrifolia Linn.

Sans.—*Ashyuka*; Hindi, Beng., Guj.
& Mar.—*Al*, *ach*, *surangi*, *bartundi*;
Tel.—*Maddi*, *togaru*; Tam.—*Nuna*,
togaru; Kan.—*Ainshi*, *tagase*,
maddi; Mal.—*Kattapitalavam*,
mannanatti; Oriya—*Achu*, *pindra*.

Roots yield a dye known as *Al* dye, morindone being the colouring principle present in the bark in the form of glucoside morindin. Tender leaves eaten as a pot-herb in times of scarcity; fruits also eaten. Tree lopped for fodder; silk-worms also reared on the leaves. Fruits yield an essential oil. Root cathartic and febrifuge. Juice of leaves applied in gout. Fruits used for spongy gums, throat complaints, dysentery, leucorrhoea and sapraemia. Wood used for plates and toys, and for turnery.

—var. *bracteata* Hook.f. *see*

M. bracteata Roxb.

M. coreia Buch.-Ham. syn.

M. tinctoria Roxb.

Generally known by the same vernacular names as those of *M. citrifolia*. Tree lopped for fodder. Roots yield a dye. Wood used for making plates and dishes, occasionally for yokes and combs, furniture, toys, cotton reels, slate frames, and pen-holders.

M. tinctoria Roxb. *see* *M. coreia*
Buch.-Ham.

— var. *tomentosa* Hook.f. *see*

M. tomentosa Heyne ex Roth, non
Roxb.

M. tomentosa Heyne ex Roth, non
Roxb. syn. *M. tinctoria* var.
tomentosa Hook.f.

Fruits eaten. Root is a source of *Al* dye.
Wood used for making plates and dishes.

M. umbellata Linn.; Hook.f. in
part

Sans.—*Pitadaru*; Mar.—*Al*; Tel.—
Shiranji; Tam.—*Nuna*; Kan.—
Poppili.

Fruits edible; green ones used in curries. Decoction of roots and leaves considered useful in diarrhoea and dysentery. Roots yield a dye; morindone and morindin are the colouring principles.

MORINGA Adans. *Moringaceae*

M. aptera Gaerlin. *see*

M. peregrina Fiori

M. concanensis Nimmo

Used medicinally in the same way as
M. oleifera. Seeds yield a fatty oil.

M. oleifera Lam. syn. MORUS Linn. *Moraceae*

M. pterygosperma Gaertn. DRUMSTICK TREE, HORSE RADISH TREE
M. acidosa Griff. see *M. australis* Poir.

Sans.—*Shobhanjana*; Hindi—*Mungna, sainjna, shajna*; Beng.—*Sajina*; Mar.—*Achajhada, shevgi*; Guj.—*Midhosaragavo, saragavo*; Tel.—*Mulaga, munaga, tellamunaga*; Tam.—*Murungai*; Kan.—*Nugge*; Mal.—*Murinna, sigru, moringa*; Assam—*Sajina, sohjna*; Orissa—*Sajina*; Punjab—*Sainjna, soanjna*; Santal—*Munga arak*.

Tender pods consumed as vegetable, also pickled. Flowers and tender leaves eaten as pot-herb, seeds consumed after frying. Roots used as a condiment like true Horse Radish (*Cochlearia armoracia* Linn.). Twigs lopped for fodder. Pods remarkably rich in leucine. All parts of the tree used in the treatment of ascites, venomous bites, rheumatism, and as cardiac and circulatory stimulants. Roots rubefacient and vesicant. Leaves, rich in vitamins A and C, useful in scurvy and catarrhal affections, also used as an emetic. Flowers tonic, diuretic and cholagogue; seeds antipyretic. Seed oil applied in rheumatism. Oils from seeds of *M. oleifera*, and *M. peregrina* are known as Ben or Behen Oil, used for edible purposes, in cosmetics, and as illuminant. Cake used as fertilizer, and gum in calico printing.

M. peregrina Fiori syn. *M. aptera* Gaerlin.

Oils from the seeds, known as Ben or Behen Oil used for edible purposes, cosmetics, and as an illuminant.

M. pterygosperma Gaertn. see *M. oleifera* Lam.

M. alba Linn. WHITE MULBERRY

Sans.—*Tula*; Hindi—*Tut, tutri, chinni*; Beng.—*Tut*; Mar.—*Tut, ambar*; Guj.—*Shetur*, Tel.—*Reshme chattu, pippalipandu chettu*; Tam.—*Musukette, kambli chedi*; Kan.—*Hipnerle*; Oriya—*Tuto, tuticoli*; Kashmir—*Tut*; Punjab—*Tut, tutri*; Kumaun—*Siah tut*. Trade—Mulberry.

Fruit eaten, refrigerant, used also for sore throat dyspepsia and melancholia. Leaves eaten as vegetable, also as cattle fodder; mainly used for rearing silkworms, rich in calcium and a good source of vitamin C. Fruits also used in the form of juices, stews, and tarts, and fermented to yield spirituous liqueurs. Wood is used chiefly for hockey sticks, rackets and their presses, cricket bats and stumps, and other sports goods. Also suitable for house-building, agricultural implements, furniture, spokes, poles, shafts, bent parts of carriages and carts, and for turnery. Bark used for paper-making; also yields a textile fibre. Leaves diaphoretic, roots anthelmintic. Bark purgative and vermifuge.

M. australis Poir. syn. *M. acidosa* Griff.

Ripe fruits eaten. Often cultivated for leaves, used for rearing silkworms.

M. laevigata Wall. ex Brandis

Hindi—*Tut*; Kumaun—*Tut, shah-tut, siyah-tut*; Assam—*Bola*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-bylliet*, Garo—*Rokseng*; Lushai—*Hmubelbing*;

MORUS

Abor—*Ayumasing*; Nepal—*Kimbu*.
Trade—Bola.

Fruit eaten stewed with sugar. Milky juice of the plant applied to sores. Wood used for house-building purposes and for oais, stocks, spokes, poles, shafts of carriages and carts, yokes, furniture, and planking; also suitable for tennis rackets, panelling, carving, turnery, tea-boxes, and toys.

M. nigra Linn. BLACK MULBERRY

Hindi—*Shah-tut*.

Ripe fruits sweet and well-flavoured, eaten fresh or made into jams, jellies, and sherbet; a wine also prepared from them. Fruit refrigerant and laxative. Bark purgative and vermifuge. Infusion of leaves causes drop in blood sugar and arterial pressure.

M. serrata Roxb.

HIMALAYAN MULBERRY

Hindi—*Kimu, himu*; Punjab—*Karum, kimu, karttut*; Dehra Dun—*Himu, tuti*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-soh-tungkhar*.

Wood used for furniture, sports goods, toys, agricultural implements, ornamental panelling, cheap types of guns and rifles, and for carving. Tree lopped for fodder; leaves also used for rearing silk-worms.

MOSCHOSMA Reichb.

Labiatae; Lamiaceae

M. polystachyum Benth.

Crushed leaves applied to sprains. Decoction of leaves given as a sedative in epilepsy, palpitation of heart, neuralgia and convulsions.

MUCUNA Adans. *Papilionaceae;*
Fabaceae

Genus conserved against *Stizolobium*
P. Br.

M. atropurpurea DC ; Baker in part

Tel.—*Gededula gondi, pedda dulagondi, tillakada*; Tam.—*Talargodi*; Dehra Dun—*Bhainswalibel*.

Bristles on pods cause dermatitis.

M. bracteata DC.

Garó—*Wakmi*.

Seeds and trichomes from pods possess medicinal properties similar to those of *M. prurita*.

M. capitata Wight & Arn.

Seeds tonic. Contain fatty oil.

M. cochinchinensis Cheval. syn.
M. nivea (Roxb.) DC.; *Stizolobium niveum* Kuntze

LYON BEAN

Beng.—*Khamach*; Mundari—*Kursi*.

Affords fodder and green manure. Fleshy tender fruits consumed as a vegetable after removing the velvety skin.

M. deeringiana (Bort) Merrill syn.
Stizolobium deeringianum Bort

FLORIDA OR
GEORGIA VELVET BEAN

Punjab—*Makhmali sem*.

Grown for fodder, green manure, and cover crop. Seeds from unripe pods used as a vegetable. Dry pods and seeds are a good source of protein and used in

MUCUNA

rations for dairy cows; pods contain about one-half as much protein as cottonseed meal, but supply almost equal amount of total digestible nutrients.

M. gigantea DC.

ELEPHANT COWITCH

Tel.—*Enugadulagondi*; Tam.—*Kalgaivalli*; Kan.—*Turi-bilangi*; Mal.—*Kakavalli*.

Bark used in external applications for rheumatism. Powdered seeds given as a purgative. Hairs on pods produce intense irritation and dermatitis.

M. hirsuta Wight & Arn.

Bristles on pods cause dermatitis.

M. imbricata DC. *see*

M. nigricans Steud.

M. monosperma DC.

Sans.—*Khatavangi*; Mar.—*Mothikuhili*, *sonagaravi*; Guj.—*Adadaveliya*, *kagadolia*; Tel.—*Enugadulagondi*, *peddadulagondi*; Tam.—*Periyattalargai*, *thelu-kodi*; Kan.—*Anipeballi*; Mal.—*Malanthelli*; Oriya—*Bai donka*, *sarni*; Khasi Hills—*Mei-siarvyntim*; Nepal—*Baldhengra*.

Seeds used as a restorative, sometimes consumed as a vegetable; expectorant used in asthma, coughs, and tongue infections; external applications, prepared from seeds, sedative. Trichomes on pods are irritant and cause dermatitis.

M. nigricans Steud. *syn.*

M. imbricata DC.

Beng.—*Kasi*; Lepcha—*Dangyimrik*; Mundari—*Marang-itika*; Assam—*Mekuri-ghila*; Nepal—*Kaoso*.

Watery sap from stem used for coughs and fevers. Trichomes on pods produce dermatitis.

M. nivea (Roxb.) DC. *see*

M. cochinchinensis Cheval.

M. pruriens Baker, non DC. *see*

M. prurita Hook.

M. prurita Hook. *syn.* *M. pruriens* Baker, non DC.

COMMON COWITCH, COWHAGE

Sans.—*Atamagupta*; Hindi—*Kiwach*, *kaunch*, *goncha*; Beng.—*Alkushi*, *bichhoti*; Mar.—*Kavacha*, *kuhili*, *kanchkuri*; Guj.—*Kivanch*, *kavatch*; Tel.—*Dulagondi*, *pilliadugu*; Tam.—*Poonaipidukkan*, *poonaikalei*; Kan.—*Nasukunni*, *hasagunigida*; Mal.—*Naicornna*; Oriya—*Kaincho*; Punjab—*Kawanch*, *gugli*; Lepcha—*Kajukop-rik*; Mundari—*Itika*; Santal—*Etka*; Nepal—*Kaochir*, *kuach*.

Pods eaten after boiling in times of scarcity. Roots tonic, stimulant, diuretic, purgative, and emmenagogue, used for diseases of nervous system, renal affections and dropsy. An ointment, prepared from the roots used in elephantiasis. Bristly hairs on the pods cause itching and dermatitis; formerly hairs were used as vermifuge. Seeds tonic and aphrodisiac; yield a viscous fatty oil. Some authors consider *M. pruriens* DC. as a synonym of *M. prurita*.

M. utilis Wall. *ex* Wight

Resembles *M. prurita* and known only under cultivation, but the seeds are more toxic and their biological value is low.

MUHLENBERGIA

MUHLENBERGIA Schreb.
Gramineae; Poaceae

M. huegelii Trin. syn.
M. viridissima Nees ex Steud.

A useful fodder; 12.8% protein on dry basis.

M. viridissima Nees ex Steud.
see *M. huegelii* Trin.

MUKIA Arn.

M. scabrella Arn. see *Melothria maderaspatana* (Linn.) Cogn.

MUNDULEA Benth.
Papilionaceae; Fabaceae

M. sericea Cheval. syn.
M. suberosa Benth.

Tel.—*Kondavempali, palasaram, verri billudu*; Tam.—*Pilavaram, vellaipporasu*; Kan.—*Bettahuruli, kadutuvari*; Mal.—*Kattutuvara*; Deccan—*Supti, suri*.

Insecticidal and piscicidal; all parts of plant, particularly bark and seeds, toxic. Preparations from smooth non-corky bark are powerfully insecticidal, almost of the same order of potency as Derris roots. Bark from East Africa contained rotenone. A crystalline substance possessing toxicity towards fish approaching that of rotenone has been isolated from root-bark. Ethanolic extracts of fruits and leaves of *M. sericea* are active against gram-positive bacteria and *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.

M. suberosa Benth. see
M. sericea Cheval.

MUNTINGIA Linn. *Tiliaceae*

M. calabura Linn.

JAPANESE CHERRY

Fruits edible, can be made into jams and tarts. Infusion of leaves used as tea, that of flowers for headaches and incipient colds. Bark yields a cordage fibre.

MURRAYA Linn. *Rutaceae*

M. exotica Linn. see

M. paniculata (Linn.) Jack

M. koenigii (Linn.) Spreng.

CURRY LEAF TREE

Sans.—*Surabhiniba*; Hindi—*Kathnim, mitha neem, kurry patta, gandhela, barsanga*; Beng.—*Barsanga, kariaphulli*; Mar.—*Karhinimb, poospala, gandla, jhirang*; Guj.—*Goranimb, kadhilimbdo*; Tel.—*Karepaku*; Tam.—*Karivempu, kariveppilei, kattuveppilei*; Kan.—*Karibevu*; Mal.—*Kariveppilei*; Oriya—*Barsan, bhursunga, basango*; Assam—*Bishahari, narasingha*.

Leaves used as a flavouring and in chutneys; yield an essential oil used as a fixative for heavy type of soap perfume. Fruits edible, yields an essential oil. Leaves, root and bark tonic, stomachic, and carminative. Leaves used for diarrhoea and dysentery and for checking vomiting. Juice of roots taken for relief from renal pain. Wood used for agricultural implements.

M. paniculata (Linn.) Jack syn.
M. exotica Linn.

ORANGE JESSAMINE

Hindi—*Kamini, marchula*; Beng.—*Kamini*; Mar.—*Pandari, kunti, marchulajuti*; Tel.—*Nagagolunga, karepaku*; Tam.—*Konji*; Kan.—

*Angarakana gida, pandry; Oriya—
Ban mallika, harkankali.*

Leaves used in diarrhoea and dysentery; powdered leaves applied to cuts. Leaves and root-bark used in coughs, rheumatism and hysteria. Leaves yield an essential oil, their decoction given in dropsy. Flowers used in cosmetics, they contain indole and murrayin. Wood used for tool-handles, walking-sticks, cabinet-work, and turnery; also suitable for mathematical instruments, pen-holders, brushes, and mallet heads. Wood of root often beautifully figured, prized for kris-handles.

MUSA Linn.

Musaceae

M. acuminata Colla syn.
M. cavendishii Lamb. ex Paxt.;
M. chinensis Sweet; *M. banksii*
F. Muell. (including var.
singampatti Nayar); *M. nana*
Lour.; *M. zebrina* Van Houtte ex
Planch.; *M. chiliocarpa* Backer ex
Heyne

Fruits edible. Both seeded (wild) and seedless (edible) forms occur in normal diploid plants; edible forms have arisen through the evolution of parthenocarpy and sterility in diploid forms. Cultivated types have been grouped as dwarf, medium tall, and tall on the basis of their habit.

M. balbisiana Colla syn.
M. sapientum Linn. var. *pruinosa*
King ex Cowan & Cowan

Khasi Hills— *Kait dewsan*;
Manipur— *Chungbi anguoba*;
Assam—*Athiya kol*; Nepal—
Bonkera.

Fruit edible. Buds eaten and preferred to buds of other edible bananas as they

are less astringent; male flowers and immature fruits used in curries. Leaves preferred for platters and for wrapping; *Elavazhai, Ginjalarati* or *Kallubale*, grown for leaves in south India, are referred to this species. *Butuhan* and *Pacol* grown in the Philippines for fibre, used as a substitute and adulterant of abaca (*M. textilis* Nees) belong to this species.

M. banksii F. Muell. see
M. acuminata Colla

— var. *singampatti* Nayar see
M. acuminata Colla

M. basjoo Sieb. & Zucc. ex Iinuma
Ornamental plant, native to Japan, bearing greenish yellow fruits; resistant to cold.

M. cavendishii Lamb. ex Paxt. see
M. acuminata Colla

M. cheesmanii Simmonds
Fruits edible.

M. chiliocarpa Backer ex Heyne
see *M. acuminata* Colla

M. chinensis Sweet see
M. acuminata Colla

M. coccinea Andr.

Bears oblong, orange-yellow fruits containing black cylindrical seeds. Cultivated for its short stature and ornamental effect.

M. dasycarpa Kurz see
M. velutina Wendl. & Drude

M. ensete J.F. Gmelin see
Ensete *ventricosum* (Welw.)
Cheesman

MUSA

M. fehi Bert. ex Vieill.

Fruit edible, but grown more for ornament.

M. flaviflora Simmonds syn.

M. thomsonii King ex Cowan & Cowan

Resembles *M. acuminata*. Natural hybrids with *M. velutina* occur in Assam.

M. glauca Roxb. see

Ensete glaucum (Roxb.) Cheesman

M. hookeri King ex Cowan & Cowan see *M. sikkimensis* Kurz

M. itinerans Cheesman

Closely allied to *M. basjoo*, freely stooling, with fruits becoming yellow on ripening.

M. mannii Wendl. ex Baker

Small sized with pseudostem tinged with black.

M. nagensium Prain

Pseudostem slender, fruits pointing forward and downward.

M. nana Lour. see

M. acuminata Colla

M. nepalensis Wall. see

Ensete glaucum (Roxb.) Cheesman

M. ornata Roxb. syn.

M. rosacea auct., non Jacq.

Sikkim & Beng.—*Ramanigi kula*, *huring tonang kera*.

Freely stooling with slender pseudostem. Scape eaten after boiling, or dried and made into flour.

M. × paradisiaca Linn. syn

M. × sapientum Linn.

EDIBLE BANANA, PLANTAIN

Sans.—*Kadali*, *rambha*; Hindi—*Kela*; Tel.—*Arati*, *anati*; Tam.—*Vazhai*; Kan.—*Bale*; Mal.—*Vazha*.

Edible bananas of hybrid origin valued for their seedless fruits. Unripe fruits eaten as a vegetable. Fruit-pulp is dried and made into flour; used also for jams and jellies, sugar-coated chips, and several Indian confections. A rich source of carbohydrates and a fair source of minerals and vitamins particularly of B group. Peels used as cattle feed. Inflorescence before opening (Hindi & Beng.—*Mocha*; Tam.—*Vazhaipu*) used as a vegetable. Core of pseudostem (Beng.—*Thor*; Tam.—*Vazhai thandu*, Kan.—*Bale dindu*, Mal.—*Vazha pindi*) eaten after cooking, starch in pseudostem used for finishing of textiles. Banana fibre used for cordage mats, and to a small extent for making coarse paper. Banana fruit laxative used in intestinal disorders, uraemia, nephritis, hypertension and other vascular diseases. A very nutritious fruit.

M. rosacea auct., non Jacq. see *M. ornata* Roxb.

M. sanguinea Hook. f.

Freely stooling with slender pseudostem. Fruits greenish yellow. Ornamental.

M. × sapientum Linn. see

M. × paradisiaca Linn.

— var. *pruinosa* King ex Cowan & Cowan see *M. balbisiana* Colla

M. sikkimensis Kurz syn.

M. hookeri King ex Cowan & Cowan

MYRIACTIS

Robust with pseudostem smudged blackish brown fruits splayed, mass^{ive}, angular.

M. superba Roxb. *see*
Ensete superbum Cheesman

M. textilis Nees MANILA HEMP,
 ABACA

Tam. & Mal.—*Nauru vazhai*;
 Kan.—*Natal bale*.

Source of an excellent fibre called Manila Hemp, used for cordage, especially marine cables, binder twine, bagging, papier mache, wrapping paper, and lustrous cloth known as sinamy. Fibres not injured by salt and fresh water. Root used for worms.

M. thomsonii King ex Cowan
 & Cowan *see* *M. flaviflora*
 Simmonds

M. velutina Wendl. & Drude syn.
M. desycarpa Kurz

Freely stooling. Fruit bright pink.
 Hybridizes with *M. flaviflora*.

M. zebrina Van Houtte ex Planch.
see *M. acuminata* Colla

MUSSAENDA Linn. *Rubiaceae*

M. erythrophylla Schum. & Thonn.

Root useful for cough, also chewed as an appetizer.

M. frondosa Linn.

Hindi—*Bedina, bebina*; Beng.—*Nagballi*; Mar.—*Bhutkes, lavasat, bhurtkasi*; Tam.—*vellimadandai, Vellaiyilai*; Kan.—*Billoothi, pathri,*

hasthygida; Mal.—*Parathole, vellila*; Lepcha—*Tumberh*; Nepal—*Asari*.

Leaves as well as foliaceous calycine lobes of flowers eaten as a pot-herb; leaves used also as manure. Wood used for making small articles, such as spoons and ladles, and also for turnery. Decoction of dried shoots given to children for coughs. Roots demulcent, used for white leprosy and eye troubles. Decoction of leaves used against intestinal worms.

M. glabra Vahl

Assam—*Charai-atha, chuba-atha, sonarupa*; Mundari—*Kula marsal*.

Young leaves appetizing, eaten in salads and chutneys. Infusion of leaves given for cough; leaves also chewed with betel leaves for the same purpose. Decoction of the roots is also taken for cough. Flowers diuretic, used in dropsy, asthma, and recurrent fevers.

M. luteola Delile

A native of Africa grown for hedges.

M. roxburghii Hook. f.

Assam—*Soklati*.

Leaves eaten as a vegetable. Infusion of leaves used for colouring baskets.

MYRIACTIS Less. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

M. wallichii Less.

Assam—*Baberi*.

Leaves and young shoots eaten after boiling or frying in oil.

MYRICA

MYRICA Linn. *Myricaceae*

M. esculenta Buch.-Ham. syn. *M. farquhariana* Wall.; *M. sapida* Wall.; *M. nagi* Hook. f. in part, non Thunb. **BOX MYRTLE**

Hindi—*Kaiphāl*; Beng.—*Kaiphāl*, *satsarila*; Mar.—*Kaya phāl*; Guj.—*Kariphāl*; Tel.—*Kaidaryamu*; Tam.—*Marudam*; Kan.—*Kirishivani*; Mal.—*Maruta*; Punjab—*Kaiphāl kahela, kahi*; Kumaun—*Kaphāl*; Assam—*Naga-tenga*; Khasi Hills—*Soh-phi*; Lushai—*Keifang*; Nepal—*Kobusi*.

Fruits edible, also used for preparing a refreshing drink; wax on the pericarp used for making candles. Bark used for tanning and dyeing. It is astringent, carminative, and antiseptic; decoction, considered useful in asthma, diarrhoea, fevers, chronic bronchitis, lung affections, and dysentery and diuresis. Bark chewed to relieve tooth-ache and a lotion prepared from it is used for washing putrid sores; also used as fish-poison.

M. farquhariana Wall. *see*

M. esculenta Buch.-Ham.

M. nagi Hook. f. in part, non Thunb. *see M. esculenta* Buch.-Ham.

M. sapida Wall. *see M. esculenta* Buch.-Ham.

MYRICARIA Desv.

Tamaricaceae

M. bracteata Royle syn.

M. germanica Dyer, non Desv.

Punjab—*Bis, shalakat, kathi*.

Branches used as fodder; wood provides fuel.

M. elegans Royle

Punjab—*Humbu, umbu*; Kumaun—*Wombu*.

Twigs browsed by goats and sheep. Wood serves as a good fuel. Leaves applied to bruises.

M. germanica Dyer, non Desv. *see M. bracteata* Royle

MYRIOPHYLLUM Linn.

Haloragaceae

M. spicatum Linn.

Febrifuge. Leaves contain a colouring matter and myriophyllin.

MYRISTICA Boehmer

Myristicaceae

M. amygdalina Wall. *see* *Horsfieldia amygdalina* (Wall.) Warb.

M. attenuata Wall. *see* *Knema attenuata* (Wall.) Warb.

M. beddomei King syn.

M. laurifolia Hook. f. & Thoms. var. *lanceolata* Hook. f.

Mar.—*Jayaphal*; Tam.—*Katjathikai*; Kan.—*Jajikai*; Mal.—*Patthapanu*.

Wood suitable for tea-boxes; match-boxes and splints. Kernels yield a fat which differs from fats obtained from other *Myristica* spp. in containing stearic acid as the predominant saturated acid, and not myristic acid.

M. canarica Bedd. ex King *see* *Gymnacranthera canarica* Warb.

MYRISTICA

M. farquhariana Hook. f. in part
see *Gymnacranthera canafica*
Warb.

M. fragrans Houtt.

NUTMEG TREE

Sans.—*Jatiphala*; Hindi, Beng.,
Mar. & Guj.—*Jaiphal* (fruit kernel),
japatri, *jotri*, *jayapatri* (aril); Tel.,
Tam., Kan. & Mal.—*Jajikai*, *jadi-*
kai (fruit kernel), *jadipattiri*, *japatri*
(aril).

Source of two important spices: Nutmeg
and Mace, of which there are two
principal types: East Indian Nutmeg and
Mace and West Indian Nutmeg and
Mace, the former of better quality,
kernels constitute Nutmeg; Mace is
dried fibrous aril covering the testa.
Both Nutmeg and Mace yield essential
oils used for flavouring food products
and liqueurs and also cosmetics.
Recommended for inflammation of
bladder and urinary passage. Nutmeg
butter or fat obtained from nutmegs is
used as a mild external stimulant in
ointments, hair lotions and plasters, and
forms a useful application in cases of
rheumatism, sprains, and paralysis,
also used in spicy perfumes and in soaps
and candles. Leaves and bark also
contain essential oils. Pericarp used in
pickles and jellies.

M. gibbosa Hook. f. see
Knema angustifolia (Roxb.) Warb.

M. glaucescens Hook. f. see
Knema glaucescens Jack

M. irya Gaertn. see
Horsfieldia irya (Gaertn.) Warb.

M. kingii Hook. f. see
Horsfieldia kingii (Hook. f.) Warb.

M. laurifolia Hook. f. & Thoms.
var. *lanceolata* Hook. f. see
M. beddomei King

M. linifolia Roxb. see *Knema*
linifolia (Roxb.) Warb.

M. longifolia Wall. see
Knema linifolia (Roxb.) Warb.

— var. *erratica* Hook. f. see
Knema angustifolia (Roxb.) Warb.

M. magnifica Bedd.

Tam.—*Chura panu*; Kan.—
Ramanadike; Mal.—*Kotthapanu*,
churapayin.

Wood, used for match-boxes and splints.
Red arils yield a dye. Seeds yield a fatty
oil used for making candles and as an
illuminant.

M. malabarica Lam.

FALSE NUTMEG,
BOMBAY MACE TREE

Tel.—*Adavijajikaya*; Tam.—
Patthiri; Kan.—*Kanagi*; Mal.—
Kattujattika, *ponnampanu*.

Ripe fruits form the source of Bombay
Nutmeg and Bombay Mace, used as
adulterant of the genuine products from
M. fragrans; the former are practically
odourless and tasteless. Seeds used in
external applications for indolent ulcers.
Crude-fat (Pundi Oil) from the seeds is
used in rheumatism; also used as an
illuminant. Bark yields a kino. Wood
used for building purposes and for tea-
boxes; suitable for light furniture and
match-boxes and splints.

MYROXYLON

MYROXYLON Linn. f.

Papilionaceae; Fabaceae

M. balsamum Harms syn.

M. toluiferum H.B. & K.

TOLU BALSAM TREE

Source of Balsam of Tolu, which is formed in trunk tissues as a result of injuries; it yields a volatile oil, Oil of Tolu Balsam, which is antiseptic, stimulant and expectorant, and used as an ingredient of cough mixtures; also used as an inhalant in catarrh, and in soaps, perfumes and cosmetics. Wood used for decorative and cabinet-work. Indigenous to Colombia, Venezuela, and Peru, introduced into India.

M. pereirae Klotzsch

PERU BALSAM TREE

Source of Balsam of Peru, used externally in the form of an ointment or tincture as a parasiticide in scabies, ringworm and pediculosis and for sluggish granulation, ulcerated surfaces and bed sores, and chilblains. Used as an antiseptic and stimulating dressing for wounds and indolent ulcers. Given internally as an expectorant and enters into suppositories used in hemorrhoids. Balsam contains an essential oil; both used in perfumes, soaps, and cosmetics. Fruits and leaves also contain essential oil. Wood used for furniture and interior trim.

M. toluiferum H.B. & K. see

M. balsamum Harms

MYRSINE Linn. *Myrsinaceae*

M. africana Linn.

Hindi—*Chapra*; Punjab—*Bebrang, kakhum, shamshad*; Kashmir—*Gugil*; Kumaun—*Ghani*; Garhwal—*Rikhdalmi*.

Fruit edible, anthelmintic particularly for tapeworms, embelin is the active

principle. Fruits used also as a laxative in dropsy and colic, form a constituent of an ointment used for ringworm and other skin affections.

M. capitellata Wall. var. *lanceolata*

C.B. Clarke see

Rapanea wightiana Mez

M. semiserrata Wall.

Punjab—*Parwana, gogsa*;

Kumaun—*Chupra*; Garhwal—

Bains, gaunta; Lepcha—*Singgun*;

Nepal—*Phalame, jhingni*.

A medium class fodder tree. Wood suitable for axe-handles and general carpentry work. Seeds contain embelin.

MYRTUS Linn. *Myrtaceae*

M. communis Linn.

COMMON MYRTLE

Hindi—*Vilayati mehndi, murad,*

habulas; Beng.—*Sutrasowa*; Mar.—

Malati; Guj.—*Makali-na-patran*;

Tam.—*Kulinaval*.

Aromatic leaves used as a flavouring, volatile oil employed in perfumery. Leaves used in cerebral affections, especially epilepsy, pulmonary disorders and dyspepsia and other diseases of stomach and liver, decoction used as a mouthwash in apthae. Berries carminative, and given in diarrhoea and dysentery, rheumatism, and haemorrhage and internal ulceration. Leaves and flowers yield essential oil, Myrtle Oil, used as a flavouring and for scenting soaps and toilet waters. Also applied in rheumatism and affection of respiratory tract and bladder, considered antiseptic, disinfectant and rubefacient. Berries used for flavouring wines and food, contain an essential oil. Seeds contain a fatty oil. Wood used for turnery.

MYXOPYRUM

- MYXOPYRUM Blume *Oleaceae* Leaves used in asthma, cough, rheumatism, nervous complaints, and consumption; boiled in oil used for backache.
- M. serratum** A. W. Hill syn. f
- M. smilacifolium* C. B. Clarke in part, non Blume
- Mal.—*Chathuravalli*, *chathuramulla*.
- M. smilacifolium* C. B. Clarke in part, non Blume see *M. serratum* A. W. Hill

N

NANDINA Thunb. *Berberidaceae*

N. domestica Thunb.

Wood used in China for chopsticks and canes. Seeds yield a fatty oil. Fruits, seeds, roots and bark contain several alkaloids, of these, crude nandinine is a convulsive poison somewhat similar in its action to dicentrine.

NANNORRHOPS H. Wendl.

Palmae; Arecaceae

N. ritchieana H. Wendl.

MAZARI PALM

Leaves used for mats, baskets, and fans. They yield a coarse, harsh fibre, fairly strong but brittle, used for cordage and ropes. Tender leaf buds, inflorescence and fruits eaten. Young leaves used as a purgative in veterinary medicine; seeds strung into rosaries.

NAPOLEONA Beauv.

Lecythidaceae

N. imperialis Beauv.

Fruits edible. Seeds used as a substitute and adulterant of Kola (*Cola acuminata* Schott) but they contain no caffeine. Knotted stems used for hoe- and axe-handles.

NARAVELIA DC. *Ranunculaceae*

N. zeylanica DC.

Beng.—*Chagul-bati*, *murcha*;
 Tam.—*Vathomkolli*, *neendavalli*;
 Mal.—*Kuruppakodi*; Lepcha—
Tumbumchilop; Assam—
Gorap-choi; Garo—*Behalisham*;

Khasi Hills—*Jyrmailasam*; Nepal—*Rashgagri*.

Stems can be twisted into rough ropes.

NARCISSUS Linn. *Amaryllidaceae*

N. jonquilla Linn. JONQUIL

Yields an essential oil used in perfumery. Jasmine has been identified in the absolute, which is valued for use in high grade perfumes of the French type. It imparts heavy tonalities to floral as well as oriental scents.

N. tazetta Linn.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS

Punjab—*Nargis, irisa*.

Flowers yield an absolute which is a valuable adjunct in high grade perfumes of the French type; it imparts exquisite strong and heavy tonalities difficult to identify. Volatile oil in the absolute is highly fragrant. Narcissus perfume blends particularly well with Jasmine perfumes. Bulbs, imported into Bombay, are emetic, purgative, and diuretic; said to be poisonous.

NARDOSTACHYS DC.

Valerianaceae

N. jatamansi DC. SPIKENARD,
INDIAN NARD

Sans.—*Jatamansi*; Hindi—*Bal-chir*,
jatamansi; Beng.—*Jatamansi*;
 Mar.—*Jatamavshi*; Guj.—*Jatamasi*,
kalichhad; Tel., Kan. & Mal.—
Jatamamshi; Tam.—*Jatamashi*;

NASTURTIUM

Kashmir—*Bhutijatt*, *kukilipot*;
Garhwal—*Masi*; Bhutan—*Pampæ*,
jatamansi; Nepal—*Haswa*, *naswa*,
jatamangsi.

Rhizomes constitute the drug *Jatamansi* or Nardus Root, used as a substitute for Valerian. It yields essential oil, known as Spikenard Oil, which possess antiarrhythmic activity with possible usefulness in cases of auricular flutter. Oil exerts hypotensive effect and in moderate doses has a distinct depressant action on central nervous system. Rhizomes are tonic, stimulant, antispasmodic, diuretic, deobstruent, emmenagogue, stomachic, and laxative; their infusion given in leprosy, hysteria, palpitation of heart and chorea. A tincture of rhizomes given for intestinal colic and flatulence. Spikenard Oil improves hair growth and darkens the hair.

NAREGAMIA Wight & Arn.
Meliaceae

N. alata Wight & Arn.
GOANESE IPECACUANHA

Sans.—*Kandalu*; Mar.—*Tinpani*,
pittvel, *pittappra*; Tel.—*Pagapapu*;
Kan.—*Nelanaaringu*; Mal.—
Nelananagam; Oriya—*pittamari*.

Creeping roots possess properties similar to Ipecacuanha (*Cephaelis ipecacuanha* A. Rich.). They are emetic, cholagogue, and expectorant and useful in chronic bronchitis. Leaves form a constituent of decoctions used in biliousness.

NARENKA Bor *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

N. porphyrocoma (Hance) Bor syn.
Saccharum narenga Wall.

M. P.—*Ronsa*; U. P.—*Ganeria*,

kanwal, *tanwar*; Assam—*Bata*,
barota.

Young leaves browsed by cattle. Culms more tough than those of *Munj* (*Saccharum bengalense* Retz.) and used for thatching and rough mats and screens. A good soil binder.

NASTURTIUM R. Br. *Cruciferae*;
Brassicaceae

Some authors do not distinguish this genus from *Rorippa* Scop.; according to them the name of Water Cress is *R. nasturtium-aquaticum* (Linn.) Hayek.

N. fontanum Aschers. *see*
N. officinale R. Br.

N. heterophyllum Blume *see*
Rorippa dufia Hara

N. indicum DC. *see*
Rorippa dufia Hara

N. montanum Wall. ex Hook. f. &
Thoms. *see* *Rorippa montana* Small

N. officinale R. Br. *syn.*
N. fontanum Aschers.

WATER CRESS

Punjab—*Piriya halim*; Deccan—
Lut-putiah.

Consumed as salad; also used as a garnish and sometimes cooked as a vegetable. Chopped leaves incorporated in fruit and vegetable juice cocktails, soups, and biscuits. Considered antiscorbutic, appetizing, and stimulant, and good source of vitamins and minerals. Herb yields an essential oil; seeds yield a non-drying

NASTURTIUM

fatty oil. Herb is used in strangury and goiter. Juice used to cure polypus in the nose; and decoction as a vermifuge and diuretic. Plant also used in asthma and tuberculosis. Water Cress is considered by some authors as *Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum* (Linn.) Hayek.

N. palustre DC. see
Rorippa islandica (Oeder) Borbas

NATSIATUN Buch.-Ham. *Icacinaceae*

N. herpeticum Buch.-Ham.

Miri—*Target-riube*; Lepcha—*Sungoo-rik*.

Leaves and tender shoots consumed as a pot-herb, especially with fish.

NAUCLEA Linn. *Rubiaceae*

N. gageana King *see* *Neonauclea gageana* (King) Merrill

N. missionis Wight & Arn. *syn.* *Sarcocephalus missionis* Haviland

Tam. & Mal.—*Attu vanji*; Kan.—*Anavu*; Bombay—*Phuga*.

Bark used for skin troubles, rheumatism, and constipation.

N. orientalis Linn. syn.
Sarcocephalus cordatus Miq.

Wood used for door frames and general house construction purposes; also for furniture, packing-cases, and cabinet-work; suitable for turnery and carving, and also paper-making. Bark used as tonic and antipyretic; decoction as a vulnerary. Bark also used as a fish-poison. Fruits edible.

N. purpurea Roxb. *see* *Neonauclea purpurea* (Roxb.) Merrill

N. sessilifolia Roxb. *syn.* *Adina sessilifolia* Hook. f.

Wood used for house construction and planks, scantlings, and posts. Bark tonic and styptic, used for bowel complaints and as a febrifuge.

NELITRIS Gaertn.

N. jambosella Gaertn *see* *Timonius jambosella* Thw.

NELSONIA R. Br. *Acanthaceae*

Placed by some authors under *Scrophulariaceae*

N. campestris R. Br. see
N. canescens (Lam.) Spreng.

N. canescens (Lam.) Spreng. *syn.* *N. campestris* R. Br.

Used in West Africa as fodder for goats and sheep.

NELUMBIUM Juss.

N. nelumbo Druce *see* *Nelumbo nucifera* Gaertn.

N. speciosum Willd. *see* *Nelumbo nucifera* Gaertn.

NELUMBO Adans. *Nymphaeaceae*

N. nucifera Gaertn. *syn.* *Nelumbium nelumbo* Druce; *N. speciosum* Willd.

SACRED LOTUS, INDIAN LOTUS,
CHINESE WATER LILY

Sans.—*Ambuja*, *padma*, *pankaja*, *kamala*; Hindi—*Kanwal*, *kamal*; Beng.—*Padma*; Mar.—*Kamal*;

NEONAUCLEA

Guj.—*Suriyakamal*; Tel.—*Kalung, erra-tamara*; Tam.—*Ambal, thama^rrai*; Kan.—*Kamala, tavaregadde*; Mal.—*Thamara, senthamara*; Oriya—*Padam*; Kashmir—*Pamposh*; Punjab—*Kanwal, pamposh*; Mundari—*Salukid ba, upal ba, kombol ba*; Assam—*Podum*; Khasi Hills—*Soh-lapudong*.

Farinaceous rhizomes (*Kamal-kakdi, bhen*) used as a vegetable. Fruiting torus (*Kamal-gatta, Kaul chapani*) contains round or oblong carpels which are eaten after removing the outer covering and intensively bitter embryo. Carpels are sweet and eaten raw, roasted, boiled, candied, or ground into flour; considered more nutritive than cereals. Flowers were once used for extraction of perfume. Young leaves, petioles, and flowers also eaten as vegetables. Rhizomes yield a kind of nutritious arrowroot, given to children in diarrhoea and dysentery. Carpels demulcent and nutritive. Leaf-stalks yield a fibre. Petioles, pedicels and embryos contain an alkaloid, nelumbine, which acts as a cardiac poison.

NEOHOUZEAU A. Camus
Gramineae; Poaceae

N. dullooa (Gamble) A. Camus
syn. *Teinostachyum dullooa* Gamble

Assam—*Dolu, dullooa, wadru, don-gla, ruathla*; Lepcha—*Puksalu*.

Culms used as floats for transporting timber along rivers; also used as water pails and for making umbrellas, baskets, and mats. Employed also for building purposes.

N. helferi (Munro) Gamble syn.
Teinostachyum helferi Gamble

Culms used for basketry.

NEOLITSEA Merrill *Lauraceae*

N. cassia (Linn.) Kostermans syn.
N. zeylanica (Nees) Merrill;
N. involucrata (Lam.) Alston; *Litsea zeylanica* Nees; Hook. f. in part

Mar.—*Kanvel, chirchira*; Tel.—*Akupatricum*; Tam.—*Molaga shembaga-palei*; Kan.—*Bilinisangi, massimara*; Mal.—*Vayaha*.

Leaves yield an essential oil known as Bellary Leaf Oil with odour resembling that of unripe mangoes. Kernels yield a fatty oil rich in lauric acid. Wood used for house construction, rafters, and furniture; suitable for turnery and inlay and decorative work. Leaves used as an adulterant of cinnamon. Roots and bark applied to eruptions.

N. involucrata (Lam.) Alston *see*
N. cassia (Linn.) Kostermans

N. umbrosa (Nees) Gamble syn.
Litsea umbrosa Nees

Kashmir—*Chirindi*; Punjab—*Chirudi, chindi*; Kumaun—*Chirara, cher*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-soh-tartiat*; Nepal—*Pooteli*.

Wood suitable for interior construction work. Fruits yield an oil applied to skin affections, also used as an illuminant. Leaves used as fodder, but it is of poor quality.

N. zeylanica (Nees) Merrill *see*
N. cassia (Linn.) Kostermans

NEONAUCLEA Merrill *Rubiaceae*

N. gageana (King) Merrill syn.
Nauclea gageana King

Yields useful timber resembling that of *Adina cordifolia* Benth. & Hook. f.

NEONAUCLEA

N. purpurea (Roxb.) Merrill syn.
Nauclea purpurea Roxb.

Mar.—*Phuga, biloor*; Tel.—*Bagada*;
Kan.—*Ahnan*; Bombay—*Devphanas*.

Yields handsome furniture timber.

NEPENTHES Linn. *Nepenthaceae*

N. khasiana Hook. f.

Khasi Hills—*Tiew-rakot*.

Liquid formed in the pitchers of the plant used for urinary and eye troubles.

NEPETA Linn. *Labiatae*;
Lamiaceae

N. cataria Linn. CATNIP,
CATMINT

Leaves and shoots used as a flavouring; dried leaves employed in soups and stews. Leaves and flowering tops carminative, tonic, diaphoretic, refrigerant, soporific. Leaves chewed in tooth-ache. A volatile oil, Oil of Catnip, obtained from the herb is used as a lure for trapping wild animals of the cat family.

N. ciliaris Benth.

Punjab—*Zufa yabis*.

A sherbet prepared from leaves and seeds used in coughs and fevers. Leaves and flowering tops yield an essential oil.

N. elliptica Royle ex Benth.

Punjab—*Tukhmmalanga*.

Infusion of seeds used in dysentery.

N. floccosa Benth.

Ladakh—*Chongmongo*.

Browsed by goats and sheep.

N. hindostana (Roth) Haines syn.
N. ruderalis Buch.-Ham.

Punjab—*Billilotan, badranj, boya, bebrang khatai*; Nepal—*Niasbo*.

Cardiac tonic, also used as a febrifuge. Decoction used as a gargle. Leaves yield an essential oil which is somewhat similar in composition to the oils obtained from various lemongrasses.

N. ruderalis Buch.-Ham. *see*
N. hindostana (Roth) Haines

NEPHELIUM Linn. *Sapindaceae*

N. lappaceum Linn. RAMBUTAN,
RAMBOOSTAN

Fruit, like litchi, has fleshy edible aril, which may be preserved in syrup. Kernels yield a fat, Rambutan Tallow, similar to cacao butter, contains large percentage of arachidic acid. It is edible, also suitable for making soaps and candles. Wood suitable for general construction work. Fruits stomachic and anthelmintic. Seeds bitter and narcotic, sometimes eaten after roasting.

N. litchi Cambess. *see*
Litchi chinensis (Gaertn.) Sonn.

N. longana Cambess. *see*
Euphoria longana Steud.

NEPHRODIUM Schott

N. proliferum Keys *see*
Ampelopter' olifera Copeland

NEURACANTHUS

NEPHROLEPIS Schott

Polypodiaceae

N. acuta Presl *see N. biserrata*
Schott

N. biserrata Schott syn. *N. acuta*
Presl

Young shoots and rhizomes eaten.

N. cordifolia Presl

Decoction of fresh fronds given in cough

NEPTUNIA Lour. *Mimosaceae*

N. oleracea Lour. syn. *N. prostrata*
Baill.

Hindi—*Lajalu*; Beng.—*Pani-najak*;
Tel.—*Neeru thalavapu, nidrayam*;
Tam.—*Sadai, sundaikkirai*; Mal.—
Nittitoddavaddi; Punjab—*Lajalu,*
panilajak; Bombay—*Panilajak*.

Young ends of stems eaten as a pot-herb;
pods eaten as a vegetable. Juice of stem
used for ear-ache. Roots used in late
stages of syphilis.

N. prostrata Baill. *see N. oleracea*
Lour.

N. triquetra Benth.

Leaves are boiled in oil which is used for
relief from headache.

NERIUM Linn. *Apocynaceae*

N. indicum Mill. syn. *N. odorum*
Soland. INDIAN OLEANDER,
SWEET-SCENTED OLEANDER

Sans.—*Karavira*; Hindi—*Kaner,*
karber, kuruvira; Beng.—*Karabi*;

Mar.—*Kanher, kaneri*; Guj.—
Kagaer; Tel.—*Ganneru, kastoori*
pattelu; Tam.—*Arali*; Kan.—
Kanagalu; Mal.—*Arel*; Oriya—
Konero, korobiro; Mundari—
Kanaili ba; Santal—*Rajbaka*.

Roots resolvent and attenuant. An oil
extracted from root-bark used in skin
diseases of scaly nature. Bark contains
several glycosides with digitalis-like
activity. Leaves contain oleandrin, a
cardio-tonic. Species differs from
N. oleander in having fragrant flowers.

N. odorum Soland. *see N. indicum*
Mill.

N. oleander Linn. OLEANDER,
ROSE BAY

Leaves, flowers, and bark cardio-tonic;
chief active principle in leaves is olean-
drin, it stimulates heart and acts as a
diuretic. Seeds contain 18 cardiac glyco-
sides and also yield a fatty oil. Leaves
also used in cutaneous eruptions.

NERVILIA Comm. *Orchidaceae*

N. aragoana Gaudich. syn. *Pogonia*
flabelliformis Lindl.

Decoction of leaves given after parturi-
tion.

NESAEA Comm. ex Juss.

Lythraceae

Some species of genus transferred to
Heimia Link. & Otto.

N. salicifolia H.B. & K. *see Heimia*
salicifolia Link

NEURACANTHUS Nees

Acanthaceae

N. sphaerostachyus Dalz.

NEURACANTHUS

Mar.—*Ganthera*, *ghosvel*; Guj.—*Ganthera*.

Paste prepared from the root used for ringworm; also used in indigestion.

NEYRAUDIA Hook. f.
Gramineae; *Poaceae*

N. arundinacea (Linn.) Henr. syn.
N. madagascariensis Hook. f.

U.P.—*Bichhroo*, *bansi*, *naltura*.

Fresh young shoots eaten by animals, but have hardly any fodder value.

N. madagascariensis Hook f. *see*
N. arundinacea (Linn.) Henr.

NICANDRA Adans. *Solanaceae*

N. physalodes (Linn.) Gaertn.
APPLE OF PERU

Kan.—*Neelipuddae* *gida*;
Bombay—*Ran-popati*.

Diuretic, insecticidal, and anthelmintic, used as a fly poison. Seeds yield a fatty oil, suitable for use in varnishes.

NICOTIANA Linn. *Solanaceae*

N. affinis Hort. *see* *N. alata* Link & Otto

N. alata Link & Otto syn.
N. persica Lindl.; *N. affinis* Hort.

Contains nicotine. Grown for ornament and pretty fragrant flowers.

N. persica Lindl. *see* *N. alata* Link & Otto

N. plumbaginifolia Viv.

Contains nornicotine and nicotine, grown for ornament and is the only species of the genus that has become completely naturalized in this country.

N. rustica Linn. TOBACCO

Commonly known as *Vilayati* or *Calcuttia* tobacco, its nicotine content is high, and different types of this tobacco are used for hookah, chewing, and snuff; not suitable for cigarettes, *bidis*, or cigars.

N. tabacum Linn. TOBACCO

Hindi, Beng., Mar. & Guj.—*Tamaku*, *tambaku*; Tel.—*Pogaku*;
Tam.—*Pugaiyilai*; Kan.—*Hoge-soppu*; Mal.—*Pokala*.

Grown for its leaves, which are used as tobacco in the manufacture of cigarettes, cigars, cheroot, *beedi*, hookah tobacco, and for chewing tobacco and snuff. Also employed in medicine as a sedative, anti-spasmodic, and vermifuge; used in skin troubles, gastro-intestinal disorders, and local affections. Tobacco powder and extracts used in agricultural insecticides and eradication of lice and ticks in animals. Seeds yield a semi-drying oil, used after refining for edible purposes and in paints and varnishes; cake used as animal feed as seeds are free from toxic nicotine. Tobacco absolute, prepared from the leaves is used to impart tobacco aroma to paper, wood, or similar materials used in packing tobacco products; also to improve aroma of lower grade tobaccos.

NIGELLA Linn. *Ranunculaceae*

N. damascena Linn.
LOVE IN A MIST

Seeds carminative, emmenagogue, and anthelmintic. In homoeopathy, a tincture

NOSTOC

prepared from ripe seeds used against catarrhal inflammation of liver and intestines. Aroma of seeds resembles that of strawberries and they yield a volatile oil, *Nigella* Oil, used in perfume specialities, as well as a semi-drying fatty oil employed in soap-making.

N. sativa Linn. SMALL FENNEL,
BLACK CUMIN

Hindi—*Kalonji, kalajira, mugrela*;
Beng.—*Kalijira, mungrela*; Guj.—*Kalonji-jiram*; Tel.—*Nella jeelakaira*;
Tam.—*Karunjiragam*;
Kan.—*Karejirage*; Mal.—*Karunchiragam*.

Seeds used as a flavouring and in medicine as a carminative, stimulant, diuretic, emmenagogue, galactagogue, and for mild cases of puerperal fever; also applied externally to skin affections. Seeds yield an essential oil which can possibly be used in cough and bronchial asthma. They also yield an edible fatty oil. Extract of seeds shows antibacterial activity and can be used as stabilizing agent for edible fats.

NILGIRIANTHUS Bremek.
Acanthaceae

N. ciliatus (Nees) Bremek. syn.
Strobilanthes ciliatus Nees

Bark emollient. Flowers vulnerary. Stems employed in the construction of mud walls and fences.

N. lupulinus (Nees) Bremek. syn.
Strobilanthes lupinus Nees

Floral buds yield an essential oil.

N. reticulatus (Stapf) Bremek. syn.
Strobilanthes reticulatus Stapf

Fruiting heads yield an essential oil with musty odour.

NIPA *Palmae; Arecaceae*

N. fruticans Thunb.

Hindi & Beng.—*Gulga*; Guj.—*Pardeshitadio*; Tel.—*Nipamu*.

A source of toddy. Pounded leaves applied to bites of centipedes and to ulcers. Leaves used also for thatching, umbrellas, hats, baskets, cigarette wrappers, and mats. Inflorescences were once used for extraction of sugar and for vinegar and alcohol. Seeds used in China in sweet meats. Immature fruits boiled with sugar and used as preserves.

NOLTEA Reichb. *Rhamnaceae*

N. africana Reichb. SOAPBUSH

Plant saponaceous, used for washing.

NOPALEA Salm-Dyck *Cactaceae*

N. cochenillifera Salm-Dyck syn.
Opuntia cochinellifera Mill.

COCHINEAL CACTUS

Tam.—*Puchikalli*.

It was valued as a host for cochineal insect (*Dactylopius cacti* Linn.), yielding a scarlet dye. Did not get firm hold after its introduction into India; frequent in the gardens. Fruits edible, emollient and bechic. Mucilaginous joints used in poultices in cases of articular rheumatism, inflammation, scalds, burns, skin diseases, ear-ache and tooth-ache.

NOSTOC Vauch. *Nostocaceae*

N. commune Vauch.

An alga eaten as a delicacy in China and Japan.

NOTHAPODYTES

NOTHAPODYTES Blume
Icacinaceae

N. foetida (Wight) Sleumer syn.
Mappia foetida Miers

Mar.—*Kalgur, ghanera*; Tam.—*Arali, chorla*; Kan.—*Kodsa, hedare*.

Fruit resembles *Jamun* (*Syzygium cuminii* Skeels) in taste and appearance. Seeds yield a fatty oil.

NOTHOLAENA R. Br.
Polypodiaceae

N. eckloniana Kuntze

Leaves smoked by the Sutos for relief from cold in the head and chest

NOTHOPANAX Miq. emend.
Harms

N. cochleatum Miq. see
Polyscias scutellaria (Burm. f.)
F. R. Fosberg

N. fruticosum Miq. see
Polyscias fruticosa (Linn.) Harms

N. scutellarium Merrill see
Polyscias scutellaria (Burm. f.)
F. R. Fosberg

NOTHOPEGIA Blume
Anacardiaceae

N. colebrookiana Blume

Mar.—*Sonemau*; Kan.—*Ambatti, ulagera, mattigar*; Bombay—*Amberi*.

Wood used for posts, props, and scaffolding. Fruits eaten. Pale juice of bark becomes permanent black on drying; was used as invisible ink.

NOTHOSAERVA Wight
Amaranthaceae

N. brachiata Wight

Rajasthan—*Dhaura phindawri*.

Used as a pot-herb.

NOTONIA DC. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

N. grandiflora DC.

Mar.—*Wander-roti*; Tel.—*Kundalaseviyaku*; Tam.—*Mosakathu-thalai*; Bombay—*Gaidar*.

Feebly aperient, used for pimples.

NYCTANTHES Linn. *Oleaceae*

N. arbor-tristis Linn.

NIGHT JASMINE, CORAL JASMINE

Sans.—*Parijata, sephalika*;
Hindi—*Harsinghar, seoli*; Beng.—*Sephalika, seoli*; Mar.—*Khurasli, parijatak*; Guj.—*Jayaparvati*;
Tel.—*Kapilanagadustu, pagadamalle, parijatamu*; Tam.—*Manjhapu, pavazhamalligai*; Kan.—*Harsing, parijata*; Mal.—*Pavizhamalli, parijatakam*; Oriya—*Godokodiko, gunjo seyoli, singaroharo*; Mundari—*Saparom, kula marsal, chamgar*.

Fragrant flowers esteemed as votive offerings in temples and made into garlands. They yield an essential oil

NYMPHAEA

similar to jasmine. Corolla tubes contain a colouring matter, nycanthin, which is identical with α -crocetin from saffron. Corolla tubes were formerly used for dyeing silk. Seeds yield a fixed oil. Bark used for tanning. Leaves antibilious and expectorant, used in rheumatism and fevers; decoction given in sciatica, juice used as cholagogue, laxative, diaphoretic, diuretic, and anthelmintic. Bark expectorant, contains two alkaloids, of these the water soluble one stimulates the ciliary movement of oesophagus. Powdered seeds used for scurfy affection of the scalp.

NYMPHAEA Linn.

Nymphaeaceae

N. alba Linn.

EUROPEAN WHITE WATER-LILY

Kashmir—*Brimposh*, *nilofar*,
kamud.

Boiled rhizomes and parched seeds eaten in times of scarcity. Alcoholic extracts of rhizomes, containing the alkaloid nymphaeine, have a mild sedative and spasmolytic action, but in large doses shows paralyzing action on medulla. Rhizomes employed for tanning; decoction given in diarrhoea. Infusion of flowers and fruits diaphoretic, used also in diarrhoea.

N. lotus Hook. f. & Thoms., non
Linn. *see* *N. nouchali* Burm. f.

N. nouchali Burm. f. syn.
N. pubescens Willd.; *N. lotus* Hook.
f. & Thoms., non Linn.; *N. rubra*
Roxb. ex Salisb.

INDIAN RED WATER-LILY

Hindi—*Kanval*, *koka*, *koi*, *bhenght*;
Beng.—*Shaluk*, *rakto-kambal*, *nal*;
Mar.—*Lalakamal*, *raktakamal*;

Guj.—*Kanval*, *nilophal*; Tel.—*Alli-
tdmara*, *tella-kalava*; Tam.—*Alli-
tamarai*, *vellambal*; Kan.—*Nyadale
huvu*; Mal.—*Periambal*, *neerambal*;
Oriya—*Dhabalakain*, *rangkain*;
Punjab—*Chota kanwal*; Mundari—
Pundi salukid; Assam—*Mokuva*,
nal.

All parts eaten in times of scarcity; starchy rhizomes eaten raw or boiled, sometimes baked. Flowering stalks and unripe fruits used as a vegetable; former also used in salads and stews. Rhizome demulcent used in dysentery and dyspepsia. Flowers cardiotonic used for the preparation of *Ghillad* and *Gulkand*. Seeds employed in cutaneous diseases.

N. pubescens Willd. *see*
N. nouchali Burm. f.

N. pygmaea Ait. *see* *N. tetragona*
Georgi

N. rubra Roxb. ex Salisb. *see*
N. nouchali Burm. f.

N. stellata Willd.

INDIAN BLUE WATER-LILY

Sans.—*Nilopala*; Hindi—*Nilpadma*,
nilkamal; Beng.—*Nilshapla*, *nilpa-
dma*; Mar.—*Krishnakamal*, *poyni*;
Guj.—*Nilkamal*; Tel.—*Nallakalava*,
nitikulava; Tam.—*Karu neythal*,
nilotpalam; Mal.—*Sitambel*;
Oriya—*Subdikain*; Punjab—
Bambher, *nilpadma*; Delhi—
Chotakamal.

Rhizomes, tender leaves, and peduncles used as vegetables. Seeds eaten in times of scarcity, they are made in flour which is mixed with wheat or barley flour. Powdered rhizomes given in dyspepsia, diarrhoea, and piles; infusion emollient

NYMPHAEA

and diuretic, used for blenorrhagia and diseases of urinary tract. Macerated leaves used as a lotion in eruptive fevers; leaves also used for erysipelas. Seeds stomachic and restorative. Decoction of flowers narcotic.

N. tetragona Georgi syn.
N. pygmaea Ait.

PYGMY WATER-LILY

Leaf-buds and seeds eaten; seeds rich in phosphorus.

NYPA Wurmbe *Palmae;*
Areceaceae

N. fruticans Wurmbe NIPA PALM

Beng.—*Gulga, gabna, golphal* (fruits), *golpatta* (leaves);
Guj.—*Pardeshi-tadio*; Andamans—*Poothada*.

Much valued in the Philippines for the sweet sap tapped from the stalk of the spadix; the sap may be used for making jaggery, sugar, alcohol, and vinegar. Leaves used for thatching, shingles, coarse mats, baskets, and bags; young unexpanded leaflets used for wrapping cigarettes. Tender stem buds eaten as a vegetable; young peduncles and immature seeds (starch 70%) eaten raw or cooked.

Leaflets used for tanning; pounded ones used in the form of cataplasm or lotion for ulcers. Young shoots used in herpes. Ash obtained by burning roots and leaves used for tooth-ache.

NYSSA Linn. *Nyssaceae*

N. javanica Wang. syn.

N. sessiliflora Hook. f. & Thoms.

Beng.—*Kalay, chilauni*; Lepcha—*Hlo-sumbrung*; Assam—*Gaharichopa*; Nepal—*Lekh chilaune*.

Wood used for house construction and for tea-chests, also suitable for furniture, especially backing boards, bottoms and sides of cupboards and drawers. Fruits eaten.

N. multiflora Wang. see

N. sylvatica Marsh.

N. sessiliflora Hook. f. & Thoms.
see *N. javanica* Wang.

N. sylvatica Marsh. syn.

N. multiflora Wang.

BLACK TUPELO

Wood used principally for crates, boxes rollers, and paper-pulp.

O

OCHLANDRA Thw.

Poaceae; Gramineae

O. brandisii Gamble *see*

O. wightii Fischer

O. rheedii Benth. ex Gamble *see*

O. scriptoria (Dennst.) Fischer

O. scriptoria (Dennst.) Fischer
syn. *O. rheedii* Benth. ex Gamble

Mal.—*Ottal, kolanji, ammei.*

Used in the same way as *O. travancorica*; also planted along margins of ponds and paddy fields as a soil binder.

O. travancorica Benth. ex Gamble

Tam.—*Irul, eera-katti, odat, nanal*;
Kan —*Garte*; Mal.—*Eetta, vei.*

Mature culms used for paper-pulp. Pulp freed from iron is suitable for rayon manufacture. Bamboo used for huts and thatching. Culms used for mats, baskets, umbrella-handles, and walking-sticks; also suitable for match-boxes and splints. Leaves may be used as fodder for horses during scarcity.

O. wightii Fischer syn.

O. brandisii Gamble

Suitable for paper-pulp.

OCHNA Linn. *Ochnaceae*

O. jabotapita Linn. syn.

O. squarrosa Linn.

Sans.—*Kanakchampa*; Tel.—*Sunari, yerrajuvi*; Tam.—*Chilanti, sherundi*; Kan.—*Narole, mudah*; Oriya—*Koniari, nobunisero*; Bihar—*Champa baha*; Bombay—*Kanak champa.*

Wood used for walking-sticks, also

suitable for inlaying and carving. Bark digestive, tonic. Boiled leaves used as an emollient cataplasm. Decoction of root used for asthma and consumption and for menstrual complaints. Plant lopped for fodder.

O. pumila Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don

Bihar & Orissa—*Champa baha, bhuin champa, tindu ret.*

Roots used for epilepsy, other uses same as those of *O. jabotapita*. Leaves applied as poultice on sores and in lumbago.

O. squarrosa Linn. *see*

O. jabotapita Linn.

O. wallichii Planch.

Wood used in hut construction and for rice pounders.

O. wightiana Wall. ex Wight & Arn.
in part

Tam.—*Kat-kari.*

Wood used for walking-sticks.

OCHROCARPUS Thouars

O. longifolius Benth. & Hook f.
see *Mammea longifolia* Planch. & Triana

O. siamensis T. Anders. *see*
Mammea siamensis T. Anders.

OCHROMA Sw. *Bombacaceae*

O. lagopus Sw. *see*

O. pyramidale Urban

O. pyramidale Urban syn.

O. lagopus Sw. **BALSA**

Trade—Balsa.

Lightest of all commercial timbers, used

OCHROMA

as a sandwich material in certain parts of aircrafts, gliders, and seaplanes; used also for rafts, floats, lifebuoys, and other life-saving equipment. It possesses good insulating properties and used for lining refrigerators, auto-truck bodies, and holds of ships and is useful for ceilings and partitions, a good shock absorbing material. It is employed as a substitute for cork and may be used for cigarette tips. Floss covering seeds resembles silk cotton from *Salmalia malabarica* Schott & Endl. and used for stuffing cushions and mattresses, often in mixture with silk cotton. Bark yields a strong fibre used for cordage. Stem bark emetic; root-bark aperient and diuretic.

OCHROSIA Juss. *Apocynaceae*

N. borbonica Hook. f., non

J. F. Gmel. see

O. oppositifolia K. Schum.

O. elliptica Labill.!

Bark used in malaria.

O. oppositifolia K. Schum. syn.

O. borbonica Hook. f., non J. F. Gmel.

Tree yields a sticky latex used for temporary caulking of boats. Wood used for light packing-cases. Seeds edible, but fruit is poisonous.

OCIMUM Linn. *Labiatae*;
Lamiaceae

O. americanum Linn. syn.

O. canum Sims HOARY BASIL

Sans.—*Ajaka, gambhira, kuthera*;

Hindi—*Kala tulsi, mamri*; Tel.—

Kukka tulasi; Tam. & Kan.—

Nayi tulasi; Mal.—*Kattu tulasi*;

Lushai—*Runhmui*.

Yields a volatile oil used in soaps and cosmetics. Seeds mucilaginous, yield a

semi-drying fatty oil. Plant used as a pot-herb; fragrant leaves used in sauces, soups, and salads. Seeds eaten in mixture with other foods in times of scarcity. They are diuretic and tonic and used in the preparation of a cooling drink.

O. basilicum Linn. SWEET BASIL,
COMMON BASIL

Sans.—*Munjariki, surasa, varvara*;

Hindi—*Babui tulsi, gulal tulsi,*

kali tulsi, marua; Mar.—*Marva,*

sabza; Guj.—*Damaro, naşabo,*

sabza; Tel.—*Bhutulasi, rudrajada,*

vepudupachha; Tam.—

Tirnirupachai, karpura tulasi;

Kan.—*Kama kasturi, sajjagida*;

Oriya—*Dhala tulasi, kapur kanti*;

Kashmir—*Niazbo*; Punjab—

Furrunj-mushk, baburi, niyazbo,
panr.

Yields a volatile oil, Basil Oil, with clove-like scent, used both as a flavouring agent and perfume. Extensively used as a flavouring for confectionery, baked goods, sauces, pickles, fancy vinegars, spiced meats, and beverages. Insecticidal and insect repellent. Plant considered stomachic, alexipharmac, antipyretic, diaphoretic, expectorant, carminative, stimulant, and anthelmintic. Juice of leaves used as a nasal douche and for ringworm. Seeds demulcent, stimulant, diaphoretic, and diuretic, used in cases of habitual constipation and piles and in poultices for sores and sinuses.

O. basilicum Linn. subsp. *minimum*
Danert syn. *O. minimum* Linn.

Resembles sweet Basil, but is smaller and used like it. Yields a volatile oil with spicy odour; resembles French Sweet Basil Oil in analytical constants, but differs in odour and chemical composition.

- O. canum* Sims *see* *O. minimum* Linn. *see*
O. americanum Linn. *O. basilicum* Linn. subsp.
minimum Danert

O. gratissimum Linn.

SHRUBBY-BASIL

O. sanctum Linn. SACRED BASIL,
 HOLY BASIL

Sans.—*Vriddhutulsi*; Hindi &
 Beng.—*Ban tulsi, ram tulsi*; Mar.—
Rama tulsi, rana tulasu; Guj.—
Avachibavachi, ram tulsi; Tel. &
 Kan.—*Nimma tulasi, rama tulasi*;
 Tam.—*Elumicham tulasi, perum
 tulasi*; Mal.—*Kattu trittavu,
 rama tulasi*; Punjab—*Banjere.*

Sans.—*Ajaka, brinda, manjari,
 parnasa, patrapuspha, suvasa tulasi*;
 Hindi—*Tulsi, baranda, kala tulsi*;
 Beng.—*Tulsi*; Mar.—*Tulasa,
 tulasi chajadha*; Guj.—*Tulsi*;
 Tel.—*Tulasi, brynda, gaggera,
 krishna tulasi, nalla tulasi*; Tam.—
Thulasi; Kan.—*Vishnu tulasi,
 kari tulasi, sri tulasi*; Mal.—
Trittavu; Mundari—*Tunrusi.*

Species is more strongly scented than other species of the genus. It is mosquito repellent and may be planted for this purpose. Yields a volatile oil which shows marked antibacterial activity. Used for relief from ear-ache, tooth-ache, and abdominal colic in children. Plant digestive, tonic, stimulant, demulcent, diuretic, anthelmintic, antiseptic, and styptic, employed in cough mixtures. Seeds given in headache, neuralgia, and dysentery; an infusion used in urinary disorders, decoction in seminal weakness. Herb also used in aromatic baths of fumigations for rheumatism and paralysis.

Two types of this plant are known; the green type (*Sri Tulsi*) and purple type (*Krishna Tulsi*). Leaves yield an essential oil with an appreciable note of cloves. It possesses insecticidal and antibacterial properties and is mosquito repellent. Seeds yield a fixed oil. Leaves stimulant, diaphoretic, antiperiodic, and expectorant, used in catarrh and bronchitis, ringworm and other cutaneous diseases; infusion used as a stomachic. Decoction of roots given as a diaphoretic in malarial fevers. Seeds mucilaginous and demulcent and used in genito-urinary disorders.

O. kilimandscharicum Guerke

CAMPHOR BASIL

Hindi—*Kapur tulsi*; Beng.
Karpur tulsi.

O. viride Willd.

FEVER PLANT OF SIERRA LEONE

Plant attracted attention as a source of camphor; leaves contain maximum amount of oil and camphor, followed by flowers. Camphor content varies from 61-80.5%. Decamphorized oil possesses insecticidal properties and may be used as a mosquito repellent. Low boiling fraction of the oil may be used as a solvent and vehicle for metallic lustres on ceramic bodies.

Plant highly scented and used as a flavouring agent. Yields an essential oil which is mosquito repellent and antiseptic.

ODINA Roxb.

O. wodier Roxb. *see* *Lannea coromandelica* (Houtt.) Merrill

ODONTITES

ODONTITES Zinn

Scrophulariaceae

O. serotina (Lam.) Dum. syn.
Bartsia odontites Hook. f.;
Euphrasia odontites Linn.

Contains a glycoside rhinanthin.

OENANTHE Linn. *Umbelliferae*;
Apiaceae

O. benghalensis Benth. & Hook. f.
see **O. javanica** (Blume) DC.

O. javanica (Blume) DC. syn.
O. stolonifera Wall. ex DC.;
O. benghalensis Benth. & Hook. f.;
O. linearis Wall. ex DC.

Beng.—*Pan-turasi*; Mundari—
Ependung.

Eaten as a vegetable, raw or steamed
with rice, used also as a flavouring.
Fruits yield an essential oil.

O. linearis Wall. ex DC. see

O. javanica (Blume) DC.

O. stolonifera Wall. ex DC. see

O. javanica (Blume) DC.

OENOTHERA Linn. *Onagraceae*

O. odorata Jacq.

As a cover crop affords protection against
wind erosion. Roots contain β -sistosterol.

OLAX Linn. *Olacaceae*

O. acuminata Wall. ex Benth.

Mikir—*Han-misang*, *han-boka*,
han-kanoj; Garo—*Bol-narang*,
moen; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-tilut*,
dieng-tyrut.

Leaves cooked and eaten with fish and
meat.

O. imbricata Roxb.

Fruits edible.

O. nana Wall. ex Benth.

Guj.—*Himi*, *shigroti*, *tadholi*,
studio; Santal—*Merom-met*.

Fruits edible.

O. scandens Roxb.

Hindi—*Dheniani*, Beng.—
Koko-aru; Mar.—*Harduli*; Tel.—
Kurpodur, *murikimalle*; Tam.—
Kadalranchi, *malliveppam*; Kan.—
Bapanamushti gida, *karadu*;
Oriya—*Boderia*, *bodobodoria*,
badalia; Santal—*Hund*; Mundari—
Rimilbiri, *rimiljo*, *urmenedjo*.

Leaves and young shoots used as a pot-
herb or as a green vegetable. Fruits
eaten; also used in the preparation of a
sherbet. Bark used in a medicine given
in anaemia due to fevers.

O. zeylanica Linn.

Leaves eaten as salad; fried with red
onions in *ghée*, given for frequent and
painful micturition.

OLDENLANDIA Linn.

O. auricularia K. Schum. see

Hedyotis auricularia Linn.

O. biflora Linn. see

Hedyotis biflora (Linn.) Wight &
Arn.

O. corymbosa Linn. see

Hedyotis corymbosa (Linn.) Lam.

O. diffusa Roxb. see

Hedyotis diffusa Willd.

O. fruticosa K. Schum. see

Hedyotis fruticosa Linn.

OLIGOCHAETA

- O. herbacea* Roxb. *see* soap manufacture, sulphonated oils, and textile lubricants. Oil is laxative, demulcent, and emollient.
- Hedyotis herbacea* Linn.
- O. heynei* R. Br. *see*
- Hedyotis herbacea* Linn. *see* **O. ferruginea** Royle syn.
- O. hispida* Benth. *see* **O. cuspidata** Wall. ex G. Don
- Hedyotis hispida* Retz. INDIAN OLIVE
- O. nitida* Gamble *see* N. W. Himalayas—*Kahu*, *kan*, *kao*; Garhwal—*Bairbanj*.
- Hedyotis nitida* Wight & Arn. Wood used for tool-handles, walking-sticks, combs, toys and turnery articles, and for carving; used also for ploughs, ginning machines, and boat-building
- O. paniculata* Burm.f., non Linn. *see* *Hedyotis biflora* (Linn.) Wight & Arn. Suitable for engraving and printing blocks, and mathematical instruments. Figured specimens of light shade are useful for veneers, panels, and cabinet-making. Fruits edible, yield a fatty oil. Leaves and bark used in debility and as a febrifuge. Tree lopped for fodder.
- O. scandens* K. Schum. *see*
- Hedyotis scandens* Roxb.
- O. umbellata* Linn. *see*
- Hedyotis umbellata* (Linn.) Lam.
- OLEA** Linn. *Oleaceae*
- O. cuspidata* Wall. ex G. Don *see*
- O. ferruginea* Royle
- O. dioica** Roxb.
- Beng.—*Atta-jam*; Mar.—*Karambu*, *parjamb*, *lauki*; Tam.—*Koli*, *payar*, *yedalei*; Kan.—*Hejjeakerkal*, *akki*; Mal.—*Edana*; Lepcha—*Timburnyok*; Assam—*Poreng*, *bonbholuka*, *chapi*; Nepal—*Kalo kyamuna*.
- Bark febrifuge; in Queensland reputed as an emetic. Leaves used as green manure. Wood suitable for carving and cabinet-work.
- O. europaea** Linn.
- COMMON OLIVE
- Both green and ripe fruits edible; extremely bitter when fresh and oily. Fresh fruits may be pickled, stuffed, or used in various other preparations. Olive Oil is obtained from mature fruits. It is used chiefly as a salad oil, also employed for
- O. gamblei** C. B. Clarke
- Fruits edible.
- O. glandulifera** Wall. ex G. Don
- N. W. Himalayas—*Guhli*, *barkao*, *phalsh*; Kumaun—*Gair*, *galdu*, *garur*; Nilgiris—*Kunthay*.
- Wood used for house construction and agricultural implements, also for turnery and general carpentry work. Bark and leaves used as febrifuge. Tree lopped for fodder. Bark contains tannin.
- OLEANDRA** Cav. *Polypodiaceae*
- O. neriiformis** Cav.
- Decoction of stipes emmenagogue.
- O. wallichii** Presl
- Rhizome rejuvenating, used by the aged.
- OLIGOCHAETA** Koch
- Compositae; Asteraceae*
- O. ramosa** (Roxb.) Wagon. syn.
- Volutarella ramosa* (Roxb.)

OLIGOCHAETA

Santapau: *V. divaricata* Benth. & Hook. f. in part; *Tricholepis procumbens* Wight

Hindi & Guj.—*Badavard*; Mar.—*Sakayi*; Delhi—*Rissa*; Rajasthan—*Telkant*.

Aperient, febrifuge, and tonic, used for cough. Young plants used as fodder.

ONCOBA Forsk. *Flacourtiaceae*

O. spinosa Forsk.

Fruits sometimes eaten. Seeds yield a drying oil suitable for use in paints and varnishes, but it has not been exploited on a commercial scale owing to the difficulty in separating the seeds from the pulp. Roots used in dysentery and bladder disorders. Wood suitable for inlay and cabinet-work.

ONCOSPERMA Blume *Palmae*;
Arecaceae

O. filamentosum Blume *see*

O. tigillarum (Jack) Ridley

O. horridum Scheff.

Wood used for the same purposes as that of *O. tigillarum*. Decoction of roots used as a febrifuge.

O. tigillarum (Jack) Ridley *syn.*
O. filamentosum Blume

Wood durable under water, used for house posts, piles, and fishing-stakes; also used for spear shafts. Split outer wood has great elasticity and used for flooring and rafters; boards obtained from outer wood are used for furniture, take a fair polish. Leaves woven into baskets. The bud is eaten raw or cooked, but its removal causes death of the palm flowers used for flavouring rice; fruits made into preserves, and sometimes substituted for *areca*-nuts.

ONOSMA Linn. *Boraginaceae*

O. bracteatum Wall.

Hindi & Beng.—*Gaozaban*,
Shankhahuli.

Dried leaves were said to constitute the well-known Unani drug *Gaozaban*, but later investigations showed that the drug was derived from *Anchusa strigosa* Labill., a plant found in Iran. *Gaozaban* is used as a tonic, demulcent, diuretic, and refrigerant, and is a useful spasmolytic. It may be worthwhile mentioning here that the name *Gaozaban*, besides this plant has been used for the following plants: *Anisomeles indica* Kuntze, *A. malabarica* R. Br., *Caccinea glauca* Savi, *Macrotomia benthamii* DC.

O. echioides C. B. Clarke, non
Linn. *see* *O. hispidum* Wall.
ex D. Don

O. emodi Wall. *see*
Maharanga emodi (Wall.) DC.

O. hispidum Wall. ex D. Don *syn.*
O. echioides C. B. Clarke, non
Linn.

Hindi & Beng.—*Ratanjot*.

Has been reported to be a source of *Ratanjot*, a red dye-yielding root, used for colouring foodstuffs, oils, and medicinal preparations. The source of commercial product, which is imported from Afghanistan, is, however, *Arnebia nobilis* Reichb. f. Name *Ratanjot*, in fact, is used in general sense for red dye-yielding materials of vegetable origin. *Ratanjot* is used in preparations applied to cutaneous diseases; it was also employed for dyeing wool. Feeding trials on rats have shown that while in low concentrations the colouring matter in *Ratanjot* (*Arnebia nobilis*) is non-toxic, in high concentration and continued feeding it caused destruction of liver cells.

OPIORRHIZA

O. hookeri C. B. Clarke

Roots are a source of a red dye. They are used for colouring medicinal preparations. Powdered roots are given to horses for the treatment of cough; also used as conditioning powder. Leaves used as a purgative.

ONYCHIUM Kaulf.

Polypodiaceae

O. japonicum (Thunb.) Kunze

A fern well-suited for indoor decoration. Leaves and rhizomes contain a glycoside which yields kaempferol and rhamnose on hydrolysis.

O. siliculosum (Desv.) C. Chr.

Lushai—*Kangrem, samairia*.

Decoction of fronds used in dysentery.

OPERCULINA Silva Manso

Convolvulaceae

O. turpethum (Linn.) Silva Manso syn. *Ipomoea turpethum* R. Br.

Sans.—*Trivrit*; Hindi—*Nisoth, nisotar, pitohri*; Beng.—*Dudh kalmi, tohri*; Mar.—*Nishottar, phutkari*; Guj.—*Nashotar, nahotara*; Tel.—*Tellategada*; Tam.—*Shivadai, kumbam*; Kan.—*Bili tigade, bangada balli*; Mal.—*Chivaku, trikolpakonna, rochani, tribhandi*; Oriya—*Dudholomo*

Source of a purgative called Turpeth or Indian Jalap, available in two forms: White (*Safed Nisoth*) and Black (*Krishna Nisoth*). It is almost as active as true Jalap (*Exogonium purga* Benth.). White Turpeth is preferred, as Black Turpeth produces drastic purgation which may be followed by vomiting, giddiness and even fainting. Active principle is a glycosidic

resin. Recent investigations have shown that White Turpethum is also derived from *Marsdenia tenacissima* Wight & Arn.

OPIOGLOSSUM Linn.

Ophioglossaceae

O. pendulum Linn.

Long pendulous ribbon-like fronds are shredded in coconut oil which is applied to head for growth of hair.

O. reticulatum Linn.

Beng.—*Ektiv*; Assam—*Jibha*.

Fern eaten alone or mixed with other vegetables as salad or as a vegetable.

O. vulgatum Linn.

Styptic, detergent, antiseptic, and vulnerary. Decoction used for angina. Warm decoction of rhizomes applied to boils.

OPIOPOGON Ker-Gawl.

Liliaceae

O. intermedius D. Don

Beng.—*Piyajimurba*.

Tubers used in dropsy.

O. japonicum Ker-Gawl.

Mucilaginous tubers edible, used as a substitute for ginseng (*Panax schinseng* Nees). Rhizomes used as a febrifuge and galactagogue; also used to bring down inflammation in the lungs and for liver, kidney, and intestinal complaints.

OPIORRHIZA Linn.

Rubiaceae

O. mungos Linn.

MONGOOSE PLANT

Hindi—*Sarahati*; Beng.—*Gandhanakuli*; Mar.—*Mungusavela*,

OPHIORRHIZA

nagvelli; Guj.—*Mungusvel*; Tel.—*Chettu*; Tam.—*Keerippundu*; Kan.—*Mungisigida*, *patalagaruda*, *sarpari*; Mal.—*Avilpori*.

Roots used as a tonic and are said to be of some use in cancer treatment. Decoction of roots, leaves and bark given as a stomachic. Leaves used for dressing ulcers. Scrappings from the stem are made into a paste used in making scab-bards and guitars.

OPHIUROS Gaertn. f.

Gramineae; Poaceae

O. corymbosus Gaertn. f.; Hook. f. in part *see* *O. exaltatus* (Linn.) Kuntze

O. corymbosus Hook. f. in part, non Gaertn. f. *see*
O. megaphyllus Stapf ex Haines

O. exaltatus (Linn.) Kuntze syn.
O. corymbosus Gaertn. f.; Hook. f. in part

Tel.—*Pedda panuku*; Tam.—*Kinangu pillu*, *sothu alagu pillu*; N. W. & C. India—*Hutia*, *gunit*, *sontha*.

Young grass eaten by cattle; also used for thatching.

O. megaphyllus Stapf ex Haines syn. *O. corymbosus* Hook. f. in part, non Gaertn. f.

It is not distinguished from *O. exaltatus* for economic purposes:

OPLISMENUS Beauv.

Gramineae; Poaceae

O. burmannii (Retz.) Beauv.

Hindi—*Nini*; Tam.—*Mungil pillu*; Oriya—*Kauguria*; U.P.—*Bans-pati*, *bawanta*; Bombay—*Kudak*, *yerwa*.

Much relished by cattle, particularly when the grass is young and green; also yields good hay.

O. compositus (Linn.) Beauv.

Tel.—*Kodijuttu gaddi*; U.P.—*Basahwa*.

Said to be eaten or grazed by cattle in some areas; in some other areas it was rejected by horses.

O. undulatifolius (Ard.) Beauv.

Said to be eaten by goats and sheep, but not by cattle.

OPOPANAX Koch

Umbelliferae; Apiaceae

O. chironium Koch

Incisions in the root give out a milky juice which hardens into a gum-resin called Opopanax (Hindi & Bombay—*Juvashur*; Beng.—*Jaweshi*) which is a stimulant, antispasmodic, and antiseptic. Considerable doubt exists with regard to the exact source of commercial Opopanax. The plant species referred to as sources are: *O. chironium* Koch, *Commiphora erythraea* (Ehrh.) Engl. var. *glabrescens* Engl. and *C. kataf* Engl. Commercial Opopanax of today, also called Sweet Myrrh or Bissabol Myrrh is derived from *C. erythraea* var. *glabrescens* of Somaliland. Opopanax derived from *O. chironium* is rare and its availability in Indian bazaars is doubtful.

ORCHIS

OPUNTIA Mill. *Cactaceae*

O. cochinellifera Mill. *see*
Nopalea cochenillifera Salm-Dyck

O. decumana Haw. *see*

O. ficus-indica (Linn.) Mill.

O. dillenii Haw. **PRICKLY PEAR,
 SLIPPER THORN**

Hindi—*Hathhathoria, nagphana*;
 Beng.—*Nagphana*; Mar.—*Chapal*;
 Guj.—*Chorhathalo*; Tel.—*Nagajemudu*;
 Tam.—*Nagathali, sappathikalli*;
 Kan.—*Papaskalli*;
 Mal.—*Palakakkalli*; Oriya—*Nagophenia*;
 Punjab—*Chhittarthohar*.

Fruits edible; contain nearly 8% of fermentable sugar and could be utilized for manufacture of industrial alcohol. Plant yields a coarse fibre which has some possibility of being used for paper-pulp. It is reported that a good farmyard manure can be made by composting prickly pear plants. Baked fruit used in whooping cough, their syrup increases the flow of bile and control spasmodic cough and expectoration. Mashed up stems are used as a poultice to allay inflammation and hot ones applied to boils to hasten suppuration and for poulticing guinea worm abscesses. Pulp also applied in ophthalmia.

O. elatior Mill. *syn.*
O. nigricans Haw.

Used in the same way as *O. dillenii*. Fruits eaten and plants fed to cattle during scarcity after burning off the spines in the stems.

O. ficus-indica (Linn.) Mill.
INDIAN FIG

Since it is not affected by the wild cochineal insect (*Dactylopius* spp.) its

cultivation as fodder reserve in scarcity areas may be useful; spineless plants are browsed by stray cattle. Ripe fruits eaten; dried ones used in sweetmeats and fermented liqueurs. They were tried as a source of industrial alcohol, but the fermentation process was slow. Seeds nutritious, may be used as animal feed after grinding. Source of mucilage or gum with adhesive properties. Decoction of flowers diuretic; juice of joints emollient. Plant juice has been successfully employed for culturing certain industrially important organisms, such as *Penicillium notatum* Westling, and species of *Aspergillus*, *Mucor*, and *Lactobacillus*. According to some authors Indian plant should be called *O. decumana* Haw.

O. monocantha Haw. *see*

O. vulgaris Mill.

O. nigricans Haw. *see*

O. elatior Mill.

O. vulgaris Mill. *syn.*

O. monocantha Haw.

Fruit edible. Suitable for rearing cochineal insects.

ORCHIPEDA Blume

O. foetida Blume *see* Voacanga
foetida (Blume) Rolfe

ORCHIS Linn. *Orchidaceae*

O. latifolia Linn.

Source of salep which consists of washed, scalded and dry tubers. They yield a lot of mucilage with water and form a jelly, supposed to be nutritious and useful in diarrhoea, dysentery, and chronic fever. Salep also used as a sizing material in silk industry. Infusion of tubers given for hoarseness; they contain a volatile oil.

OREOCNIDE

OREOCNIDE Miq. *Urticaceae*

O. frutescens Miq. syn.
Villebrunea frutescens Blume

Kumaun—*Gartushiara*, *poidhaulta*;
Lepcha—*Takhrietkung*; Nepal—*Kirma*.

Yields a fibre similar to that of *O. integrifolia*, considered suitable for fishing-lines and - nets.

O. integrifolia Miq. syn.
Villebrunea integrifolia Gaudich.
RISA

Lepcha—*Kuffyetkee*; Assam—*Banrhea*, *risa*, *mesakhi*, *lukoi*, *chhoi-paroli*, *tillejuat*, *dieng-jei-thang-sim*, *sejugbu*; Nepal—*Lipe*.

Bark yields a fibre, which because of its resemblance with rhea (*Boehmeria nivea* Gaudich.) is commonly called *Banrhea* or *Risa*. Risa fibre contains little or no gum as in rhea and does not require degumming machinery or methods. It is white or brown with a silky lustre, superior in strength, texture, and composition to ordinary rhea, used for ropes, cordage nets, fishing-lines, and sack cloth, also suitable for canvas and textiles.

OREODOXA Kunth

O. oleracea Mart. see Roystonea
oleracea O.F. Cook

O. regia H.B. & K. see Roystonea
regia O.F. Cook

ORIGANUM Linn. *Labiatae*;
Lamiaceae

O. majorana Linn. see
Majorana hortensis Moench

O. vulgare Linn.

COMMON OR WILD MARJORAM

Hindi—*Sathra*; Tel.—*Mridumaruvamu*;
Kan.—*Maruga*;
Punjab—*Mirzanjosh*.

Leaves and tops cut prior to blooming used as a flavouring in the same way as Sweet Marjoram (*Majorana hortensis* Moench). Plant also used as a pot-herb and as a vegetable. Before introduction of hops, it was used to flavour ale. Contains a volatile oil and tannin. *Origanum* Oil is carminative, stomachic, diuretic, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue, used as a stimulant and tonic in diarrhoea and colic, also applied in chronic rheumatism, tooth-ache, and ear-ache. Given in whooping cough and bronchitis because of its spasmolytic action. Also employed in cosmetics and soaps.

ORMOCARPUM Beauv.

Papilionaceae; *Fabaceae*

O. cochinchinensis (Lour.) Merrill
syn. *O. senoides* DC.; *O. glabrum*
Teijsm. & Binn.

Sans.—*Kananashekhara*, *kananashigru*; Tel.—*Advimunaga*, *gunnangi*, *nal kashina*; Tam.—*Kattumuringai*;
Kan.—*Kadunugga*; Mal.—*Kattumurunga*, *punamurinna*.

Roots tonic and stimulant, used for lumbago, they are rubbed in oil and applied in paralysis. Considered to be a fish-poison. In Java, grown as a support for pepper, and for shade in coffee and cacao plantations.

O. glabrum Teijsm. & Binn. see
O. cochinchinensis (Lour.) Merrill

O. senoides DC. see
O. cochinchinensis (Lour.) Merrill

ORTHOSIPHON

ORMOSIA G. Jackson

Papilionaceae; Fabaceae

O. travancorica Bedd.

Tam. & Mal.—*Malei manchadi*.

Wood white, moderately hard, used locally for domestic purposes.

OROBANCHE Linn.

Orobanchaceae

O. aegyptiaca Pers. syn. *O. indica*
Buch.-Ham. ex Roxb.

Hindi—*Sarsan-banda, bhatua ghas, tokra*; Guj.—*Vakumba*; Tel.—*Bođu*.

Used in diarrhoea and as a cure for boils in the throats of cattle.

O. indica Buch.-Ham. ex Roxb.
see *O. aegyptiaca* Pers.

OROXYLUM Vent.

Bignoniaceae

O. indicum Vent.

Sans.—*Shyonaka*; Hindi—*Ullu, arlu, saona*; Beng.—*Sona, nasona, sonpatti*; Mar.—*Letu*; Guj.—*Aralu, tentu*; Tel.—*Dundilum, pampini*; Tam.—*Achu, peiarlanthei*; Kan.—*Tigdu, bunepale, sonpatta*; Mal.—*Palagapaiyani*; Oriya—*Phapni, phonphonia*; Punjab—*Mulu, tatmorang*; Assam—*Toguna, bhatghila, dingari*; Nepal & Lepcha—*Tatola*.

Root-bark tonic and astringent, used in diarrhoea and dysentery, also diaphoretic and used in rheumatism. Boiled in oil, it is used in otorrhoea. Tender fruits

refreshing and stomachic; seeds purgative. Decoction of leaves given in stomach-ache and rheumatism; leaves used externally for enlarged spleen. Young shoot and unripe fruits eaten as a vegetable; flowers and bark also eaten. Tree lopped for fodder. Bark and fruits employed as mordants. Plant credited with antiseptic properties. Wood used for match-boxes. Seeds yield a non-drying oil.

ORTHANTHERA Wight

Asclepiadaceae

O. viminea Wight

Hindi—*Mahur, khip*.

Yields a fibre used for ropes which are strong and durable. Flower buds consumed as a vegetable.

ORTHOSIPHON Benth. *Labiatae;*
Lamiaceae

O. aristatus (Blume) Miq. see
O. spiralis (Lour.) Merrill

O. glabratus Benth. syn.
O. tomentosus Benth. var. *glabratus*
Hook.f.

Mal.—*Kattu-thrithava*.

Decoction of plant used in diarrhoea and piles; that of leaves as a febrifuge. Leaves pounded and applied to cuts and wounds.

O. grandiflorus Boldingh see
O. spiralis (Lour.) Merrill

O. rubicundus Benth.

Mundari—*Jikipota*.

Tubers eaten, also yield starch. Given as a cure for colic.

ORTHOSIPHON

O. spiralis (Lour.) Merrill syn.
O. aristatus (Blume) Miq.
O. stamineus Benth.; *O. grandiflorus*
Boidingh KIDNEY TEA PLANT,
JAVA TEA

Leaves diuretic, activity is attributed to the presence of high percentage (0.7-0.8%) of potassium salts. Leaves also contain tannin and an essential oil. Drug highly cumulative diuretic, most useful in nephrosis and severe cases of oedema (dropsy). Infusion given in kidney and bladder diseases including nephrocirrhosis and phosphaturia; also used in gout and rheumatism. Presence of orthosiphonin and potassium salts help in keeping uric acid and urate salts in solution and thus prevents deposit (calculi, etc.) formation in kidneys. Leaf extract lowers blood sugar in diabetics, but not consistently.

O. stamineus Benth. see
O. spiralis (Lour.) Merrill

O. tomentosus Benth. var. *glabratus*
Hook.f. see *O. glabratus* Benth.

ORYGIA Forsk. *Aizoaceae*

Some authors consider this genus as a synonym of *Carbichoma* Scop.

O. decumbens Forsk.

Leaves eaten in times of scarcity. Infusion of root used in biliousness.

O. portulacifolia Forsk. see *Talinum portulacifolium* (Forsk.) Aschers. ex Schwf.

ORYZA Linn. *Gramineae*; *Poaceae*

O. barthii Cheval. in part see
O. perennis Moench emend.
Sampath

O. coarctata Roxb.

Grain resembles wheat and said to be edible. An essentially aquatic plant adopted to salinity in the soil.

O. fatua Koenig ex Trin. see
O. rufipogon Griff.

O. glumaepatula Steud. see
O. rufipogon Griff.

O. granulata Nees & Arn. ex Steud.
see *O. meyeriana* (Zoll. & Mor. ex Steud.) Baill.

O. latifolia Hook.f., non Desv. see
O. officinalis Wall. ex Watt

O. longistaminata Cheval. & Roehr.
see *O. perennis* Moench emend.
Sampath

O. meyeriana (Zoll. & Mor. ex Steud.) Baill. syn. *O. granulata*
Nees & Arn. ex Steud.

Grass eaten by cattle; grains possess good flavour

O. officinalis Wall. ex Watt syn.
O. latifolia Hook.f., non Desv.

Grass eaten by cattle.

O. perennis Moench emend.
Sampath syn. *O. longistaminata*
Cheval. & Roehr.; *O. barthii*
Cheval. in part; *O. sativa* var.
bengalensis Watt

Grains edible, occasionally harvested; they are slender and shed easily.

O. plena (Prain) Chowdhury see
O. sativa Linn.

OSBECKIA

O. rufipogon Griff. syn. *O. fatua* Koenig ex Trin.; *O. sativa* var. *rufipogon*, *coarctata*, and *abuensis* Watt; *O. sativa* var. *spontanea* Roschev.; *O. sativa* var. *fatua* Prain; *O. glumaepatula* Steud.

Beng.—*Uri, jhara*; Tel.—*Nirvari, nivaru*; M.P.—*Karga*.

Includes major portion of wild rice populations; very much like cultivated rice in vegetative characters. Though eaten by buffaloes, it is rejected by cattle because of its coarse foliage.

O. sativa Linn. syn. *O. plena* (Prain) Chowdhury

RICE, PADDY

Sans.—*Dhunya, vrithi, nivara, syali*; Hindi—*Dhan, chaval*; Beng.—*Chal*; Mar.—*Tandula, dhan, bhat*; Guj.—*Dangar, choka*; Tel.—*Vadlu, varidhanyamu, biyyamu*; Tam.—*Nellu, arisi*; Kan.—*Nellu, bhatta, akki*; Mal.—*Nellu, ari*.

One of the oldest food crops; impressions of paddy on clay lumps and remnants of husk as far back as 2,300 B.C. have been found. Now staple diet of over a third of world's population; a starch-rich food, eaten after boiling. Also converted into parched rice, beaten rice or rice flakes, and puffed rice. Mixed with black gram powder, used for fermented preparations like *Idli* and *Dosa*. Broken grains, obtained during milling, used as human and cattle food, for making alcoholic beverages, and as a source of starch and rice flour. Paddy husk used as a fuel, also used for hard-boards and as a raw material for alcohol and fufural. Bran serves as cattle feed. Fatty oil from bran is used for edible purposes. Rice straw is employed as fodder; also suitable for straw-board manufacture.

— var. *abuensis* Watt see
O. rufipogon Griff.

— var. *bengalensis* Watt see
O. perennis Moench emend.

Sampath

— var. *coarctata* Watt see
O. rufipogon Griff.

— var. *fatua* Prain see
O. rufipogon Griff.

— var. *rufipogon* Watt see
O. rufipogon Griff.

— var. *spontanea* Roschev. see
O. rufipogon Griff.

OSBECKIA Linn.

Melastomataceae

O. chinensis Linn.

Mundari—*Gara jojo ara*; Lushai—*Builukham*.

Used in diarrhoea and applied to wounds of cattle. Roots chewed for relief from cough.

O. crinita Benth.

Bhutan—*Handi samba*; Lepcha—*Number*; Khasi Hills—*Ja-lang-kthem, dieng-soh-kthem*; Lushai—*Builukham*; Nepal—*Tsulesi*.

Decoction of root used as a stomachic; that of dry leaves for tooth-ache.

O. cupularis D. Don ex Wight & Arn.

Mal.—*Cherkualathi*.

Plant pounded and applied to swellings.

O. nepalensis Hook.

Assam—*Baga phatkala*.

OSBECKIA

Flower pounded and applied to sores in the mouth.

OSMANTHUS Lour. *Oleaceae*

O. fragrans Lour.

U.P. Hills—*Silang*; N. Bengal & Lepcha—*Tungrung*.

Wood used for tool-handles, toys, combs, and turnery work. Flowers used for flavouring tea and medicinal preparations; mixed with sesameum oil they serve also as a cosmetic. Used also as a flavouring for confectionery and bakery products. Fruits edible. Flowers yield an essential oil.

— var. *aurantiacus* Makino

Source of an essential oil in Japan.

O. suavis King

Bhutan—*Chashing*; Nepal—*Silingi*.

Wood resembles that of *O. fragrans*.

OSMORHIZA Rafin. *Umbelliferae*;
Apiaceae

O. aristata (Thunb.) Makino & Yabe var. *laxa* (Royle) Constance & Shan syn. *O. claytonii* C.B. Clarke in part; *O. laxa* Royle

No information is available regarding the economic uses of the plant. In America, the aromatic roots of *O. claytonii* C.B. Clarke and an allied species, *O. longistylis* DC., are used for flavouring. They are expectorant, demulcent, carminative, and stomachic.

O. claytonii C.B. Clarke in part see *O. aristata* (Thunb.) Makino & Yabe var. *laxa* (Royle) Constance & Shan

O. laxa Royle see *O. aristata* (Thunb.) Makino & Yabe var. *laxa* (Royle) Constance & Shan

O. longistylis DC. see *O. aristata* (Thunb.) Makino & Yabe var. *laxa* (Royle) Constance & Shan

OSMUNDA Linn. *Osmundaceae*

O. claytoniana Linn.

Rhizomes used in America and Europe in the preparation of a rooting medium (Osmantine) for growing epiphytic orchids; also used as an adulterant of Male fern (*Dryopteris filix-mas* (Linn.) Schott.

O. regalis Linn. ROYAL FERN

Roots mucilaginous, tonic, stimulant, and styptic. An aqueous extract of the fern administered for intestinal gripe and also used for rheumatism; it is said to have antibacterial action. Also given for dysentery, rickets, and muscular debility. Fronds form a constituent of diuretic drinks given for swellings; tender shoots used in balms and healing plasters.

OSTERDAMIA Neck

O. matrella Kuntze see
Zoysia matrella (Linn.) Merrill

OSTODES Blume *Euphorbiaceae*

O. paniculata Blume

Lepcha—*Palok-kung*; Assam—*Dieng-ja-tung, tasi-change*; Nepal—*Bepari*.

Yields a gum used for sizing paper. Wood used for planking. Tree provides fodder, but of a poor quality.

OURATEA

OSYRIS Linn. *Santalaceae*

O. arborea Wall. *see O. wightiana*
Wall. ex Wight

O. wightiana Wall. ex Wight syn.
O. arborea Wall.

Mar.—*Popli, lotal*; Kan.—*Kurigan-
da, baingani*; N.W. Himalayas,
Garhwal & Kumaun—*Dalmi,
dalmia*; Nepal—*Jhuri, num nugi*.

Infusion of leaves is a powerful emetic.
Leaves contain tannin (20%) and may
prove a good substitute of Sumach (*Cot-
inus coggia* Scop.).

OTTELIA Pers. *Hydrocharitaceae*

O. alismoides Pres.

Beng.—*Parmikalla*; Tel.—*Nir-vene-
ki*; Kan.—*Kottigenasuballi, hasuru
neeru patre*; Mundari—*Lundi ara*

Leaves possess excellent flavour and used
as a vegetable. Fruits edible. Plant rube-
facient; leaves used in topicals to cure
hemorrhoids.

OUGEINIA Benth. *Papilionaceae*;
Fabaceae

O. dalbergioides Benth. *see*
O. oojeinensis (Roxb.) Hochr.

O. oojeinensis (Roxb.) Hochr. syn.
O. dalbergioides Benth. SANDAN

Sans.—*Tinisha*; Hindi—*Sandan,
panjan, tinsa, panan*; Beng.—*Tinis*;
Mar.—*Tiwas, kalaphulus*; Guj.—
Tanach; Tel.—*Tella motuku*;
Tam.—*Narivengai*; Kan.—*Kuri-
mutal, kari-honne*; Mal.—
Malavenna; Oriya—*Bandhona,
banjan*; Bihar & Orissa—*Ruta,*

pandan, tinsa; M.P.—*Tinas, tinsa,
sar*; Nepal & Lepcha—*Sandan
pipli*. Trade—Sandan.

Wood used for carts and carriages, espe-
cially for shafts, axles and hubs, for agri-
cultural implements, sugarcane crushers,
tool-handles, bed legs, tent-poles and
-pegs, and for oars and other articles where
strength and toughness are required. Also
used for posts, rafters, struts, and door
and window frames; although heavy, used
for furniture and cabinets. Suitable for
shuttles, spindles, bobbins and picker-
arms, disc dowels and cooperage. Yields
a bast fibre used for cordage. Bark used
as a febrifuge and fish-poison; contains
tannin (7%). A kino-like exudation from
the incised bark used in diarrhoea and
dysentery. Tree lopped for fodder.

OURATEA Aubl. *Ochnaceae*

O. angustifolia (Vahl) Baill. *see*
O. serrata (Gaertn.) Robson

O. hookeri Burkill syn. *Gomphia
hookeri* Planch.

Leaves chewed as a masticatory. Wood
used for house-building purposes.

O. serrata (Gaertn.) Robson syn.
O. zeylanica (Lam.) Alston;
O. angustifolia (Vahl) Baill.;
Gomphia angustifolia Vahl

Mar.—*Valermani*; Tam.—
Ramanchi, anaivilavu; Kan.—
Addane, kempokallu; Mal.—
Chavakampu, aneperala.

Wood resistant to termites, used for posts,
rafters and wall boards. Decoction of
roots and leaves used as a tonic and
stomachic.

O. zeylanica (Lam.) Alston *see*
O. serrata (Gaertn.) Robson

OXALIS

OXALIS Linn. *Oxalidaceae*

O. acetosella Linn.

COMMON WOOD-SORREL

Kumaun—*Amrul*, *chalmori*.

Leaves possess refreshing flavour, used as a substitute for sorrel (*Rumex acetosa* Linn.) in salads; rich in vitamin C and potassium oxalate. Plant diuretic, antiscorbutic, and refrigerant, used in liver and digestive disorders, urinary affections and haemorrhage; also used to remove cancerous growth from lips. In England, an antiputrescent gargle is concocted against quinsy with leaves and petals.

O. corniculata Linn.

INDIAN SORREL

Sans.—*Amlika*; Hindi & Beng.—*Amrul sak*, *chuka tripati*; Mar.—*Ambuti*, *anjati*, *bhinsarpati*; Tel.—*Pulichinta*; Tam.—*Puliyarai*; Kan.—*Hulichikkai*, *pullam purachi*, *uppinasoppu*; Mal.—*Puliyarel*; Punjab—*Amlika*, *khattamitha*; Kumaun—*Amelda*, *tipatia*; Bhutan—*Lunglubo*; Mundari—*Piri jojo*, *pusiganju husuki*; Santal—*Tandi chatomarak*; Assam—*Changeritenga*, *tengeshi-tenga*; Lushai—*Siakthur*; Nepal—*Zolaomil*.

Leaves are pleasantly refreshing and eaten as a salad or cooked as a vegetable; also used for sandwiches, pickles, and chutneys. If eaten in excess, however, they are injurious. Seeds consumed in times of scarcity. Leaves are a good source of vitamin C (125 mg/100 g) and carotene (3.6 mg/100 g) but the entire amount is unavailable to the system because of high oxalate content. Fresh juice of plant given in dyspepsia, piles, anaemia, and typhinitis. Infusion of leaves used to cure opa-

city of the cornea. Leaf juice is given to counteract *Datura* poisoning.

O. corymbosa DC. see *O. martiana* Zucc.

O. latifolia H.B. & K.

Oraon—*Unk arxa*; Delhi—*Khatmitthi*, *khatmandari*.

Used as a soporific. Leaves and bulbs contain sufficient quantities of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid and may be used as green manure.

O. martiana Zucc. syn.

O. corymbosa DC.

Tam.—*Peria-puliyarai*; Delhi—*Khatmitthi*; Lakhimpur—*Tenga se tenga*.

Tubers eaten. Leaves are sometimes substituted for tamarind. Leaves and bulbs may be used for green manuring. On slopes grown as a check for soil erosion, also used for edging in gardens.

O. sensitiva Linn. see *Biophytum sensitivum* (Linn.) DC.; Edgew. & Hook.f. in part.

OXYBAPHUS L'Herit. ex Willd.

O. himalaicus Edgew. see *Mirabilis himalaica* (Edgew.) Heimerl

OXYRIA Hill *Polygonaceae*

O. digyna Hill

Punjab—*Amlu*, *chohahak*.

Leaves have sorrel-like pleasantly acidic taste and consumed as a vegetable or used in salads and chutneys. Herb antiscorbutic and refrigerant.

OXYSTELMA R. Br.

Asclepiadaceae

O. esculentum R. Br. *see*
O. secamone (Linn.) Karst.

O. secamone (Linn.) Karst. *syn.*
O. esculentum R. Br.

Sans.—*Dugdhika*; Hindi, Beng. & Oriya—*Dudhialata*; Mar.—*Dudhani*; Guj.—*Jaldudhi*; Tel.—*Dudipala*; Tam.—*Usippalai*; Kan.—*Dugdhike*.

Flowers, fruits, and leaves eaten in times of scarcity; roots and leaves furnish fodder in scarcity areas. Herb antiseptic, depurative, and galctagogue. Decoction used as gargle. Latex used as a vulnerary. Fresh roots prescribed in jaundice.

OXYTENANTHERA Munro

Gramineae; Poaceae

O. auriculata Prain *see*

O. nigrociliata Munro

O. bourdillonii Gamble

Tam.—*Ponmungil*; Mal.—*Arambu*.

Internodes employed to carry maps. Also used for making combs.

O. monadelpha (Thw.) Alston *syn.*

O. thwaitesii Gamble, non Munro

Suitable for fencing, thatching, and basket-making.

O. monostigma Bedd. *see*

O. ritcheyi Blatter & McCann

O. nigrociliata Munro *syn.*

O. auriculata Prain; *Gigantochloa auriculata* Kurz; *Bambusa auriculata* Kurz

Beng.—*Kalia*; Oriya—*Bolanji*; Garo Hills—*Washut*; Andamans—*Podah*.

Available in large quantities and suitable for paper-pulp.

O. ritcheyi Blatter & McCann *syn.*
O. monostigma Bedd.

Mar.—*Huda, mangam, tandali*;
 Kan.—*Choua, chiwa, garte*.

Used for fences, punt poles, walking-sticks, umbrella-handles, and baskets.

O. stocksii Munro

South-West India—*Chivari, konda, mes, oor-sheme, pannangi*.

Culms are strong with a small hollow, used for construction purposes, punt poles, umbrella-handles, and baskets.

O. thwaitesii Gamble, non Munro
see O. monadelpha (Thw.) Alston

OXYTROPIS DC. *Papilionaceae;*
Fabaceae

O. microphylla DC.

Ladakh—*Niargul*.

Plant browsed by yaks and sheep.

O. mollis Royle ex Benth. *syn.*

O. thomsonii Benth.

Eaten by animals, but due to presence of a large amount of oxalic acid (4.3% on dry matter basis), imported merino rams and their progeny grazing on the plants in Sikkim were wiped out, as also imported horses. Local sheep either refused to eat it or were found immune to it.

O. thomsonii Benth. *see*

O. mollis Royle ex Benth.

P

PACHYGONE Miers

Menispermaceae

P. ovata Miers ex Hook. f. & Thoms.

Dried fruits used as a vermicide and fish-poison.

PACHYLARNAX Dandy

Magnoliaceae

P. pleiocarpa Dandy

Assam—*Phulsopa*, *kothalpathia sopa*.

Wood valued for cabinet-work. Tree suitable for planting in tea estates.

PACHYRRHIZUS Rich. ex DC.

Papilionaceae; Fabaceae

P. angulatus Rich. ex DC. *see*

P. erosus (Linn.) Urban

P. bulbosus Kurz *see*

P. erosus (Linn.) Urban

P. erosus (Linn.) Urban *syn.*

P. angulatus Rich. ex DC.; *P. bulbosus* Kurz

YAM BEAN

Hindi & Beng.—*Sankalu*.

Tubers edible; young tubers are crisp, juicy, refreshing and can be eaten raw or cooked, or sliced and made into chips. Also used as fodder. Mature tubers yield starch of superior quality consisting of polyhedral or semi-polyhedral grains. Young pods used as a vegetable; mature ones poisonous; causing diarrhoea. Powdered seeds employed for insecticidal and piscicidal purposes. Seeds yield a

toxic resin from which rotenone has been separated. Leaves, roots, and pods also show insecticidal activity. Seeds used as a laxative and vermifuge. Stems yield a fibre used for fishing-nets. Plant may be grown for green manure.

P. tuberosus Spreng.

Native of South Africa, often cultivated for edible tubers. The species is considered by some as a cultigen of *P. erosus*. The starch from the tubers is pure white and equal in every respect to arrowroot (*Maranta arundinacea* Linn.) and can be used for puddings. Yield of starch from its tubers is more than arrowroot tubers. Seeds insecticidal.

PACHYSTACHYS Nees

Acanthaceae

P. coccinea Nees *syn. Jacobinia coccinea* Hiern; *Justicia coccinea* Aubl.

A very pretty shrub with brilliant crimson-scarlet flowers introduced into Indian gardens. It is toxic, contains traces of alkaloids, and used medicinally in Guyana.

PACHYSTOMA Blume

Orchidaceae

P. senile Reichb. f.

Berar & M.P.—*Safed musli, kurkutti*.

Rhizomes are said to be used for seminal troubles and are available in the drug markets of India; their properties and uses are, however, not known with definiteness.

PALAQIUM

PADUS Mill.

P. napaulensis Schneid. *see*

Prunus napaulensis Steud.

PAEDERIA Linn *Rubiaceae*

P. foetida Linn.

Sans.—*Prasarani*; Hindi—*Gandhali*, *somaraji*; Beng.—*Gandha bhadulia*; Mar.—*Hiranvel*; Guj.—*Gandhana*; Tel.—*Savirela*; Tam.—*Penarisangai*; Kan.—*Hesarane*; Mal.—*Talanili*; Oriya—*Gandali*; Assam—*Bedoli sutta*, *paduri-lata*; Lepcha—*Takpa-edrik*; Sikkim & Nepal—*Padebiri*.

Leaves tonic and astringent, used in soups and other food preparations for invalids and convalescents, particularly the ones suffering from bowel troubles. Poultice of leaves applied to abdomen to relieve flatulence; also used in herpes. Decoction of leaves diuretic, also given to dissolve vesical calculi. Roots and bark employed as emetic. Juice of roots used in piles, inflammation of spleen, and pain in chest and liver. The species may prove useful in eliminating poisons collected in the system due to use of narcotics or defective metabolism.

P. scandens (Lour.) Merrill *syn.*

P. tomentosa Blume

Some authors consider it a synonym of *P. foetida* and has been assigned same uses (q.v.). Plant is also accredited with antiphlogistic properties and said to be useful in tenesmus.

P. tomentosa Blume *see*

P. scandens (Lour.) Merrill

PAEONIA Linn. *Paeoniaceae*

P. emodi Wall. ex Royle

HIMALAYAN PEONY

Hindi—*Ud-salap*; Punjab—*Mamekh*, *chandra*; Kashmir—*Mid.*

Tender shoots cooked and eaten as a vegetable. Fleshy roots used in uterine diseases, biliousness, dropsy and nervous affections; excessive doses, however, cause headache, confusion in vision, and vomiting. Seeds emetic and cathartic. Infusion of flowers given for diarrhoea. Roots contain an essential oil.

PAJANELIA DC. *Bignoniaceae*

P. longifolia K. Schum. *syn.*

P. rheedii Wight; *P. multijuga* DC.

Mar.—*Doundi*; Tam.—*Aranthal*; Kan.—*Alangi*; Mal.—*Arlantha*, *paiyani*, *pajaneli*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-tang-leng*, *dieng-long-oh*; Andamans—*Jhingan*.

Wood when freshly cut smells like teak, used for canoes, catamarans, house-building and planking. Plant has medicinal uses similar to those of *Oroxylum indicum* Vent. (q.v.). Stem- and root-bark contain pajaneelin.

P. multijuga DC. *see*

P. longifolia K. Schum.

P. rheedii Wight *see*

P. longifolia K. Schum.

PALAQIUM Blanco *Sapotaceae*

P. ellipticum (Dalz.) Baill. *syn.*

Dichopsis elliptica (Dalz.) Benth. & Hook. f.

Mar.—*Panchoti*; Tam.—*Kar illupe*, *palvadinjan*; Kan.—

Panchonta, *hadasale*; Mal.—*Pala*, *pali*, *choppala*, *panchendi*. Trade—*Pali*.

Wood used for building purposes as planks, door and window frames, flooring, ceiling boards, and shingles; also

PALAQIUM

used for cheap furniture, tea-chests, veneers, plywood, cabinet-making, crates, guide skids in mines, jetty piles and masts and spars. Recommended for bentwood furniture. Wood in green state has a corrosive action on iron and lead. Seeds yield a fatty oil used for soap-making and as an illuminant. Tree yields an inferior kind of gutta-percha sometimes known as Indian gutta-percha or *Pala* gum.

P. gutta (Hook. f.) Baill. syn.
Dichopsis gutta Benth. & Hook. f.

Chief source of gutta-percha; was introduced into Lal Bagh Gardens, Bangalore.

P. obovatum (Griff.) Engl. syn.
Dichopsis obovata (Griff.)
C. B. Clarke

Assam—*Kathulua*, *daser-changne*,
wai-to-phang.

Tree is a source of gutta-percha of inferior quality. Wood durable under water; used for boat-planking.

P. polyanthum (Wall.) Baill. syn.
Dichopsis polyantha (Wall.) Benth.
& Hook. f.

Beng.—*Tali*; Garo Hills—*Salua*;
Khasi Hills—*D i e n g - h o r u a* ;
Cachar—*Bonthai pionbuphang*,
kurta; Lushai & Kuki Hills—
Kherual.

Wood used for house construction, door and window shutters, planking, general carpentry work, beds, and plywood. The wood in green state has a corrosive action on iron and lead. Tree yields gutta-percha of inferior quality. Flowers eaten.

PALMARIA Stockhouse
Rhodomeniaceae

P. palmata (Linn.) O. Kuntze
DULSE

An alga eaten raw or cooked, or used as a condiment; also employed in the preparation of an alcoholic beverage.

PANAEOLUS (Fr.) Quel.
Agaricaceae

P. cyanascens Berk. & Br.

An edible fungus.

PANAX Linn. *Araliaceae*

P. cochleatum DC. see
Polyscias scutellaria (Burm. f.)
F. R. Fosberg

P. elegans C. Moore & F. Muell.
see *Tieghemopanax elegans*
(C. Moore & F. Muell.) Vig.

P. fruticosum Linn. see
Polyscias fruticosa (Linn.) Harms

P. ginseng Mey. see
P. schinseng Nees

P. murrayi F. Muell. see
Tieghemopanax murrayi (F. Muell.)
Vig.

P. quinquefolium Linn.
AMERICAN GINSENG

A source of Ginseng Root, used as a stimulant, stomachic, and demulcent, also considered carminative, tonic, expectorant, and antipyretic. Reputed for its sedative effect on vital centres; also a gonadotrophic agent containing little toxic substance. Ginseng influences metabolism and prevents development of

atherosclerosis; reduces high blood pressure, but raises low blood pressure to the normal level. †

P. schinseng Nees syn. *P. ginseng* Mey.

ASIATIC OR CHINESE GINSENG

It was previously the only source of Ginseng in China, but the supply became so limited that it was met by imports of Ginseng Root obtained from *P. quinquefolium* Linn. Uses of the Chinese Ginseng are similar to those of American Ginseng from *P. quinquefolium* (q. v.).

PANCRATIUM Linn.

Amaryllidaceae

P. triflorum Roxb.

Used as a substitute and adulterant of Indian Squill (*Urginea indica* Kunth), a drug used as a cardiogenic, diuretic, and expectorant, prescribed also for bronchial troubles.

P. zeylanicum Linn.

Used for ear troubles; contains an alkaloid, possibly lycorine which acts as emetic and may cause death due to paralysis of central nervous system.

PANDANUS Stickman

Pandanaceae

P. amaryllifolius Roxb. see

P. odoratissimus Linn. f.

P. andamanensium Kurz

Hindi—*Keora*.

Yields fibre used for articles of apparel. Fruits eaten; fibrous parts of the fruit, after removal of softer parts, are made into a sort of crude paint brush.

P. fascicularis Lam. see

P. odoratissimus Linn. f.

P. foetidus Roxb.

Hindi—*Keor-kanta*; Beng.—*Keya-kanta, kotki-kanta*.

Frequently planted in Sri Lanka for hedges.

P. furcatus Roxb.

Bombay—*Ran-keura*.

Leaves used for making mats; young ones on the upper part of the stem used as an antidote for poisoning. Wood used for floats for fishing-nets.

P. laevis Kunth see

P. odoratissimus Linn. f.

P. latifolius Hassk. see

P. odoratissimus Linn. f.

P. leram Jones

NICOBAR BREADFRUIT

Lower portion of fruit fleshy and edible, largely used for making flour for making bread by the local people.

P. odoratissimus Linn. f. syn.

P. tectorius Soland. ex Parkinson;

P. fascicularis Lam.; *P. laevis*

Kunth; *P. variegatus* Miq.;

P. latifolius Hassk.:

P. amaryllifolius Roxb.

SCREW-PINE

Sans.—*Ketaki*; Hindi—*Keura*,

kewda, ketki, gagandhul; Beng.—

Keya, kedki-keya, keori; Mar.—

Keora; Guj.—*Kewoda*; Tel.—

Mugali (male), ketaki, gajangi;

Tam.—*Tazhai, thalay*; Kan.—

Tale mara, kyad-agegida; Mal—

Kaida, thala.

PANDANUS

Male flowers valued for their fragrance, and used for hair decoration. Also used for extraction of *Kewda* attar and *Kewda* water, highly prized by Indian perfumers. *Kewda* attar is prepared by distilling the ripe spadices with water and absorbing the vapours in Sandalwood oil or liquid paraffin; to obtain *Kewda* water spadices are simply distilled with water. *Kewda* oil is not extracted in India on a commercial scale; the solubility of the oil in water is so very high that it cannot be easily separated from the distillate. *Kewda* attar is used for scenting clothes, bouquets, lotions, cosmetics, soaps, hair oils, tobacco, and *agarbattis*. *Kewda* water is mostly used for flavouring foods, sweets, syrups, and soft drinks. Terminal bud eaten. Tender floral leaves eaten raw or cooked. Seeds are also edible. Leaves employed for covering huts, mat-making, cordage, hats, baskets, and other fancy articles; also used for making umbrellas. Leaf fibre used for making sacks for coffee, sugar, grain, etc. Leaves are a source of paper-making material. Oil and otto considered stimulant and antispasmodic. Juice obtained from inflorescence from which the spathes have been removed used for rheumatic arthritis in veterinary medicine. Leaves used in leprosy, scabies, and diseases of heart and brain. Anthers used for diseases of blood.

— forma *laevis* Warb.

Cultivated for fragrant bracts.

— forma *pulposus*

Cultivated for edible fruits.

— forma *samak*

Preferred for tough leaves suitable for matting.

— forma *variegatus*

Grown for ornament due to yellow bands on the leaves.

P. tectorius Soland. ex Parkinson
see *P. odoratissimus* Linn. f.

P. thwaitzii Mart.

Fibres from leaves used for nets, brushes, etc. Fruit-pulp eaten.

P. utilis Bory

Leaves used for making baskets, Manila hats, and other small articles; also used for thatching. Fruit is a source of starchy food palatable after cooking. Male spadices pleasantly odorous and edible, considered aphrodisiac. Decoction of roots used in venereal diseases.

P. variegatus Miq. see

P. odoratissimus Linn. f.

PANDOREA Spach *Bignoniaceae*

P. jasminoides (Lindl.) K. Schum.
syn. *Tecoma jasminoides* Lindl.

Introduced into Indian gardens for evergreen foliage and beautiful flowers.

P. pandorana (Andr.) van Steenis
syn. *Tecoma australis* R. Br.

Introduced into Indian gardens for evergreen foliage and beautiful flowers; leaves give positive tests for alkaloids.

PANICUM Linn. *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

P. accrescens Trin. see
Cyrtococcum accrescens Stapf

P. adscendens H. B. & K. see
Digitaria adscendens (H. B. & K.)
Henr.

P. ambiguum Trin. see *Brachiaria*
paspaloides (Presl) C. E. Hubbard

P. antidotale Retz. BLUE PANIC

Hindi—*Gunara*; Guj.—*Dhusdo*,
dhusghas; Tam.—*Nassiam pillu*,
pinisu pillu; Punjab—*Gharam*,

PANICUM

ghamur; Rajasthan—*Bangagli*,
banwari, *gramna*; Bombay—*Git*,
male, *girni*.

Grazed by cattle only when young, useful
in scarcity areas. Utilized in USA
for erosion control and as windbreak.
Employed in affections of the throat and
as an antidote in hydrophobia.

P. atrosanguineum Hochst. ex
A. Rich. syn. *P. hydaspicum*
Edgew.

Furnishes excellent fodder for cattle.
Grains also collected for food.

P. auritum Presl ex Nees

A good fodder grass.

P. austroasiaticum Ohwi syn.
P. humile Nees ex Steud.

A good fodder grass.

P. brevifolium Linn. syn.
P. ovalifolium Poir.

A good fodder grass.

P. ciliare Retz. see
Digitaria ciliaris (Retz.) Koeler

P. colonum Linn. see
Echinochloa colonum Link

P. coloratum Linn.

introduced from waterlogged areas of
tropical Africa; shows possibility of being
a useful fodder plant and soil binder.

P. corymbosum Roxb. see
Digitaria corymbosa (Roxb.)
Merrill

P. crus-galli Linn. see
Echinochloa crus-galli Beauv.

P. curvatum Linn. see
Sacciolepis curvata (Linn.)
A. Chase

P. flavidum Retz. see *Paspalidium*
flavidum (Retz.) A. Camus

P. frumentaceum Roxb. see
Echinochloa frumentacea Link

P. glaberrimum Steud. see
P. virgatum Linn.

P. hippothrix K. Schum. syn.
P. obscurans (Woodrow) Stapf;
Isachne obscurans Woodrow

Bombay—*Tansawa*.

Grains cooked like rice.

P. humile Nees ex Steud. see
P. austroasiaticum Ohwi

P. hydaspicum Edgew. see
P. atrosanguineum Hochst. ex
A. Rich.

P. incomtum Trin. syn.
P. sarmentosum Hook. f., non
Roxb.

A good fodder grass. Roots considered
aphrodisiac, chewed with betel nuts.

P. indicum Linn. see
Sacciolepis indica (Linn.) A. Chase

P. interruptum Willd. see
Sacciolepis interrupta (Willd.)
Stapf

P. javanicum Poir. see
Urochloa panicoides Beauv.

P. jumentorum Pers. see
P. maximum Jacq.

PANICUM

P. laevifolium Hack.

Introduced from South Africa, where it provides excellent hay, relished by stock.

P. maximum Jacq. syn.

P. jumentorum Pers.

GUINEA GRASS

Mar.—*Ginigawat*; Guj.—*Ginighas*;

Tam.—*Gini pullu*; Kan.—

Gini hullu; U.P.—*Guinit*.

Used mainly as green fodder, also makes excellent silage and hay and relished by stock. More nutritious than Napier Grass (*Pennisetum purpureum* Schum.) and compares favourably with jowar and maize fodders. Grass is rich in carotene and also contains vitamin C, B₁ and tocopherol. In South Africa, suspected of causing *Dikoor* disease in sheep.

— var. *trichoglume* (K. Schum.)

Eyles

GREEN PANIC, SLENDER GUINEA GRASS

More tolerant to heavy grazing as compared to Guinea Grass.

P. miliaceum Linn.

COMMON MILLET, PROSO MILLET,
HOG MILLET

Hindi—*Chena, cheen*; Beng.—

Cheena; Mar.—*Varo, vari*; Guj.—

Chino, vari; Tel.—*Varagalu, variga*;

Tam.—*Panivaragu, kadukanni*;

Kan.—*Baragu*.

Cultivation as ancient as that of wheat. Green plants are excellent fodder for cattle and horses, also used as hay. Grains contain 10-18% of protein. Starch is the chief carbohydrate in the grains and it is similar to corn starch in appearance and other properties; suitable as a

sizing agent in the textile industry. The husked grain (70% of the whole grain) eaten whole, boiled and cooked like rice; sometimes made into flour for *chapaties*, also parched into *marha* or *mard*. It is used for porridge, and in Ethiopia, fermented into a kind of beverage.

P. miliare Lam. see *P. sumatrense*
Roth ex Roem. & Schult.

P. mucronatum Roth see
Paspalidium punctatum (Burm.)
A. Camus

P. muticum Forsk. see *Brachiaria*
mutica Stapf

P. myosuroides R. Br. see
Sacciolepis myosuroides (R. Br.)
A. Camus

P. myurus H. B. & K. see
Hymenachne amplexicaulis
(Rudge) Nees

P. obscurans (Woodrow) Stapf see
P. hippothrix K. Schum.

P. ovalifolium Poir. see
P. brevifolium Linn.

P. paludosum Roxb., non Nees syn.

P. proliferum auct., non Lam.

Beng.—*Borati*; Tel.—*Soda*.

Provides a favourite fodder for elephants and buffaloes. Grains used by hill tribes for making a cake-like preparation.

P. paspaloides Pers. see
Paspalidium geminatum (Forsk.)
Stapf

P. pilipes Nees & Arn. ex Buesc
see *Cyrtococcum oxyphyllum* Stapf

P. plicatum Hook. f. in part see
Setaria planifolia Stapf

PANICUM

P. plicatum Lam.; Hook. f. in part
see *Setaria plicata* T. Cooke &

P. proliferum auct., non Lam. see
P. paludosum Roxb., non Nees

P. pruinosum Bernh. ex Trin. see
P. virgatum Linn.

P. psilopodium Trin. var.
psilopodium and var. **coloratum**
Hook. f.

Hindi—*Chire kutki*; Tam.—*Kadai
kanai, pattupillu*; Rajasthan—*Kuri*.

Useful as fodder plants. Grains used in
the preparation of alcoholic beverage.

P. punctatum Burm. see
Paspalidium punctatum (Burm.)
A. Camus

P. ramosum Linn. see *Brachiaria
ramosa* Stapf

P. repens Linn.

TORPEDO GRASS

Beng.—*Bamdu*; Tel.—*Ladda-gaddi*;
Tam.—*Thineipillu, injipillu*; Kan.—
Sonti-hullu; Mal.—*Inchi pillu*;
Oriya—*Panidal, reda*.

Grass fed to cattle both as green feed and
as hay; high nutritive value and relished
by animals. A good grass for turfs and
lawns, and very useful for soil conserva-
tion.

P. sarmentosum Hook. f., non
Roxb. see *P. incommutatum* Trin.

P. stagninum Retz. see
Echinochloa stagnina Beauv.

P. sumatrense Roth ex Roem. &
Schult. syn. *P. miliare* Lam.

LITTLE MILLET

Hindi—*Shavan, kungu, kutki*;

Beng.—*Gundli, gondula*; Mar.—
Sava; Guj.—*Gadro*; Tel.—*Samalu*;
Tam.—*Samai*; Kan.—*Shame, save*;
Mal.—*Shama*; Oriya—*Suniya*.

Husked grain (husk 20%) is white, grey,
or olive brown and not tasty. It is cooked
like rice and eaten; in parts of Madras,
the grain is processed in a way similar to
parboiling of paddy. Also made into
flour used for making puddings and
cakes. Fresh leaves contain carotene,
18.50 mg/100 g. Considered to have great
potentialities as a quick growing fodder.

P. trigonum Retz. see
Cyrtococcum trigonum A. Camus

P. trypheron Schult.

Tel.—*Adavi sathagaddi*; Tam.—
Samai karunai; Kan.—
Kadukarai samai hullu; Bombay—
Bhatur; U. P.—*Mijhri*.

Liked by cattle. Grains, which resemble
those of White Italian Millet (*Setaria
italica* Beauv.), are used for making
bread in times of scarcity.

P. turgidum Forsk.

Rajasthan—*Munt, murutagas*.

When green, it is eaten by all animals,
but when dry only camels and donkeys
browse on it. Grains are used as food,
and straw woven into mats.

P. uncinatum Raddi see
Pseudechinolaena polystachya
Stapf

P. virgatum Linn. syn. *P. glaberrimum*
Steud.; *P. pruinosum* Bernh.
ex Trin.

A vigorous sod-forming perennial grass,
successfully introduced from USA as
a fodder grass. Young growth is palatable
and hay of fair quality.

PAPAVER

PAPAVER Linn. *Papaveraceae*

P. argemone Linn.

Infusion of the petals sudorific.

P. dubium Linn.

Petals sudorific. In Australia, suspected of causing dermatitis among cattle with peeling off of the skin of udder and nose, and salivation. Latex from immature capsules contains aporeine, a tetanizing poison.

P. nudicaule Linn.

ICELAND POPPY

Flowers and capsules mildly diaphoretic. Contains cyanogenetic glycosides and is poisonous to sheep.

P. orientale Linn.

ORIENTAL POPPY

Petals sudorific; contains thebaine during active growth, but at maturity *iso*-thebaine is mostly present. *Iso*-thebaine stimulates and later depresses central nervous system.

P. rhoeas Linn.

CORN POPPY

Sans.—*Rakta-posta*; Hindi—*Lalpost, post, postekebija*; Beng.—*Lalposht*; Mar.—*Tambadakhasakhasa*; Guj.—*Lala, lalkhaskhas*; Tel.—*Erragassagassala, errapostakaya*; Tam.—*Siguppuppostaka, sivappugashagasha*; Kan.—*Kempu gasgase, kempukhasakhasi*; Mal.—*Shivapupostakachedi, chovannakasha-kasha*.

Commonly grown in gardens. Petals expectorant, used for coughs and hoarseness, also possess sedative, anodyne, and sudorific properties. Fresh petals used in

the preparation of galenicals; syrup or tincture used for colouring medicines and food materials, imparting red colour and bitterish flavour. From infusion of petals, a test indicator, which turns red with acids and blue with alkalies, has been prepared. Capsules toxic, latex from the capsules narcotic and slightly sedative. All parts of plant contain rhoeadine. Seeds yield a fatty oil similar to poppy seed oil.

P. somniferum Linn.

OPIUM POPPY, WHITE POPPY

Sans.—*Ahifen, chosa, khasa*; Hindi—*Afim, afyun, kashkash, post*; Beng.—*Pasto*; Mar.—*Aphu, khuskhus, posta*; Guj.—*Aphina, khuskhus, posta*; Tel.—*Abhini, gasalu, kasakasa*; Tam.—*Abini, gashagasha, kasakasa, postaka*; Kan.—*Afim, biligasgase, khasakhasi*; Mal.—*Afiun, kashakhasa*.

Cultivated for production of opium which is harvested by incising the capsules at a particular stage known as "industrial maturity"; the product of first lancing contains higher percentage of morphine. Opium used as a narcotic, sedative, anodyne, antispasmodic, hypnotic, and sudorific. Whole opium is much less used, its pure alkaloids, morphine and codeine and their salts are preferred. Eating of opium creates a sense of euphoria and is habit forming; consumed i) orally, ii) by smoking, and iii) by injection. Poppy Seed Oil used for culinary purposes, free from narcotic action; also used in diarrhoea and dysentery and in compositions for skin care. Capsules contain the same constituents as opium; infusion applied as a soothing application. Extract used as a sedative against irritating cough.

PARINARI

PARABARIUM Pierre f.
Apocynaceae

P. micranthum (Wall.) Pierre syn.
Ecdysanthera micrantha A. DC.

Exploited as a source of rubber which is free from stickiness, possessing good elasticity and tenacity.

PARAMERIA Benth.
Apocynaceae

P. barbata K. Schum. syn.
P. glandulifera Benth.

Yields light brown rubber, but not commercially exploitable. Bark, known as kajo-rapat, is used for shrinking of the uterus. Decoction of bark is applied to wounds and also given in dysentery. An infusion of the leaves and flowers is administered as an emmenagogue.

P. glandulifera Benth. see
P. barbata K. Schum.

P. polyneura Hook. f.

Assam—*Mikirtengalata*.

Yields rubber of good quality. Also used medicinally in Malaya like *P. barbata*.

PARAMIGNYA Wight *Rutaceae*

P. angulata Kurz syn.
P. longispina Hook. f.

Beng—*Ban nimbu*.

Fruits used in colic.

P. griffithii Hook. f. in part see
P. scandens Craib

P. longispina Hook. f. see
P. angulata Kurz

P. monophylla Wight
Mar.—*Kurwa-wagutti*; T̄am.—

Katillinsecham; Kan.—*Kadukanji*, *kannimbe*, *kankanchibally*.

Root rich in calcium oxalate, used as a diuretic; also given to cattle in haematuria and other bloody fluxes from the abdomen.

P. scandens Craib syn. *P. griffithii*
Hook f. in part.

Bears acid fruits.

PARAPIPTADENIA Brenan
Mimosaceae

P. rigida (Benth.) Brenan syn
Piptadenia rigida Benth.

In Brazil, it is one of the chief sources of Angico Gum, used as an adhesive and as a constituent of medicines. Bark contains tannins (15-20%) and colouring matter, used for tanning. Wood used for construction purposes; also a source of paper-pulp.

PARASTEMON A. DC.
Rosaceae

P. urophyllum A. DC.

Wood used for general construction purposes and for posts. Suitable also for bridges, salt-water piling, turnery and carving.

PARINARI Aubl. *Rosaceae*

P. corymbosum Miq. syn.
P. griffithianum Benth.

Wood resistant to marine borers, used for salt-water piles and ship-building. Seeds yield a drying oil.

P. griffithianum Benth. see
P. corymbosum Miq.

P. travancoricum Bedd.

There is possibility of using the wood and seeds like *P. corymbosum*.

PARIS

PARIS Linn.

Liliaceae

Assam—*Khorial, zongto, yongchak, aoelgap, unkampinching.*

P. polyphylla Sm.

Rhizome anthelmintic and tonic. Rhizome contains a glucoside α -paristyrphnin which has a depressant action on carotid pressure, myocardium, and respiratory movements. It produces vasoconstriction in kidney, but vasodilation in the spleen and limbs, and stimulates isolated intestines.

Tender pods eaten, also used as a flavouring. Seeds, though slightly bitter, eaten after roasting. Pods as well as seeds used for stomach disorders. Bark and leaves employed for making lotions applied to sores and skin affections.

PARISHIA Hook. f.

Anacardiaceae

PARKINSONIA Linn.

Caesalpiniaceae

P. insignis Hook. f.

Trade—Red dhup (wood).

It is a source of valuable board wood. Wood not durable in the open, but fairly so under cover. Red dhup wood is suitable for match-boarding, bottoms and backing of drawers and cupboards, wainscoting and partition work; also suitable for tea-chest plywood, chipboards, and for rafting heavy timber.

P. aculeata Linn.

Hindi—*Vilayati kikar, vilayati babul*; Beng.—*Balati kikar*; Mar.—*Adanti*; Guj.—*Pardeshi baval, ram baval*; Tel.—*Sima tumma.*

Tree lopped for fodder. Seeds edible, contain glutelin and albumin as principal proteins. Bark yields a fibre suitable for mixing with paper-pulps. Wood yields good charcoal, also used as fuel.

PARKIA R. Br.

Mimosaceae

PARMELIA (Ach.) De Not.

Parmeliaceae

P. biglandulosa Wight & Arn.

Kan.—*Sivalinga mara*; Bombay—*Chenduphul.*

Farinaceous pulp of pods edible. Pollens are mixed with water to prepare a refreshing drink. Sprouting seedlings eaten. Bark used for tanning. Seeds yield a fatty oil.

P. abessinica Kremp.

Tel.—*Rathipoovvu.*

Lichen used as a condiment and as food.

P. cirrhata Fr.

syn.

P. kamtschadalis Eschew.

A lichen used as food.

P. furfuracea (Linn.) Ach.

syn.

Evernia furfuracea Mann

Oleoresin obtained from this lichen is used in perfumery. Also yields a red-brown dye.

P. javanica (Lam.) Merrill

see

P. roxburghii G. Don

P. roxburghii G. Don

syn.

P. javanica (Lam.) Merrill;

Mimosa biglobosa Roxb., non

Jacq.

P. kamtschadalis Eschew.

see

P. cirrhata Fr.

P. perlata (Huds.) Ach.

Lichen accredited with astringent, resolvent and diuretic properties. Used

PARTHENOCISSUS

for relief in pain in the renal and lumbar regions.

P. physodes (Linn.) Ach.

Mucilage from this lichen used as a substitute for gum arabic in dyeing and in parchment and cardboard making.

P. tinctorium Despr.

A lichen used as a component of various food preparations; contains calcium, iron, phosphorus, and riboflavin.

PARMENTIERA DC:

Bignoniaceae

P. cereifera Seem.

CANDLE TREE

Fruits edible, also fed to cattle. A native of Panama, introduced into gardens.

PARNASSIA Linn. *Saxifragaceae*

P. palustris Linn.

Decoction of plant used as a sedative in nervous palpitation and epileptic convulsions. Flowers yield a dye.

PARROTIA C.A. Mey.

P. jacquemontiana Decne *see*
Parrotiopsis *jacquemontiana*
(Decne) Rehd.

PARROTIOPSIS Schneid.
Hamamelidaceae

P. jacquemontiana (Decne) Rehd.
syn. *Parrotia jacquemontiana*
Decne

Himalayas—*Paser*, *pishor*, *puhu*,
killar, *sha*.

Wood valued locally for walking-sticks, tent-pegs, rice pestles, cots, carving, toys, and turnery work. Suitable also for

tool-handles, textile shuttles, fishing-rods, mathematical instruments, and agricultural implements. Twigs used for basketry and wicker-work. Leaves provide poor quality fodder for goats and cattle.

PARSONSIA R. Br. *Apocynaceae*

P. helicandra Hook. & Arn. syn.

P. spiralis Wall.

Mal.—*Penalivalli*; Bombay—*Nagal kuda*.

Juice given for treatment of insanity.

P. spiralis Wall. *see* *P. helicandra*
Hook. & Arn.

PARTHENIUM Linn. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

P. hysterophorus Linn.

Plant used as tonic, febrifuge, emmenagogue, and analgesic; decoction of roots given in dysentery.

PARTHENOCISSUS Planch.

Vitaceae

P. anamalayana Bedd.

Very closely related to *P. himalayana* and not differentiated from it for economic purposes.

P. himalayana (Royle) Planch. syn.
Vitis himalayana Brandis; M. Laws.
in part

N.W. Himalayas—*Phlankar*,
zamaro; Jaunsar—*Kandur*;
Garhwal—*Philuna*; Kumaun—
Chappar tang, *laderi*; Lepcha—
Hlotagbret; Nepal—*Charchare*.

Wood has a pretty silver-grain, but needs long seasoning. Suitable for picture frames. Berries edible. Leaves used as fodder.

PARTHENOCISSUS

P. neilgherriensis (Wight) Planch. syn. *Vitis himalayana* M. Laws. in part, non Brandis

Closely related to *P. himalayana* and not differentiated from it for economic purposes.

P. semicordata (Wall.) Planch. syn. *Vitis himalayana* var. *semicordata* M. Laws.

It has almost the same distribution as *P. himalayana*.

PASPALIDIUM Stapf

Gramineae; Poaceae

P. flavidum (Retz.) A. Camus syn. *Panicum flavidum* Retz.

Guj.—*Jhinko samo*; Tel.—*Udagaddi, neetichama*; Tam.—*Arisipillu*; Oriya—*Bilainangi*; U.P.—*Matamar, chapri*.

An excellent fodder; grain eaten in times of scarcity.

P. geminatum (Forsk.) Stapf syn. *Panicum paspaloides* Pers.

Useful as fodder.

P. punctatum (Burm.) A. Camus syn. *Panicum punctatum* Burm.; *P. mucronatum* Roth

Useful as fodder.

PASPALUM Linn.

Gramineae; Poaceae

P. commersonii Lam. *see*

P. scrobiculatum Linn.

P. conjugatum Bergius

BUFFALO GRASS

A good fodder, much liked by cattle.

Grass should preferably be grazed when young. Also grown in lawns.

P. dilatatum Poir.

DALLIS GRASS

A native of South America, introduced into India, and well-established as pasture in the hills. Yields nutritious forage which may be fed green, or made into silage and hay. Suitable for checking soil erosion.

P. distichum Linn.

A valuable pasture grass and a soil binder.

P. jubatum Griseb. *see* *Digitaria jubata* (Griseb.) Henr.

P. longiflorum Retz. *see* *Digitaria longiflora* (Retz.) Pers.

P. notatum Fluegge

BAHIA GRASS

A pasture grass, also considered a valuable soil binder.

P. orbiculare Forst. *syn.*

P. scrobiculatum Linn. in part

Used as fodder, though some cases of poisoning have been reported.

P. perrottetii Hook. f. *see* *Digitaria wallichiana* (Wight & Arn.) Stapf

P. plicatulum Michx

Considered to be an important fodder grass in Brazil.

P. sanguinale Lam.; Hook. f. in part *see* *Digitaria sanguinalis* Scop.

P. sanguinale Hook. f. in part *see* *Digitaria bicornis* (Lam.) Roem. & Schult.

PASSIFLORA

— var. *ciliare* Hook. f. *see*
Digitaria ciliaris (Retz.) Koeler f.

— var. *cruciatum* Hook. f. *see*
Digitaria cruciata (Nees)
 A. Camus

— var. *extensum* Hook. f.
see *Digitaria corymbosa* (Roxb.)
 Merrill

— var. *griffithii* Hook. f. *see*
Digitaria griffithii (Arn.) Henr.

— var. *pruriens* Hook. f. *see*
Digitaria pruriens (Trin.) Buse

P. scrobiculatum Linn. in part *see*
P. orbiculare Forst.

P. scrobiculatum Linn. syn.
P. commersonii Lam.;
P. scrobiculatum var. *commersonii*
 Stapf; *P. scrobiculatum* var.
frumentaceum Stapf

KODO MILLEI

Sans.—*Kodrava*; Hindi—*Kodo*,
kodra; Beng.—*Kodoa dhan*; Mar.—
Kodra, harik; Guj.—*Kodro, menya*
 Tel.—*Arikalu, allu, arugu*;
 Tam. & Mal.—*Varagu*; Kan.—
Huraka; Oriya—*Kodus*.

Grazed by cattle, especially buffaloes;
 also grown as a minor crop. Grain
 cooked like rice and also used for pre-
 paring a kind of bread; only grain
 matured for at least six months should be
 used as newly gathered grain is poisonous.
 Recommended for diabetics as a substi-
 tute for rice. Juice of the stem used to
 clear corneal opacity.

— var. *commersonii* Stapf *see*
P. scrobiculatum Linn.

— var. *frumentaceum* Stapf *see*
P. scrobiculatum Linn.

P. urvillei Steud.

A pasture grass introduced from Uruguay.
 Gives good yield of fair quality hay.

P. vaginatum Sw.

Acts as an efficient sand binder; salt
 tolerant, furnishes some forage.

PASSIFLORA Linn.

Passifloraceae

P. edulis Sims

PASSION FRUIT, PURPLE GRANADILLA

Native of Brazil, thriving in the Nilgiris
 and other places. Bears two types of
 fruits, yellow and purple, both used for
 the same purposes, but the yellow
 ones have inferior flavour. Ripe fruits
 may be eaten fresh as dessert, but
 generally not favoured for direct con-
 sumption. Juice is highly acidic and
 is preserved for use in blends with less
 acidic fruit juices and in the preparation
 of squashes, cordials, syrups, carbonated
 beverages, jellies, etc. Also used for
 flavouring candy, ice-creams, cake
 fillings, and frostings. Passion fruit juice
 concentrates and powders have also been
 prepared. Juice has been successfully
 spin-pasteurized. Peels can be used for
 recovery of pectin, as stock-feed, and
 as manure. Seeds yield a semi-drying oil,
 suitable for use in paints and varnishes.
 Seed cake used as animal feed and
 manure.

P. foetida Linn.

STINKING PASSION FLOWER

Tel.—*Tellajumiki*; Tam.—
Mupparisavalli, siruppanaikkalli;
 Kan.—*Kukkiballi*; Mal.—
Chadayan, poochapazham.

Ripe fruits edible; raw ones poisonous.
 Fruits emetic, their decoction used in

PASSIFLORA

asthma and biliousness. Decoction of leaves and roots is an emmenagogue, used in hysteria.

P. incarnata Linn.

MAYPOP

Flowering and fruiting portions antispasmodic, sedative, and narcotic, used in neuralgia, insomnia, and epilepsy; also used for deaccustoming the morphine addicts. They are dried and preserved for use in some proprietary products. Root extract used for ulcers and haemorrhoids. Sedative action is attributed to the presence of a water-soluble base, possibly identical with maracugine.

P. laurifolia Linn.

JAMAICA HONEY SUCKLE,
WATER LEMON

Fruits edible. Seeds cardiotoxic, hypnotic, emollient and diaphoretic. Leaves anthelmintic, contain vitamin C 387mg/100 g.

P. mollissima Bailey syn.
Tacsonia mollissima H.B & K.

BANANA PASSION FRUIT

Fruits edible; plant valued more for its ornamental value.

P. quadrangularis Linn.

TRUE OR GIANT GRANADILLA

Fruits edible; pulp slightly acid and pleasantly flavoured; green ones used as a vegetable. Tuberous roots cooked and eaten like yam. Fruit narcotic if eaten in excess; green fruits, roots and leaves cyanogenetic.

— var. *macrocarpa* Mast.

Fruits larger and better flavoured than the species.

PASTINACA Linn. *Umbelliferae*;
Apiaceae

P. sativa Linn. syn. *Peucedanum sativum* Benth. & Hook. f.

PARSNIP

Fleshy edible roots, known as parsnips, are consumed as a vegetable and salad, sometimes employed in soups and wines. Also fed to livestock, but it needs caution as horse poisoning has been noted. Herb diuretic and carminative. Fruit used for stomach trouble and stone in the bladder. Aerial parts produce percutaneous sensitization in susceptible persons; phytophotodermic activity being attributable to the presence of crystalline furocoumarins. All parts contain an essential oil. Mericarps yield a fatty oil.

PAULOWNIA Sieb. & Zucc.

Scrophulariaceae

P. imperialis Sieb. & Zucc. see
P. tomentosa Steud.

P. tomentosa Steud. syn.
P. imperialis Sieb. & Zucc.

Wood very light, used for fine wood-work, such as musical instruments, book-cases, sandals, linings and drawers of small cabinets and furniture; also for veneering. Recommended for manufacture of crating and boxing lumber for airplane express or freight shipment. Wood also used for small boats and for carving. Charcoal used in high class fireworks and gunpowder. Seeds yield a drying oil, known as Toi or Abur Oil, used for paper industry.

PAVETTA Linn. *Rubiaceae*

P. indica Linn.

WHITE PAVETTA

Sans.—*Papata*; Hindi—*Kankra*,
kathachampa, *papari*; Beng.—*Jui*,

PEDALIUM

kukura-chura; Mar.—*Papadi*; Guj.—*Papat*; Tel.—*Duyi papata*, *konda papata*, *lakka papidi*; Tam.—*Pavattai*; Kan.—*Pavati*, *pappadi*; Mal.—*Pavatta*; Oriya—*Kotapengu*, *kuku-chalia*, *phingi*; Dehra Dun—*Angari*; Kumaun—*Padera*, *puldu*; Lepcha—*Sundok*; Santal—*Budhi ghasit*; Assam—*Gobor-hitha*, *samsuku*; Nepal—*Takali*, *kangyaphul*.

Fruit eaten raw or pickled. Flowers eaten, their infusion used as a cosmetic. Roots tonic, purgative and diuretic, used for visceral obstructions, urinary diseases, jaundice, and dropsical affections. Decoction of leaves used as a lotion for ulcerated nose and for haemorrhoids. Roots contain an essential oil. It appears that this species is confined only to South India. *P. crassicaulis* Bremek. being the species found in other parts of India.

— var. *tomentosa* Hook. f. in part see *P. tomentosa* Roxb. ex Sm.

P. subcapitata Hook. f.

Leaves eaten.

P. tomentosa Roxb. ex Sm. syn. *P. indica* var. *tomentosa* Hook. f., in part

Closely allied to *P. indica* and similarly used.

PAVONIA Cav. *Malvaceae*

P. odorata Willd.

Sans.—*Hribera*; Hindi & Beng.—*Sugandha-bala*; Mar.—*Kalavala*; Guj.—*Kalowalo*; Tel.—*Erra kuti*, *chitti benda*, *tige benda*; Tam.—*Peramutti*, *avibattam*; Kan.—

Balarakkasi, *peramutiberu*; Mal.—*Kuruntotti*; Bihar—*Kotle ara*, *naguri ara*.

Cultivated for edible fruits and fragrant flowers. Roots possess musk-like odour and used by Indian perfumers, particularly in the preparation of a perfume called *Hina*. Roots antipyretic, stomachic, and refrigerent, used in dysentery and intestinal haemorrhage. Roots contain an essential oil. Plant yields a fibre resembling to that obtained from species of *Hibiscus* but whiter and of softer and finer texture. Short length of the ultimate fibre is a drawback.

P. zeylanica Cav.

Tel.—*Peru mutti*, *chinna mudda pulagam*; Tam.—*Sitha mutti*; Kan.—*Antutoogari*, *chittaamuttigida*.

Used as a febrifuge and anthelmintic. Yields fibre similar to that obtained from *P. odorata*.

PAYENA A. DC. *Sapotaceae*

P. lucida A. DC.

Wood used for house posts and planking. Tree yields an inferior type of gutta-percha which is used as an adulterant of the genuine product.

PEDALIUM Linn. *Pedaliaceae*

P. murex Linn.

Hindi—*Bara-gokhru*, *kadvagokkru*; Beng.—*Bara-ghokru*; Mar.—*Hatticharatte*, *mothe-gokharu*; Guj.—*Motto-gokharu*, *kadvagokkru*; Tel.—*Enugu-palleru*, *peda palleru*; Tam.—*Anai-nerunji*, *peru-nerunji*;

PEDALIUM

Kan.—*Annegalu-gida*; Mal.—*Kakamulla, ana nerinnil*; Oriya—*Gokara, gokshura*; Punjab—*Gokru kalan*.

A viscid mucilage resembling that of gum arabic, separates out by simple agitation of young twigs, leaves, fruits or seeds in water or milk; mucilage does not materially affect the taste, colour, and smell of the liquid. Mucilaginous infusion so formed is accredited with demulcent, diuretic and cathartic properties and used in dysuria, gonorrhoea, and other diseases of urinary system. Decoction of roots antispasmodic. Fruits used as an aphrodisiac and given in a decoction for incontinence of urine, nocturnal emissions, spermatorrhoea and impotence.

PEDICULARIS Linn.

Scrophulariaceae

P. pectinata Wall.

Punjab—*Mishran, michren*.

Diuretic. Leaves hemostatic, used to stop spitting of blood.

P. siphonantha D. Don

Diuretic.

PEDILANTHUS Poit.

Euphorbiaceae

P. tithymaloides Poit.

SLIPPER-PLANT

Beng.—*Belati-sij*; Bombay—*Vilaytisher*; M.P.—*Nag-phani, nagdaman*; Mundari—*Airi*.

Root powerful emetic, used in West Indies under the name Ipecacuanha. Latex emetic, irritant, and caustic, used in venereal diseases; also applied to warts and leucoderma patches.

PEGANUM Linn. *Zygophyllaceae*

P. harmala Linn.

HARMAL, SYRIAN RUE,

FOREIGN HENNA, WILD RUE

Hindi—*Harmal, isband-lahouri, lahourihurmuli*; Beng. & Kashmiri—*Isband*; Mar.—*Harmala*; Guj.—*Harmal, ispun*; Tel. & Kan.—*Simagoranta*; Tam.—*Simaiyaravandi, simaiyalavinai*.

Dried seeds constitute the drug Harmal; therapeutical action due to the presence of alkaloids; of these harmine, harmaline, and harmalol are called harman alkaloids. Seeds narcotic, antispasmodic, hypnotic, anodyne and emetic, used in asthma hiccough, hysteria, rheumatism, impaction of calculus in uterus and of gall stone in gall duct, colic, dysmenorrhoea, and neuralgia. Decoction used for gargle in laryngitis. Seeds are also used as an abortifacient and are said to have properties similar to those of ergot, savine, and rue. An infusion of seeds acts as a mild emmenagogue and produces slight intoxication like *Cannabis sativa* Linn. Herman alkaloids from the seeds have been suggested for use as protozoicidal agents, coronary dilators, and ecboics, and in nervous diseases, e.g. post-encephalitic conditions. Leaves sudorific, emmenagogue and anthelmintic; their decoction given in rheumatism. Seeds yield a red dye and a fatty oil called *Zit-el-Harmel*.

PEGIA Colebr. *Anacardiaceae*

P. nitida Colebr. syn.

Tapiria hirsuta Hook. f.

Lepcha—*Sirong-rik, renchiling*; Assam—*Dhindau bagurilata, miditakkir, du-cheng-brup, hangding*; Nepal—*Lahari anp, mashul, chuttulara*.

Leaves eaten as a vegetable. Fruits edible.

PENICILLIUM

PEGOLETTIA Cass. *Compositae*;
Asteriaceae

P. senegalensis Cass.

Useful as fodder for sheep and camels.

PELARGONIUM L'Herit.
Geraniaceae

P. capitatum Ait.

Source of an essential oil used in perfumery.

P. graveolens L'Herit.

Its varieties and strains are cultivated for distillation of Geranium Oil, valued for its pronounced rose-like odour; extensively used for soaps and cosmetics; blends well and largely used as an adulterant of otto of roses, and for flavouring tobacco and pharmaceutical preparations. Terpeneless Geranium Oil is an excellent base for artificial rose ottos

P. odoratissimum Ait.

Cultivated for its essential oil used in perfumery

P. quercifolium Ait.

Source of ladanum scented Geranium Oil.

PELLAEA Link *Polypodiaceae*

P. calomelanos Link

Fronds smoked in asthma and cold in the head and chest Rhizome anthelmintic.

PELTIGERA Pers. *Peltigeraceae*

P. canina (Linn.) Willd.

A lichen which may be used as food; contains calcium, phosphorus, iron, and riboflavin. Yields an iron-red dye. Infusion tonic, deobstruent, and mildly purgative, used in liver complaints.

PELTOPHORUM Walp.
Caesalpinaceae

P. ferrugineum Benth. *see*

P. pterocarpum Backer *ex*
K. Heyne

P. inerme Naves *see*

P. pterocarpum Backer *ex*
K. Heyne

P. pterocarpum Backer *ex*
K. Heyne *syn.* **P. roxburghii**
Degener; **P. inerme** Naves;
P. ferrugineum Benth.

COPPER POD, RUSTY
SHIELD BEARFR

Tel.—*Kondachinta*; Tam.—
Ivalyagai, perungondrai

Bark used for tannin; wood and leaves also contain tannin. Bark used for dysentery, it is a constituent of gargles and tooth-powders, and lotions used for eye troubles, muscular pains, and sores. Wood suitable for planks, coach-building, and cabinet-work. Leaves rich in protein (54.7%), used as a cattle feed.

P. roxburghii Degener *see*

P. pterocarpum Backer *ex*
K. Heyne

PEMPHIS Forst. *Lythraceae*

P. acidula Forst.

Leaves acidic, edible. Wood used for stakes, anchors, tree nails, and pestles. Bark used for tanning (tannin 19-43%).

PENICILLIUM Link *Moniliaceae*

P. notatum-chrysogenum Ser.

Source of the antibiotic penicillin, used for bacterial diseases

PENNISETUM

PENNISETUM Rich. *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

P. alopecuroides (Linn.) Spreng.
syn. *P. compressum* R. Br.

Grain eaten in times of scarcity. Used in China as a tonic.

P. alopecuros Nees ex Steud. *see*
P. hohenackeri Hochst. & Steud.

P. cenchroides Rich. *see*
Cenchrus ciliaris Linn.

— var. *echinoides* Hook.f. *see*
Cenchrus pennisetiformis Hochst.
& Steud.

P. ciliare Link *see*
Cenchrus ciliaris Linn.

P. clandestinum Hochst. ex Chiov.
KIKUYU GRASS

Yields nutritious fodder, rich in protein and low in fibre, if cut before flowering. Useful for soil conservation.

P. compressum R. Br. *see*
P. alopecuroides (Linn.) Spreng.

P. dichotomum Delile *see*
P. divisum (Forsk. ex Gmel.) Henr.

P. divisum (Forsk. ex Gmel.) Henr.
syn. *P. dichotomum* Delile

A useful desert plant collected for fodder, relished by horses and donkeys.

P. flaccidum Griseb.

Grazed by goats and sheep.

P. hohenackeri Hochst. ex Steud.
syn. *P. alopecuros* Nees ex Steud.

Tam.—*Munja pillu*; Kan.—*Nosai hullu, mannai gedde*.

Used for making brooms and cordage.

P. lanatum Klotzsch

A fodder grass, also a useful soil binder.

P. orientale Rich.

A useful fodder, high in nutritive value; also a good soil binder.

P. pedicellatum Trin.

A good fodder grass for horses and cattle. Gives good yields of green fodder and hay when cut before flowering.

P. polystachyon (Linn.) Schult. syn.
P. setosum (Sw.) Rich.

THIN NAPIER GRASS

Found throughout the greater part of India; introduced for cultivation in many areas under the name Thin or Dryland Napier grass. Suitable for cultivation even in the poorest of soils under rainfed conditions, drought-resistant. Used for fodder.

P. purpureum Schum.

NAPIER GRASS, ELEPHANT
GRASS

Useful as a silage crop; not particularly suitable for pasture and hay, mature culms too woody. Young herbage readily eaten by cattle, but less palatable than Guinea grass, green jowar, or green maize; mature grass becomes fibrous and further loses its palatability. Full-grown stems are reedlike and used for fences, walls of huts, etc., also suitable as paper-making material.

— var. **merkeri** Lecke

MERKER GRASS

Though not as productive as Napier grass, it is resistant to eye-spot disease (*Helminthosporium sacchari* Butl.) and is more drought-resistant.

PEPEROMIA

P. setosum (Sw.) Rich. *see*
P. polystachyon (Linn.) Schult.

P. typhoides (Burm. f.) Stapf & C.E. Hubbard syn. *P. typhoideum* Rich.
 PEARL MILLET,
 BULRUSH MILLET,
 SPIKED MILLET

Hindi & Beng.—*Bajra, lahra*; Mar. & Guj.—*Bajri*; Tel.—*Sajja, ganti*; Tam.—*Kambu*; Kan.—*Sajje*.

Staple food grain of many parts of India; nutritive value comparable to that of rice and wheat. Grains are ground into flour for making chapatis, also used for porridge, or eaten after parching (*akohi, bhunja, lahi, or phula*). Green ears also roasted and eaten. Suitable for making malt. Plant sometimes grown for green fodder; the straw is inferior to that of jowar and ragi and utilized occasionally as a roughage for livestock. Also used for thatching and as fuel.

P. typhoideum Rich. *see*
P. typhoides (Burm.f.) Stapf & C.E. Hubbard

P. villosum R. Br. ex Fresen.
 Useful for grazing, drought-resistant.

PENTAPETES Linn *Sterculiaceae*

P. phoenicea Linn.

Sans.—*Arkavallabha*; Hindi—*Dopahariya*; Beng.—*Kat-lata, bandhuli*; Mar.—*Tambdi-dupari, ban-duja*; Guj.—*Duporio, sowbhagya-sundari*; Tel.—*Makina chettu*; Santal—*Bare baha*.

Mucilaginous capsule used for diseases of bowels; decoction of it used as an emollient. Roots antibilious used for flatulence.

PENTAPTERYGIUM Klotzsch
Vacciniaceae

P. serpens (Wight) Klotzsch *see*
Agapetes serpens (Wight) Sleum.

PENTATROPIS Wight & Arn.
Asclepiadaceae

P. capensis (Linn. f.) Bullock syn.
P. microphylla Wight & Arn.

Hindi—*Ambarvel*; Mar.—*Shingrota*;
 Guj.—*Shingroti*; Tel.—*Chekurtitivva*; Tam.—*Oopilan kodi*;
 Kan.—*Uppli balli*; Mal.—*Parpparam*.

Alterative and refrigerant.

P. cynanchoides R. Br. *see*
P. spiralis Decne

P. microphylla Wight & Arn. *see*
P. capensis (Linn.f.) Bullock

P. spiralis Decne *syn.*
P. cynanchoides R. Br.

Hindi—*Kauathodi*; Mar.—*Shvetakavali*;
 Guj.—*Shigaroti*;
 Punjab—*Ambarvel, vanveri*.

Sweet tubers peeled and eaten. Roots refrigerant, used in gonorrhoea.

PEPEROMIA Ruiz & Pav.
Piperaceae

P. pellucida H. B. & K.

Used as a vegetable.

P. reflexa A. Dietr.

Tonic. used specially in kidney disorders.

PERESKIA

PERESKIA Mill. *Cactaceae*

P. aculeata Mill.

BARBADOS GOOSEBERRY

Leaves consumed as a vegetable.

P. bleo auct., non DC. *see*

P. grandifolia Haw.

P. grandifolia Haw. *syn.*

P. bleo auct., non DC.

Leaves consumed as a vegetable.

PERGULARIA Linn.

Asclepiadaceae

P. daemia (Forsk.) Chiov *syn.*

P. extensa N. E. Br.; *Daemia*
extensa R. Br.

Sans.—*Phala kantaka, uttaravaruni, yugma thalika*; Hindi—*Utranajutuka, sagovani, jutuk*; Beng.—*Chagul bati*; Mar.—*Utarni*; Guj.—*Amaradudheli, nagaladudhi*; Tel.—*Dushtupa tige, jittupaku, gurtichettu*; Tam.—*Utthamani, veliparutti, nandamani*; Kan.—*Juttuve balli, hala koritige, talayarana balli*; Mal.—*Veliparatti*; Oriya—*Uturdi*; Punjab—*Karial, silai, trotu*.

Leaves and flowers eaten; plant also browsed by goats. Plant emetic, expectorant, anthelmintic. Decoction of leaves used in asthma, their juice in infantile diarrhoea. Combined with lime, leaf juice applied to rheumatic swellings. Pulped leaves applied to carbuncles. Plant extract given for uterine and menstrual troubles and to facilitate parturition.

P. extensa N.E.Br. *see*

P. daemia (Forsk.) Chiov.

P. minor Andr. *see*

Telosma cordata (Burm.f.) Merrill

P. pallida Wight & Arn. *see*

Telosma pallida (Roxb.) Craib

PERICAMPYLUS Miers

Menispermaceae

P. glaucus (Lam.) Merrill *syn.*

P. incanus Miers

Hindi & Beng.—*Barakkanta*; Mal.—

Maluthangi; Assam—*Gorialoti*;

Nepal & Lepcha—*Pipal-pati, lahara*.

Stems used for basket-work. Bitter fruit used as a substitute for cubebs. Infusion of leaves given in asthma and fever.

P. incanus Miers *see*

P. glaucus (Lam.) Merrill

PERILEPTA Bremek.

Acanthaceae

P. auriculata (Nees) Bremek. *syn.*

Strobilanthes auriculatus Nees

Guj.—*Pandadi*; Tam.—*Kurinji, sinnaguringi*; Santal—*Gadakalha, harnapakor*; Lushai—*Ram-ting*; Mundari—*Hutddaru, maranghutid*; Bombay—*Kara, karvi*.

Pounded leaves used externally as a febrifuge. Flowers contain a volatile oil.

PERILLA Linn.

Labiatae;

Lamiaceae

P. frutescens (Linn.) Britton *syn.*

P. ocimoides Linn.

Hindi—*Bhanjira*; Beng.—*Ban tulsi*;

Assam—*Arim, angami, kenia*;

Kumaun—*Jhutela*.

PEROVSKIA

Leaves and flowering tops used as flavourings. Herb sedative, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic, used in cephalic and uterine troubles. Yields a volatile oil. Seeds edible, yield a fatty oil, Perilla Oil, extensively used in paints and varnishes, core oils, printing inks, Japanese oil papers, water-proof cloth, artificial leather, cheap lacquers, enamels, and linoleum. Also used for edible purposes and burning.

— var. **crispa** Decne ex Bailey
syn. *P. nankinensis* Decne

Used in mixtures for cough and lung affections.

P. nankinensis Decne see
P. frutescens (Linn.) Britton var.
crispa Decne ex Bailey

P. ocimoides Linn. see
P. frutescens (Linn.) Britton

PERIPLUCA Linn.

Asclepiadaceae; Periplocaceae

P. aphylla Decne

Punjab—*Bata, barri, barrarra.*

Used as fodder for camels and goats; also as fuel. Flower-buds eaten raw or cooked as a vegetable. Stem yields a fibre used for ropes. Milky juice, which solidifies on exposure to air, can be utilized as an ingredient of chewing gum. Juice applied to tumours and swellings. Decoction of bark purgative. Bark contains tannin.

PERISTROPHE Nees

Acanthaceae

P. bicalyculata Nees

Hindi—*Atrilal*; Beng.—*Nasabhaga*;
Mar.—*Ghati pitta papada*,
rankirayat; Guj.—*Kali aghedi*;
Tel.—*Chebeera*; Kan.—*Chebe*

gida, cheebeeru soppu; Santal—*Bange khode baha*; Mundari—*Huring mara chuta, luputian mara chuta.*

Used as a fodder for horses; also used as green manure. Yields an essential oil which shows tuberculostatic activity *in vitro*.

P. bivalvis Merrill syn.
P. tinctoria Nees

Beng.—*Bet-rang, bhatia-rang.*

Yields a dye. Pounded leaves applied as a poultice to skin troubles.

P. tinctoria Nees see
P. bivalvis Merrill

PEROTIS Ait. *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

P. indica (Linn.) Kuntze syn.
P. latifolia Ait.

Tel.—*Nakka peethu, nakka toka*;
Tam.—*Narival pillu, thopparai pillu*;
Kan.—*Narimisai hullu, jabburu korlai hullu*; Bombay—*Kuras.*

A good fodder grass relished by stock at all stages.

P. latifolia Ait. see
P. indica (Linn.) Kuntze

PEROVSKIA Karel. *Labiatae*;
Lamiaceae

P. abrotanoides Karel.

Eaten by camels, sheep, and goats. Also used for acidity of stomach and tenesmus. Yields an essential oil.

P. atriplicifolia Benth.

Flower eaten; yields an essential oil predominating in camphoraceous aroma, may

PEROVSKIA

be useful as a commercial source of *d-borneol*.

PERSEA Mill.

Lauraceae

P. americana Mill. syn.
P. gratissima Gaertn.f.;
P. americana var. *drymifolia* Blake

AVOCADO,

ALLIGATOR PEAR,
BUTTER FRUIT

Three races, namely West Indian, Guatemalan, and Mexican are grown. Fruits eaten as salad flavoured with pepper, salt, and sugar, also used in ice-cream. Fruit rich in fat with appreciable amount of protein, minerals, and vitamins. Avocado Oil is used in cosmetics and pharmaceuticals and as a high grade salad oil. Cake used as manure. Leaves contain an essential oil resembling Tarragon Oil (*Artemisia dracunculus* Linn.). Roots yield an antibiotic used as a food preservative. Bark yields an essential oil with anise-like odour.

— var. *drymifolia* Blake see

P. americana Mill.

P. gratissima Gaertn.f. see

P. americana Mill.

PETIVERIA Linn. *Phytolaccaceae*

P. alliacea Linn.

Plant smells of garlic, used in whooping cough and as an insecticide. Also used as a counter-irritant. Roots diuretic, expectorant, abortifacient, and emmenagogue; used also in nervous troubles.

PETROSELINUM Hill

Umbelliferae; Apiaceae

P. crispum (Mill.) Airy-Shaw syn.
P. sativum Hoffm.; *P. hortense*

Hoffm.; *Apium crispum* Mill.

PARSLEY

Kan.—*Achu mooda*.

Leaves and roots used for culinary purposes. Two varieties: (i) cultivated for leaves and (ii) for turnip-like roots. Fresh leaves used for garnishing and seasoning, eaten fresh, incorporated in salads, and used also as an ingredient of soups, stews, and sauces. Roots consumed as a vegetable in soups. Dried leaves and roots used as condiments. Fresh leaves—good source of iron, calcium, carotene, and ascorbic acid. Herb diuretic, ebolic, and emmenagogue, used in uterine troubles. Yields an essential oil used mainly for flavouring food products; the oil is known as Parsley Oil. Mericarps yield a fatty oil which may be used for plastics, synthetic rubber, lubricating oil, additives and protecting coatings.

P. hortense Hoffm. see

P. crispum (Mill.) Airy-Shaw

P. sativum Hoffm. see

P. crispum (Mill.) Airy-Shaw

PETUNGA DC. *Rubiaceae*

P. roxburghii DC.

Beng.—*Pitanga, jhijir, narkeli*.

Wood used for boxes and rough furniture.

PEUCEDANUM Linn.

Umbelliferae; Apiaceae

P. dhana Buch.-Ham. ex C.B. Clarke var. *dalzellii* C.B. Clarke

Bihar—*Bhoj raj, mann tirio*;
Bombay—*Koland*.

Carrot-like roots are used as a tonic and febrifuge.

PHALARIS

P. glaucum var. *nagpurensis*
C.B. Clarke see *P. nagpurensis* Prain

P. grande C.B. Clarke

Hindi—*Duku*; Bombay—*Baphali*.

Fruits used as a condiment. They are carminative, diuretic, stimulant, and tonic and are used in the form of infusion in gastric and intestinal troubles.

P. graveolens Linn. see
Anethum graveolens Linn.

P. graveolens Linn. (in part) see
Anethum sowa Kurz

P. nagpurensis Prain syn.
P. glaucum var. *nagpurensis*
C.B. Clarke

Beng.—*Tej raj*; Oriya—*Epondom*,
trio-singhi; Mundari—*Bir samraj*,
turi, *epelom*.

Fistular stems employed for flutes; roots used as a stomachic.

P. sativum Benth. & Hook.f. see
Pastinaca sativa Linn.

PHACELURUS Griseb. *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

P. speciosus (Steud.) C.E. Hubbard
syn. *Rottboellia speciosa* Hack.

Fodder in the dry hill valleys above 1500 m, useful in badly eroded areas.

PHAIUS Lour. *Orchidaceae*

P. grandifolius Lindl. see

P. tankervilleae Blume

P. tankervilleae Blume syn.
P. wallichii Hook. f.; *P. grandifolius* Lindl.

Bihar—*Tipui*, *tipui tangajji*, *daru yamjori ba*.

Scape and leaves yield an indigo similar to that from *Indigofera* spp. Pseudobulbs used for strengthening twine for fishing-nets.

P. wallichii Hook. f. see

P. tankervilleae Blume

PHALAEENOPSIS Blume

Orchidaceae

P. amabilis Blume

MOON OR MOTH ORCHID

Grown in baskets for its ornamental white flowers. Contains an alkaloid which is toxic to frogs.

PHALARIS Linn. *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

P. aquatica Linn. syn.

P. tuberosa Linn.

TOOWAMBA CANARY GRASS

Yields a nutritious and palatable forage and is well-adapted to sub-tropical, winter rainfall climates. However, there are reports from Australia that ruminants grazing on pastures of this plant occasionally develop a nervous disorder 'phalaris staggers'. Straw can be processed for paper-pulp. Grass well adapted to subtropical winter rainfall climates.

P. arundinacea Linn.

REED CANARY GRASS

Useful for grazing when young, or as hay. Also useful for anti-erosion work. Grains used as a bird feed.

P. canariensis Linn.

CANARY GRASS

A pasture grass; also made into hay. Grain valued as a cereal and as a bird feed; contain a fatty oil. Grains diuretic, used in bladder troubles.

PHALARIS

P. minor Retz.

SMALL CANARY GRASS

Delhi—*Chiriya bajra*.

A succulent, nutritive, and palatable grass. Rich in protein, readily consumed by dairy cattle. However, there are reports from North Africa that cases of poisoning, particularly among horses, have been noted. Grains used as a bird feed.

— var. **nepalensis** (Trin.) Bor

This is a form with the lemma either absent or reduced, found in the North-West Himalayas.

P. tuberosa Linn. *see*

P. aquatica Linn.

PHASEOLUS Linn. *Papilionaceae*;
Fabaceae

P. aconitifolius Jacq. *see*
Vigna aconitifolia (Jacq.) Marechal

P. adenanthus G. F. W. Mey.

Beng.—*Banbarbati*; Tel.—*Karalasangana*;
Tam. & Mal.—*Kattupayarar*; Oraon—*Masikanda*;
Mundari — *T a s a d - c h a n d o a*;
Bombay—*Kullounda*.

Tuberous roots eaten in times of scarcity. Roots used to stop excessive salivation. Decoction of the plant used in bowel complaints and strictures.

P. angularis (Willd.) W. F. Wight
see Vigna angularis (Willd.) Ohwi
& Ohashi

P. atropurpureus Moc. & Sesse
emend. Hassler

Hindi—*Siratro*.

A native of Mexico and tropical America, successfully introduced into Rajasthan where it shows promise as a drought-resistant fodder legume; can stand hard and frequent grazing.

P. aureus Roxb. *see*
Vigna radiata (Linn.) Wilczek

P. calcaratus Roxb. *see Vigna*
umbellata (Thunb.) Ohwi & Ohashi

P. coccineus Linn. *syn.*

P. multiflorus Lam.

MULTIFLORA BEAN,
SCARLET RUNNER BEAN

Tender pods and green shelled beans eaten as a vegetable; mature dried beans used as a pulse. It has three varieties. *viz* var. *albonamis* Bailey; var. *albus* Bailey and var. *rubronamis* Bailey.

P. dalzellii Cooke *see*
Vigna dalzelliana (Kuntze) Verd-
court

P. grandis Dalz. & Gibs., non
Wall., nec Benth. *see Vigna*
khandalensis (Santapau) Raghavan
& Wadhwa

P. inamoenus Linn. *see P. lunatus*
Linn.

P. khandalensis Santapau *see*
Vigna khandalensis (Santapau)
Raghavan & Wadhwa

P. lathyroides Linn. *syn.*

P. semierectus Linn.

PHASEMY BEAN

Palatable and highly nutritive fodder, fed green particularly to pigs. May also be used as hay and in pastures it combines well with *Paspalum scrobiculatum* Linn. and similar grasses.

PHEGOPTERIS

P. lunatus Linn. † syn.

P. inamoenus Linn.

DOUBLE BEAN, LIMA BEAN,
BURMA BEAN, RANGOON BEAN

Hindi—*Sem*; Tam.—*Khasi kollu*;
Punjab—*Lobiya*; Bombay—*Daful*.

Seeds eaten fresh or after drying; also fried in oil. Dried beans are boiled or baked for table use. In USA, beans are canned and also frozen. Beans rich in minerals and protein. Green vines used as fodder, also made into hay. Sprouted seeds consumed boiled, used as a vegetable, or in stews. Grown as a cover crop and green manure.

P. multiflorus Lam. see

P. coccineus Linn.

P. mungo auct., non Linn. see

Vigna radiata (Linn.) Wilczek

P. mungo Linn., non Roxb. & auct.
see Vigna mungo (Linn.) Hepper

P. nanus Linn. *see P. vulgaris* Linn.

P. pauciflorus Dalz., non G. Don,
nec Benth. *see Vigna dalzelliana*
(Kuntze) Verdcourt

P. pubescens Blume *see Vigna*
umbellata (Thunb.) Ohwi & Ohashi

P. radiatus Linn., non Roxb. &
auct. *see Vigna radiata* (Linn.)
Wilczek

P. radiatus Roxb., non Linn. see
Vigna mungo (Linn.) Hepper

P. ricciardianus Tenore *see Vigna*
umbellata (Thunb.) Ohwi & Ohashi

P. semi erectus Linn. see

P. lathyroides Linn.

P. trilobatus (Linn.) Schreb. see
Vigna trilobata (Linn.) Verdcourt

P. trilobus sensu Ait. & auct., non
Dolichos trilobus Linn. see

Vigna trilobata (Linn.) Verdcourt

P. vulgaris Linn. syn.

P. nanus Linn.

FRENCH BEAN, DWARF BEAN,
KIDNEY BEAN, HARICOT BEAN

Hindi—*Bakla*, *lobia*, *frash bean*,
rajmah (seed); Mar.—
Shravanghevda; Guj.—*Phanasi*;
Tel.—*Barigulu*; Kan.—*Tingulavari*,
Punjab—*Babri*.

Beans consumed as a vegetable in the unshelled condition, or as a pulse after shelling. Discoloured pods fed to livestock; bean straw also used as an animal feed. Dried beans (*Rajmah*) used in the same way as cowpea and gram; nutritious, comparing closely with meat as a source of protein. Green pod shells used as a diuretic especially in kidney and heart troubles.

PHAULOPSIS Willd. *Acanthaceae*

P. dorsiflora (Retz.) Santapau syn.

P. parviflora Willd.; C.B. Clarke
in part; *Micranthus oppositifolius*
Wendl.

Bombay—*Waiti*, *ran-maushi*.

Fresh juice applied to sores. Dried and pulverized plant used as a dressing for wounds.

P. parviflora Willd.; C.B. Clarke
in part *see P. dorsiflora* (Retz.)
Santapau

PHEGOPTERIS (Presl) Fee emend.
Ching

P. punctata Bedd. see

Hypolepis punctata (Thunb.) Mett

PHILADELPHUS

PHILADELPHUS Linn.
Saxifragaceae

P. coronarius Linn.
MOCK ORANGE

Flowers used in homoeopathy, contain an essential oil.

—var. *tomentosus* C.B. Clarke *see*
P. tomentosus Wall. ex G. Don

P. tomentosus Wall. ex G. Don
syn. *P. coronarius* var. *tomentosus*
C.B. Clarke

Used for making ropes.

PHILODENDRON Schott

P. pertusum Kunth & Bouche *see*
Monstera deliciosa Liebm.

PHLEBOPHYLLUM Nees
Acanthaceae

P. kunthianum (T. Anders.) Nees
syn. *Strobilanthes kunthianus*
T. Anders.

Lupcol has been isolated from the plant.

PHLEUM Linn. *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

P. alpinum auct., non Linn. *see*
P. commutatum Gaudich.

P. asperum Jacq. *see*
P. paniculatum Huds.

P. commutatum Gaudich. syn.
P. alpinum auct., non Linn.

Used as fodder.

P. paniculatum Huds. syn.
P. asperum Jacq.

Used as fodder.

P. pratense Linn. TIMOTHY GRASS

An important fodder, grown for hay. It can be used for the extraction of chlorophyll.

PHLOGACANTHUS Nees
Acanthaceae

P. jenkinsii C. B. Clarke

Lakhimpur—*Tita gachh, titaphul.*

Decoction of leaves used as a febrifuge, also given in diseases of spleen and liver.

P. thyrsiflorus Nees

Assam—*Banheka, titabahak, titaphul*; Garo—*Ellot*; Khasi Hills—*Baskabomphang, dieng-soh-ja-buid, dieng-soh-kajut*; Mikir—*Jaogan, rambha arong*; Lepcha—*Rheom*; Kumaun—*Kaldona, Kawadoni*. Nepal—*Chua.*

Flowers cooked and eaten as a vegetable. Fruits and leaves used as febrifuge.

P. tubiflorus Nees

Assam—*Bhataitita*; Mikir—*Banchha, banchok*; Lushai—*Vatezuk.*

Leaves produce lather with water and are used for washing purposes.

PHOEBE Nees *Lauraceae*

P. attenuata Nees

Eastern Himalayas—*Angare, aule lapche kawla*; Assam—*Bonsum, thi-jing-phang, thing-batwanganarong.*

Wood used for the same purposes as that of *P. goalparensis*; especially prized for cabinet-work.

P. cooperiana U. N. Kanjital ex A. Das

Assam—*Mekahi*

Wood used for the same purposes as that of *P. goalparensis*; refractory to treatment.

P. goalparensis Hutchins.

Assam—*Bonsum, nikahi*.

Principal source of Bonsum wood used for house construction, planking, furniture, cabinet-work, commercial and tea-chest plywood, bobbins, and occasionally for pattern making.

P. hainesiana Brandis

Eastern Himalayas—*Angare, angaria*.

Wood used for planks, ceiling and partition boards, veneers, tea-chest plywood and laminated boards.

P. lanceolata Nees

Hindi—*Haulia*; Punjab—*Badror*; Dehra Dun—*Tumri*; Jaunsar—*Bhadroi, bhadeu*; Garhwal—*Kekra*; Kumaun—*Kaula*; Lepcha—*Murshionkung*; Assam—*Dieng-jalong, moso-sigar-baphang, chang-check, thang-han-jan*; Nepal—*Jhankrikath*.

Wood used for planking and canoes. Leaves used as fodder. Ash of the berries applied to sores.

P. paniculata Nees; Hook. f. in part

Assam—*Mekahi*; Tam.—*Sudalan*; Nilgiris—*Kumara*.

Wood used for general domestic purposes and as fuel.

PHOENIX Linn.

Palmae;
Areaceae

P. acaulis Roxb.

Hindi—*Khajur, jangli, khajur*; Mar.—*Shevra, shilind, boichind*; Tel.—*Yita*; Oriya—*Kojiri*; Lepcha—*Schap*; Nepal—*Takul*.

Pith eaten; it yields a sago. Fruits and tender peduncles also edible; terminal leaf-bud consumed as a vegetable. Roots and pith of young stems used as aperient. Leaves used for thatching and making mats, brooms, ropes, etc; also lopped for fodder.

P. canariensis Chabaud

Grown as an ornamental tree in Indian gardens. Seeds contain a fat.

P. dactylifera Linn. DATE PALM

Hindi, Beng., Mar. & Guj.—**Khajur*; Tel.—*Ita, kharjuramu*; Tam.—*Perichchankay, karchuram*; Kan.—*Kharjura*; Mal.—*Ittappazham, tenitta*; Oriya—*Khorjjuri*.

Dates are rich in sugars and eaten fresh and dried; also used in bakery and confectionery and made into jams and preserves. They are demulcent, expectorant, and laxative, also used in respiratory diseases and fever. Brandy of good quality is prepared from dates. Seed (stones) when ground or softened by soaking in water are used for feeding camels, goats, and horses and have been successfully substituted as a poultry feed. Date seeds

*Names *Khajur* and *Ita* and their variants are indiscriminately used for various species of the genus.

PHOENIX

can serve as raw material for preparation of oxalic acid. Sap is sweet and nutritive and laxative; used for preparation of jaggery and sugar. Leaves used for thatching and for making mats, fans, baskets, ropes, etc. Petioles make light walking-sticks, also used for fishing-floats. Petioles yield a fibre which together with other suitable material is used for insulating boards. Fibre from green spathes used for ropes. Terminal leaf-bud consumed as a vegetable. Wood used for house construction, bridges, water conduits. Prunings of leaves used as manure. Tree yields a gum used in diarrhoea. Pollens exhibit gonadotropic activity in rats; an oestrogenic substance isolated from the fatty oil of dried pollen.

P. farinifera Roxb. *see*

P. pusilla Gaertn.

P. humilis Royle

DWARF DATE PALM,
HILL DATE PALM

Economic uses similar to *P. acaulis*; fruits sweet and edible, pith from the upper portion of stem eaten, leaves used for mats, baskets, fancy handbags, etc. Three varieties have been recognized :

1. var. *humilis* (Hindi—*Khajuri*; Kumaun—*Thankal*).
2. var. *loureiru* (Kunth) Becc. syn. *P. pusila* Lour., non Gaertn.
3. var. *pedunculata* Becc. (Mar.—*Shewra*, *shilind*; Tel.—*Kondaita*; Tam.—*Inji*, *malai-icham*; Kan.—*Sun-ichil*; Oriya—*Bukhorjuro*, *kojiri*).

P. paludosa Roxb.

Beng. & Oriya—*Hital*; Tel.—*Hintalamu*.

Leaves used for thatching and for ropes and fencing. Stems of smaller plants used for walking-sticks; larger ones serve as rafters. Pith and fruits edible, fruits cooling and antiphlogistic.

P. pusilla Becc., non Gaertn. *see*

P. zeylanica Trimen

P. pusilla Gaertn. syn.

P. farinifera Roxb.

Tel.—*Chiruta-ita*, *chitti-ita*; Tam.—*Ithi*, *sagi*; Kan.—*Hullichula*, *sanna-ichalu*; Mal.—*Eentha*, *chittintal*.

Stem contains a farinaceous substance eaten in times of scarcity. Terminal bud eaten as a vegetable. Fruits edible but contain only small quantity of sweet pulp; prescribed in respiratory diseases and fever. Fresh sap cooling and laxative. Tree yields a gum used in diarrhoea and urinary disorders. Leaves used for thatching and for coarse mats. Petioles are split and woven into baskets. Leaves are also used as fuel by the potters in Mysore.

P. reclinata Jacq. syn.

P. spinosa Thonn.

Leaves used for making mats, caps, and ropes. Green fruits on immersion in water for a few hours becomes scarlet and their astrigent pulp becomes sweet and edible. Terminal leaf-bud consumed as a vegetable. Sap obtained by tapping near the roots becomes intoxicating, like toddy, on fermentation.

P. robusta Hook. f.

Mar.—*Shelu*.

Leaves used for making mats. Fruits sweet and edible.

P. rupicola T. Anders.

Farinaceous pith edible.

P. spinosa Thonn. *see*

P. reclinata Jacq.

P. sylvestris Roxb.

WILD DATE PALM,
DATE SUGAR PALM

Hindi—*Khajur, khajuri*; Beng.—*Khajur, kejur, kajar*; Mar.—*Shindi, boichand, sendri*; Guj.—*Kharak, khakri*; Tel.—*Pedda-ita*; Tam.—*Icham*; Kan.—*Ichalu*; Oriya—*Khajuri, kojari*.

Tree tapped for its sap used for making jaggery and sugar sap, called *Nira*, is a refreshing drink; after fermentation it forms toddy. *Nira* is a good source of vitamin B and also contains vitamin C. Palm *gur* is said to be more nutritious than cane *gur*. Fruits edible, considered restorative; may be preserved as such or in the form of jams and jellies. Leaves used for thatching and for making mats, fans, baskets, bags, brooms, fishing-nets, etc.; also yield a soft fibre. Leaves lopped for fodder. Wood used for temporary construction, bridges and piers, and tents. Trunks freed from pith used as water conduits. Roots used for toothache.

P. zeylanica Trimen syn.
P. pusilla Becc., non Gaertn.

Leaves used for making mats, baskets, bags, etc. Fruits sweet and edible. Pith of the stem eaten in times of scarcity.

PHORMIDIUM Kuetz.

Oscillatoriaceae

P. foveolarum (Mont.) Gomont.

Application of hormones extracted from this alga improved yield of paddy.

PHORMIUM Forst. Liliaceae

P. tenax Forst.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX,
NEW ZEALAND HEMP.

Leaves yield hard fibre used for towlines,

twine and other cordage, matting, and to some extent for shoe-soles and cloth; in New Zealand used for making packing-bags for wool. The tow used for stuffing mattresses and as binding material for certain plasters. Seeds yield a semi-drying oil of potential use in the paint and varnish industry. Decoction of roots used as a purgative and anthelmintic. Gum exuding from the bases of leaves and nectar of flowers collected for edible purposes.

PHRAGMITES Trin. *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

P. communis Trin. COMMON REED

Punjab—*Dila, dambu*.

Useful in the manufacture of pulps for rayon and paper. Used for thatching and for making partitions, fences, coarse mats, baskets, sandals, etc. Stems made into pens, and panicles into brooms. A useful soil binder. Young shoots eaten as a vegetable. Stalks exude a manna-like sweet edible gum. Rhizomes and roots edible. Reed may be used for preparation of absolute alcohol. Young plants eaten by cattle and collected for fodder. Rhizomes and roots antiemetic, diuretic, and diaphoretic, used also in diabetes.

P. karka Trin. ex Steud. syn
P. roxburghii (Kunth) Steud.;
P. maxima Blatter & McCann
in part.

Hindi—*Narkul*; Beng.—*Nal*;
Mar.—*Nala*; Guj.—*Nali, nairi*;
Tel.—*Nagasvaramu, maitantos*;
Tam.—*perunanal*; Kan.—*Hulugilu*;
Mal.—*Nalam, nannana*; Oriya—*Noto*;
Punjab—*Nara, nal, bagnarri*;
Garhwal—*Bichhra*; Kumaun—*Karka, khaila, khailuwa*.

Suitable for pulps for writing and printing papers. Employed for thatching and

PHRAGMITES

for making mats, baskets, chairs, fences, and fish-traps. Culms used for *hookah-pipes*, flutes, and pens; panicles for brooms. Flowering stalks yield a fibre suitable for cordage. Young plants eaten by cattle. For medicinal uses not discriminated from *P. communis*; roots used also for fractures.

P. maxima Blatter & McCann
in part *see* *P. karka* Trin. *ex*
Steud.

P. roxburghii (Kunth) Steud. *see*
P. karka Trin. *ex* Steud.

PHRYNIUM Willd. *Marantaceae*

P. capitatum Willd. *syn.*
P. malaccense Ridl.

Beng.—*Kudali*; [†]Lushai—*Hnathial*.

Leaves used for wrapping purposes; also used for thatching.

P. dichotomum Roxb. *see*
Clinogyne dichotoma Salisb.

P. malaccense Ridl. *see*
P. capitatum Willd.

PHYLA Lour. *Verbenaceae*

P. nodiflora (Linn.) Greene *syn.*
Lippia nodiflora Rich.

Leaves eaten. Herb diuretic and febrifuge; used in ischuria and stoppage of bowels. Paste or poultice of fresh plant applied to boils, swollen cervical glands, erysipelas and chronic indolent ulcers. Herb contains large quantity of potassium nitrate, resulting, perhaps, in diuretic action.

PHYLLAGATHIS Blume

Melastomataceae

P. rotundifolia Blume

Decoction of leaves and roots used against malaria, decoction of leaves given for stomach-ache.

PHYLLANTHUS Linn.

Euphorbiaceae

P. acidus Skeels *syn.* *Cicca acida* (Linn.) Merrill; *C. disticha* Linn.; *P. distichus* Muell.-Arg.

Fruit eaten as such or cooked, also made into jam or jelly. Leaves eaten as a vegetable. Roots and seeds cathartic. Root-bark contains 18% tannin.

P. distichus Muell.-Arg. *see*

P. acidus Skeels

P. emblica Linn. *see*

Emblica officinalis Gaertn.

P. fraternus Webster *syn.*

P. niruri Hook. f., non Linn.

Sans.—*Bhumyamalaki*, *bahupatri*;
Hindi—*Jaramla*, *jangli anli*,
bhuinanvalah, *bhonyabali*; Beng.—
Bhui amla, *sadahazur-mani*; Mar.—
Bhui vali; Guj.—*Bhonya anmali*;
Tel.—*Nela usirika*; Tam.—*Keela nelli*;
Kan.—*Nela nelli*, *kiranelli gida*;
Mal.—*Kizha nelli*; Oriya—
Bhui aola, *badianla*; Delhi—
Dhadhan, *mokh*, *nunki*; Bihar—
Mui koa, *kantara*, *piri kantara*,
mui ara.

Astringent, deobstruent, stomachic, diuretic, and febrifuge, used for stomach trouble such as diarrhoea, dysentery, dyspepsia and colic; and also used in

PHYLLOSTACHYS

dropsy and diseases of urino-genital system. Fresh roots given in jaundice, also used as a galactagogue. Latex applied to sores. Decoction of stems and leaves dyes cotton black.

P. indicus Muell.-Arg. *see*
Prosorus indicus Dalz.

P. lawii Grah.

Mar.—*Kati, khad sherni*; Tam.—*Vattu nelli*; Mal.—*Kuruttu nelli, uri*; Bihar—*Trisibirsi*.

Branches used for making baskets.

P. longiflorus Heyne ex Hook. f.
see Reidia ovalifolia Wight

P. maderaspatensis Linn.

Hindi & Guj.—*Kanocha, bazarmani, ranavali*; Tel.—*Nalla usirike*; Tam.—*Mela nelli*.

Seeds laxative, diuretic and carminative; contain a fatty oil. Infusion of leaves given in headache.

P. niruri Hook. f., non Linn. *see*
P. fraternus Webster

P. polyphyllus Willd.

Bark used for tanning, tannin 11-16 %.

P. reticulatus Poir. *see*
Kirganelia reticulata (Poir.) Baill.

P. rheedii Wight

Used in dysentery.

P. simplex Retz.

Mar.—*Bhuiavali, motibhuiavali*;
Guj.—*Motibhonyaanmali*; Tel.—*Uchchi usirika*; Assam—*Bon babri*;
Santal—*Tanda meral*; Bihar—

Bhuin aonra, xe xel anra, ote meral.

Antiseptic. Leaves used for eye troubles, itch, and gonorrhoea. A preparation of roots applied to mammary abscesses.

P. urinaria Linn.

Hindi—*Lal-bhuin anvalah, hazar mani*; Beng.—*Hazar mani*; Mar.—*Lal mundajanvali*; Guj.—*Kharsadabonyaanmali*; Tel.—*Erra uririka*; Tam.—*Shivappu keela nelli*; Kan.—*Kempu nela nelli*; Mal.—*Chirukizhuka nelli, chuvannakizha nelli*; Oriya—*Bhuinanla*; Bihar—*Muikantara*.

Used in the same way as *P. fraternus*, often substituted. Juice of the leaves given with coconut milk as an appetizer to children. Herb used as a fish-poison.

PHYLLOCHLAMYS Bureau
Moraceae

P. spinosa Bureau *see*
P. taxoides Koorders

P. taxoides Koorders syn.
P. spinosa Bureau

Beng.—*Sheora*; Mar.—*Kurrera*;
Tel.—*Sukali*; Oriya—*Jhumpuri*;
Mayurbhanj—*Putkuli*.

Smoke from the burning bark is inhaled for relief from cold.

PHYLLOSTACHYS Sieb. & Zucc.
Gramineae; Poaceae

P. assamica Gamble ex Brandis

Stem used for walking-sticks.

PHYLLOSTACHYS

P. bambusoides Sieb. & Zucc.

GIANT TIMBER BAMBOO

Used for house construction, bridges, furniture, umbrella-handles and walking-sticks. Young shoots eaten as a vegetable. Roots considered tonic and the sprouts paraciticidal. Tabasheer (*Banslochan*), a calcareous deposit in the stems, is used in a variety of Ayurvedic medicines. Bamboo is much used for making printing paper. The cellulose content of the pulp (unbleached, 93.6%, bleached, 92.5%) makes it suitable for the manufacture of rayon without refining.

P. manii Gamble

Used for walking-sticks.

P. nigra Munro

Used for cabinet-making, interior decoration, umbrella-handles, and paper-pulp.

PHYMATODES Presl

Polypodiaceae

P. longissima (Blume) J. Smith syn. *Pleopeltis longissima* Moore

Young fronds eaten as a flavouring; taste like bitter almonds.

P. nigrescens (Blume) J. Smith syn. *Pleopeltis nigrescens* Carr.

Fronde edible.

P. scolopendria (Burm.) Ching syn. *Pleopeltis phymatodes* Moore

Young fronds used in chronic diarrhoea; yield coumarin-containing volatile oil.

PHYSALIS Linn. *Solanaceae*

P. alkekengi Linn.

STRAWBERRY TOMATO, WINTER CHERRY

Fruits edible, juicy, contain vitamin C.

Diuretic, hydragogue, febrifuge, and vermifuge.

P. ixocarpa Brot. ex Hornem.

TOMATILLO, MEXICAN (MAYAN) HUSK TOMATO

Acid sweet fruits eaten as such or as salad; they can be made into a curry, soup, jam and also pickled.

P. longifolia Nutt. see

P. virginiana Mill. var. *sonorae* (Torr.) Waterfall

P. minima Linn.

Hindi—*Tulati pati*; Beng.—*Ban tipariya*; Mar.—*Chirboti, dhan mori*; Guj.—*Parpoti, popti*; Tel.—*Kupanti, budda budama*; Tam.—*Tholtakkali*; Kan.—*Gudde hannu*; Mal.—*Njodi njotta*.

Fruits and leaves edible, also preserved; tonic, diuretic, and purgative.

— var. **indica** C.B. Clarke

Fruits form a constituent of a medicinal oil used in spleen disorders.

P. peruviana Linn.

CAPE GOOSEBERRY

Hindi—*Tipari*; Beng.—*Tipariya*; Mar.—*Phopti*; Guj.—*Moti popti*; Tel.—*Buddabasara*; Tam.—*Tholthakkali*; Kan.—*Gudde hannu*; Punjab & Delhi—*Rasbhary, mewar rashberry*; Maharashtra—*Chirput, chirboti, tankari*.

Widely grown for edible fruits; also used for jams. Leaves used in abdominal disorders. Seeds yield a semi-drying fatty oil.

PICEA

P. virginiana Mill. var. **sonorae** (Torr.) Waterfall syn. *P. longifolia* Nutt.

A native of America, introduced for its fruits and naturalized in the coastal parts of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Gujarat, also in Kerala and Punjab.

PHYSOCHLAINA G. Don

Solanaceae

P. praecalta (G. Don) Miers

Punjab—*Sholar*, *bajar-bang*,
nandru, *dandarwa*; Lahul—
Laltang; Ladakh—*Lang thang*.

Leaves narcotic and mydriatic, causing dilatation of the pupil. Pharmacological activity is due to the presence of hyoscyamine. Leaves also applied to boils. Seeds used to expel roundworms, also given as an emetic in bilious attack.

PHYSOSTIGMA Balf.

Papilionaceae; Fabaceae

P. venenosum Balf.

CALABAR BEAN, ORDEAL BEAN

Poisonous beans used for killing mice, crushed in oil they are employed to kill lice. Crushed seeds are applied to parasitic skin diseases. Leaves yield a black dye. Stems are split into layers and used as mats for drying cocoa.

PHYTELEPHAS Ruiz & Pav.

Palmae; Arecaceae

P. macrocarpa Ruiz & Pav.

IVORY NUT PALM, TAGUA PALM

Endosperm of young seeds edible. Mature endosperm has ivory-like appearance and substituted for ivory for making toys, buttons and other fancy articles. Refuse from turnery used as animal feed. Pale brownish covering enclosing the seeds yields a semi-solid edible fat. Endosperm contains 60 per cent mannan and on

hydrolysis provides a good source of mannose. Apical cone eaten as a vegetable. Leaves used for thatching, and fibre from the spathe for making ropes.

PHYTOLACCA Linn.

Phytolaccaceae

P. acinosa Roxb.

SWEET BELLADONNA,

INDIAN POKE

Hindi—*Matazor*, *sarangum*;
Kashmir—*Lubar sag*; Punjab—
Lubar, *rinsag*; Kumaun—*Jarak*,
jirrag; Assam—*Jaiong*.

Tender leaves and twigs cooked as a vegetable. Herb has narcotic effect, but it is destroyed on boiling. Fruit occasionally used as a flavouring. It is not uncommon for the local people to mistake *Atropa acuminata* Royle (Indian Belladonna) for *P. acinosa*, resulting in serious food poisoning; for the same reason roots and leaves of *P. acinosa* have been found mixed in belladonna consignments exported from India. Seeds yield a fatty oil.

P. dioica Linn.

Infusion of leaves purgative. Leaves contain dimethyl rutin which has high tinctorial properties and dyes wool in different shades of yellow. Wood contains tannin.

PICEA A. Dietr.

Pinaceae

P. abies Karst.

syn.

P. excelsa Link

An important timber tree and pulp wood of Europe.

P. brachytyla (Franch.) Pritzell
syn. *Abies brachytyla* Franch.

Wood used for constructional purposes.

PICEA

P. excelsa Link *see* *P. abies* Karst.

P. morinda Hook. f. in part, non Link *see* *P. spinulosa* (Griff.) Henry

P. morinda Link *see*
P. smithiana Boiss.

P. morindoides Rehd. *see*
P. spinulosa (Griff.) Henry

P. smithiana Boiss. syn.
P. morinda Link; *Abies smithiana* Lindl.

WEST HIMALAYAN SPRUCE

N.W. Himalayas—*Rai, rau, re, riar, kachal, kachhlu, salla, tos*; Jaunsar, Garhwal & Kumaun—*Roi, rhai, ragha, kathela, kandre, morinda*. Trade—Spruce.

One of the most useful timber trees of the Western Himalayas. Wood used for planking, general fittings and joinery, rough furniture, tea-boxes and packing-cases; one of the best light boxwoods of India. Wood suitable also for match-boxes, battery separators, and after treatment, for fence posts, transmission poles, piles, and newsprint manufacture. Leaves yield an essential oil used in bath salts, deodorants and room sprays. Leaves also used as manure and litter for the cattle; suitable as an activator for saw-dust boards. Bark contains tannin (4.22%).

P. spinulosa (Griff.) Henry syn.
P. morinda Hook. f. in part, non Link; *Abies spinulosa* Griff.; *P. morindoides* Rehd.

Wood very similar in appearance to that of *P. smithiana*, but harder and heavier.

Yields pulp for writing and printing papers. Uses more or less similar to *P. smithiana*.

PICRAENA Lindl.

P. excelsa Lindl. *see*
Picrasma excelsa (Sw.) Planch.

PICRASMA Blume *Simaroubaceae*

P. excelsa (Sw.) Planch. syn.
Picraena excelsa Lindl.

Indigenous to West Indies, recommended to be grown for medicinal purposes. Bitter quassia, which is the dried stem-wood, is called Jamaica Quassia in trade. *Quassia amara* Linn. furnishes the Surinam Quassia; previously quassia of commerce was obtained exclusively from *Q. amara*. Quassia is used as a non-astringent bitter tonic, stomachic, and vermifuge. Contains quassin, a promising substitute for emetine hydrochloride.

P. javanica Blume

Assam—*Bonposhla, nimitita*;
Garo—*Bor-jagregng*; Mikir—*Sheng-lokso*; Naga—*Aeo*; Lepcha—*Tungchir*; Nepal—*Teju*.

Bark bitter, used as febrifuge. Leaves applied to sores.

— var. *nepalensis* (Bennett)
Badhwar syn.
P. nepalensis Bennett

Garo—*Thigisin*; Nepal—*Teju*.

Powdered young leaves used for larvicidal purposes.

P. nepalensis Bennett *see*
P. javanica Blume var. *nepalensis*
 (Bennett) Badhwar

***P. quassioides* Bennett**

Hindi—*Bharangi*, *charangi*,
kashshing; Beng.—*Bhurungi*;
 Punjab—*Hala*, *puthorin*, *tithu*;
 Kumaun—*Karwi*; Khasi Hills—
Dieng-khlang; Nepal—*Shama-*
baringi.

Bark and leaves used as a febrifuge and for insecticidal purposes. Fruits eaten. Wood resembles Jamaica Quassia from *P. excelsa* Planch. and used as its substitute, contains quassin. Seeds yield a fatty oil called Nigaki Oil.

PICRIDIMUM Desf.

P. tingitanum Desf. *see*
 Reichardia *tingitana* (Linn.) Roth

PICRIS Linn. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

***P. hieracioides* Linn.**

Used as a pot-herb. Bitter leaves used as febrifuge.

PICRORHIZA Royle ex Benth.
Scrophulariaceae

P. kurroa Hook.f. in part, non
 Royle ex Benth. *see*

P. scrophulariaeflora Pennell

***P. kurroa* Royle ex Benth.**

Sans.—*Katuka*, *katurohini*;
 Hindi & Beng.—*Kuru*, *kutki*;
 Mar.—*Kutaki*; Guj.—*Kadu*;
 Tel., Tam. & Mal.—*Katukarogani*,
kadugurohini; Kashmir—*Kour*,
 Punjab—*Karru*.

Dried rhizomes and roots constitute the drug Picrorhiza, used as a substitute or adulterant of Indian Gentian (*Gentiana kurroa* Royle) and considered to be a bitter tonic almost as efficacious as gentian; also cholagogue and stomachic, laxative in small doses but cathartic in large doses; effective in dropsy. Contains picrorhizin, kutkin and other compounds.

***P. scrophulariaeflora* Pennell syn.**
P. kurroa Hook.f. in part, non
 Royle ex Benth.

Possesses properties and action similar to those of *P. kurroa*.

PIERIS D. Don *Ericaceae*

***P. formosa* D. Don**

Nepal—*Balu*, *sheaboge*.

Reported to be poisonous; contains antidromedotoxin.

P. ovalifolia D. Don *see*
Lyonia ovalifolia (Wall.) Drude

P. villosa Hook.f. *see*
Lyonia villosa (Hook.f.) Hand.-
 Mazz.

PILEA Lindl. *Urticaceae*

***P. glaberrima* Blume syn.**
P. smilacifolia Wedd.

Yields a fibre.

***P. melastomoides* Blume syn.**
P. trinervia Wight

Aromatic leaves used as a seasoning.

PILEA

P. microphylla Liebm. syn.
P. muscosa Lindl.

ARTILLERY PLANT,
 GUNPOWDER PLANT

Used in gastric and intestinal troubles; infusion given as a diuretic. Crushed leaves applied to sores and bruises.

P. muscosa Lindl. see
P. microphylla Liebm.

P. scripta Wedd.

Yields a fibre.

P. smilacifolia Wedd. see
P. glaberrima Blume

P. trinervia Wight see
P. melastomoides Blume

PILOCARPUS Vahl *Rutaceae*

P. jaborandi Holmes

Source of the drug *Jaborandi* which consists of leaflets of this plant. Drug now replaced by its alkaloid pilocarpine which is administered parenterally as a powerful diaphoretic, especially in renal dropsy.

P. microphyllus Stapf

Used in the same way as *P. jaborandi*; its introduction into India recommended.

PIMENTA Lindl *Myrtaceae*

P. acris Kostel. see
P. racemosa (Mill.) J.W. Moore

P. dioica (Linn.) Merrill syn.
P. officinalis Lindl.

ALLSPICE TREE,
 JAMAICA PEPPER TREE,
 PIMENTO TREE

Native to West Indies, introduced into Indian gardens. Unripe fruits when

rapidly dried constitute the Allspice, Jamaica Pepper or Pimento of commerce. Fruits contain an essential oil used as a flavouring, as a perfume, and as a carminative and stimulant. Leaves also contain an essential oil. Oil from berries is called Pimenta Berry Oil and that from the leaves Pimenta Leaf Oil. Both the Berry and the Leaf Oils are occasionally adulterated with clove oil or certain fractions of it.

P. officinalis Lindl. see
P. dioica (Linn.) Merrill

P. racemosa (Mill.) J. W. Moore
 syn. *P. acris* Kostel.

BAY TREE, BAY RUM TREE

Native of West Indies, introduced into Indian gardens. Green leaves yield an essential oil, Bay Oil, used in the perfumery industry and to a limited extent for flavouring culinary preparations, chiefly table sauces. Powdered fruit used in flatulence, dyspepsia, and diarrhoea.

PIMPINELLA Linn.

Umbelliferae; Apiaceae

P. anisum Linn.

ANISE, ANISEED

Sans.—*Shetapushapa*; Hindi—*Saunf, sawonf, badian*; Beng.—*Muhuri, mitha-jira*; Mar.—*Somp, badishep*; Guj—*Anisa*; Tel.—*Kuppi, sopu*; Tam. & Kan.—*Shombu*; Oriya—*Sop*; Nepal—*Sop*.

Aniseed consists of dried fruits, expectorant, stimulant, carminative, diuretic, and diaphoretic, used in flatulent colic, in the preparation of asthma powders, and in veterinary medicine. Yields an essential oil, known as oil of Anise, which now replaces the fruits for medicinal and flavouring purposes; also used in

perfumery. Distillation water of anise is available for medicinal use under the name *Araq badian*. Plant is a native of Mediterranean region introduced into India.

P. diversifolia DC.

Carminative.

P. heyneana Wall. ex Kurz

Root febrifuge.

P. saxifraga Linn.

Dried roots constitute the drug Pimpernel which is diuretic and diaphoretic and used as a lithonriptic. Infusion given for flatulent indigestion. Indian plant considered as a distinct variety, var. *dissectifolia* C.B. Clarke, non Boiss.

— var. *dissectifolia* C.B. Clarke, non Boiss. *see* *P. saxifraga* Linn.

PINANGA Blume

Palmae; Arecaceae

P. dicksonii Blume

Tel.—*Kondapoka*; Kan.—*Kadu adike, jandarige*; Mal.—*Kanakamuka*.

Fruits substituted for betel-nuts; dried husk used in flatulence, obstructive diseases of stomach, and dropsy.

PINUS Linn. *Pinaccae*

P. armandii Franch.

ARMAND'S PINE

Seeds edible.

P. canariensis C. Sm.

CANARY ISLAND PINE

Timber used for building purposes, furniture, and joinery. Introduced into India on experimental scale.

P. caribaea More

HONDURAS PINE,
CARIBBEAN PITCH-PINE

A good source of commercial resin in its native country. Introduced into India on experimental scale.

P. cembroides Zucc. var. edulis Voss
TWO-LEAVED NUT-PINE

Seeds edible, Introduced into India on experimental scale.

P. excelsa Wall. ex D. Don *see*
P. wallichiana A.B. Jackson

P. gerardiana Wall.
CHILGOZA PINE

Sans.—*Chidha*; Hindi—*Chilgoza, neoza* (seeds); N W. Himalayas—*Chiri, gunober, prita*.

Seeds valued as a dessert; carminative, stimulant, and expectorant; contain a fatty oil (up to 50%). Yields an oleoresin of good quality.

P. griffithii McClelland *see*
P. wallichiana A.B. Jackson

P. halepensis Mill. ALEPPO PINE

Good as a wind break, and for soil conservation and sand fixation. Introduced into India on experimental scale.

P. insularis Endl. syn. P. khasya Royle
KHASI PINE

Khasi Hills—*Ding-se, dieng-kysi*; Lushai—*Far*; Bengal—*Saral*.

Source of an oleoresin which yields oil of Turpentine, superior to that from *P. roxburghii*, and golden-yellow rosin. Bark contains tannin. Wood used for indoor construction purposes; a good

PINUS

boardwood suitable for planking and packing-cases. Also used for pulp suitable for bag and wrapping papers.

P. khasya Royle *see*
P. insularis Endl.

P. laricio Poir. *see* *P. nigra* Arnold
var. *calabarica* Schneid.

P. longifolia Roxb. *see*
P. roxburghii Sarg.

P. merkusii Jungh. & De Vriese

Source of wood useful for general construction purposes for indoor work. Recommended for introduction into the Nicobar and Andaman islands to cover the eroded hill slopes.

P. nigra Arnold var. *calabarica*
Schneid. syn. *P. laricio* Poir.

CORSICAN PINE

Wood used as a source of pulp, and for mine-props. Introduced into India on experimental scale.

P. pinaster Ait.

CLUSTER PINE, MARITIME PINE

One of the main commercial sources of pine resin. Timber used for telegraph poles and railway sleepers. Introduced into India on experimental scale.

P. roxburghii Sarg. *syn.*
P. longifolia Roxb.

CHIR PINE, HIMALAYAN LONG LEAVED PINE

Sans.—*Sarala*; Hindi—*Chir*, *chil*, *sarala*; other vernacular and regional names are mostly derivatives of these names. Trade—*Chir*, *chil*.

Source of an oleoresin which yields turpentine oil. Indian turpentine oil has comparatively low pinene and high carene content and chiefly used as a solvent for paints and varnishes; also used in pharmaceutical preparations, perfumery industry, in the manufacture of synthetic pine oil, disinfectants, insecticides, and denaturants. One of the most important basic raw materials for the synthesis of terpene chemicals used in a wide variety of industries. It is expectorant, useful in chronic bronchitis and especially recommended for gangrene of lungs. Given as a carminative in flatulent colic and also used to arrest minor haemorrhages in tooth-sockets and nose. Externally used as a rubefacient in rheumatic affections and for deep-seated inflammations, especially of abdomen. Pine Oil from the wood, used in paints varnishes, lacquers, pharmaceuticals, wetting agent in textiles, degreasing agent in leather manufacture, and as a synergist in insecticides. Also employed in paper and rubber industries, furniture polishes, floor waxes, shoe creams, metal polishes, and printing inks. Rosin is used principally in paper, soap, cosmetics, paint, varnish, rubber, and polish industries; also finds application in linoleum and roofing cements, fireworks, match compositions, explosives, insecticides and disinfectants. Rosin, on distillation yields rosin spirit and rosin oil, used in varnishes. Rosin Oil finds application in printing ink and as an adulterant for boiled linseed, olive, rape, and sperm oils. Young twigs, fresh needles, and cones yield Pine Needle Oil, used in soaps, bath preparations, room sprays, deodorants, etc. Exhausted needles converted into pine wool, used for stuffing pillows, cushions, and mattresses, also used for packing fruits. Wood used for constructional purposes, cheap joinery and furniture, packing-cases, truck and bus bodies, and electric transmission poles. Also used after treatment for railway sleepers

PIPER

and for wagons and railway carriages. A suitable raw material for paper-pulp. Seeds eaten. Bark contains tannin.

P. sabiniana Dougl. DIGGER-PINE

Seeds edible. Introduced into India on experimental scale.

P. taeda Linn. LOBLOLLY PINE

Utilized for wood-pulp and ship-building and as a source of American turpentine oil. Introduced on experimental scale into India.

P. thunbergii Parl.

JAPANESE BLACK-PINE

Wood used for heavy construction, interior finish, box boards and sleepers. Essentially a maritime species, introduced into India on experimental scale.

P. wallichiana A.B. Jackson syn.
P. excelsa Wall. ex D. Don;
P. griffithii McClelland

BLUE PINE, BHUTAN PINE

Hindi—*Kail*; Kashmir—*Yiro, kair, kail*; H.P.—*Lim*; Kumaun—*Raisalla, lamshing, byans, dolchilla*; Lepcha—*Neet-kung*; Bhutan—*Tongschi, lamshing*. Trade—Blue pine, kail.

Yield of oleoresin is low, but turpentine oil is of superior quality. Pine Needle Oil is obtained from the green needles and cones. Wood is next to Deodar wood in commercial importance, and of the Indian pines *Kail* wood is considered best. Used for internal fittings of residential houses, packing-cases, drawing boards, camp furniture, fermentation vats and lorry bodies, and shingles and railway sleepers. Also used for cheap

pencils, battery separators, violins, and match-boxes. Yields excellent charcoal.

PIPER Linn.

Piperaceae

P. arcuatum Blume *see*

P. wallichii Hand.-Mazz.

P. attenuatum Buch.-Ham. ex Miq. *see P. bantamense* Blume

P. aurantiacum Wall. ex DC. *see*

P. wallichii Hand.-Mazz.

P. bantamense Blume syn.

P. attenuatum Buch.-Ham. ex Miq.

Rubefacient, used in poultices.

P. betle Linn.

BETEL

Sans.—*Nagavalli, tambula*; Hindi—*Pan, tambuli*; Beng.—*Pan*; Mar.—*Pan, videchapana*; Guj.—*Nagurvel, pan*; Tel.—*Tamalapaku, nagavalli*; Tam.—*Vettilai*; Kan.—*Vilayadele*; Mal.—*Vettila*.

Betel leaves have strong aromatic flavour and widely used as a masticatory with areca nuts. Stimulation is due to arecoline in areca nuts and the essential oil in the leaf enhances the effect of arecanuts and acts synergistically upon the central nervous system. Decoction of leaves used for healing wounds. Roots along with black pepper used to produce sterility in women. Leaves yield an essential oil used in respiratory catarrh and diphtheria; also considered carminative; show antioxidant action.

P. brachystachyum Wall. ex Hook.f. *see P. mullesus* Buch.-Ham.

P. chaba Hunter, non Blume *see*

P. retrofractum Vahl

PIPER

P. cubeba Linn. f.

CUBEBS, TAILED PEPPER

Hindi & Beng.—*Kabab chini*;
Mar.—*Himsi mire, kababa chini, kankola*;
Guj.—*Kababchim, tadamiri*;
Tel.—*Chalava-miriyalu, tokamiriyalu*;
Tam. & Mal.—*Valmilaku*;
Kan.—*Bala menasu*.

Fruits, called cubebs, used as a spice, and in medicine for dysentery and as an aromatic stimulant, local irritant, diuretic, carminative and sedative. They are used in rheumatism, gonorrhoea, and broncheal troubles. Contains an essential oil, Oil of Cubebs, used in lozenges and for flavouring bitters and cigarettes, and as a condiment.

P. hamiltonii C. DC. JANGLI PAN

A wild pepper of India.

P. longum Linn.

INDIAN LONG PEPPER

Sans.—*Pippali*; Hindi—*Pipal, pipli, piplamul* (root); Beng.—*Piplamor* (root); Mar.—*Pimpli*; Guj.—*Pipli*;
Tel.—*pippuloo*; Tam.—*Tippili, pippili, sirumulam, kandan tippili* (root);
Kan.—*Hippali, tippali*;
Mal.—*Tippali, pippali magadhi*.

Fruits used as a spice; also employed in preserves and pickles. Roots (*Piplamul*) and fruits used for diseases of respiratory tract; as counter-irritant and analgesic for muscular pains and inflammation; as snuff in coma and drowsiness, and internally as a carminative; as sedative in insomnia and epilepsy; as cholagogue in obstructions of bile duct and gall-bladder and as an emmenagogue and abortifacient.

P. mullesus Buch.-Ham. syn.
P. brachystachyum Wall. ex
Hook. f. PAHARI PIPAR,
PAHARI PAN

Leaves yield a volatile oil with an odour reminiscent of lime oil.

P. nigrum Linn. BLACK PEPPER

Sans.—*Maricha, ushana, hapusha*;
Hindi & Beng.—*Kalimirch, kalamo.ich, golmorich*;
Mar.—*Kalimirch, mire*;
Guj.—*Kalamari, kalomirich*;
Tel.—*Miriyala tige*;
Tam.—*Milagu*;
Kan.—*Kare menasu*;
Mal.—*Kurumulaku, nallamulaku*.

Fruits used as a condiment after drying as black pepper or after processing into white pepper; green fruits are pickled. Fruits aromatic with a biting pungent taste due to the presence of an oleoresin. Pepper is employed as an aromatic stimulant, weakness following fevers, as a stomachic, and as an antiperiodic in malarial fever. Externally valued as a rubefacient and as a local application for relaxed sore throat, piles, and cutaneous troubles. Peppers retard rancidity in oils and fats, frozen ground pork, beef and lard. Piperine is the major constituent causing pungency. Peppers yield an essential oil called Pepper Oil used as an adjunct in the flavouring of sausages, canned meats, soups, table sauces, and certain beverages and liqueurs; also used in perfumery. Pepper hulls are used for flavouring tinned food and for extraction of pepper oil.

P. officinarum DC. *see*

P. retrofractum Vahl

P. peepuloides Roxb.

Fruiting spikes sold as *Savali peepul*. Fruits are not pungent, but exhibit sialo-

PISCIDIA

gogue action, followed by numbness and tingling sensation of the tongue. Stems and roots used in leprosy.

P. retrofractum Vahl syn.
P. chaba Hunter, non Blume;
P. officinarum DC.

JAVA LONG PEPPER

Hindi—*Chab, chavi*; Beng.—*Chai, choi, gachha*; Mar.—*Chavala, miravela*; Guj.—*Chavaka*; Tel.—*Chaikama, sevasu*.

Fruits used as a spice; also employed in pickles and preserves. They have a weak aromatic odour and pungent flavour, but it is weaker and less agreeable than pepper; on warming, however, their smell becomes objectionable. Fruits stimulant and carminative; used in digestive troubles, haemorrhoids and after parturition. Roots chewed or brewed into a decoction for use in colic; also used for dyspepsia and gastralgia. Wood and roots used for dyeing. Stem has properties similar to *Piplamul* from *P. longum* and is substituted for it.

P. schmidtii Hook. f.
 NILGIRI PEPPER

A wild pepper used as a spice locally.

P. subpeltatum Willd. see
 Pothomorphe subpeltata (Willd.)
 Miq.

P. sylvaticum Roxb.
 Beng. & Assam—*Pahari pipul*.

Fruits carminative, used in food preparations.

P. thomsoni Hook. f.
 Sikkim—*Pipla, jungli pan*.

Roots are macerated in water used as a diuretic. Leaves used as a masticatory in Sikkim.

P. trichostachyon DC.

Fragrant spikes and fruits constitute the Pouched Pepper of Malabar.

P. wallichii Hand.-Mazz. syn.
P. aurantiacum Wall. ex DC. ;
P. arcuatum Blume

Hindi—*Shambhaluka bui*; Beng.—*Renuk*.

Fruits refrigerant, used as a uterine stimulant.

PIPTADENIA Benth.

P. oudhensis Brandis see
 Indopiptadenia oudhensis (Brandis)
 Brenan

P. rigida Benth. see Parapiptadenia
 rigida (Benth.) Brenan

PIPTURUS Wedd. *Urticaceae*

P. incanus Wedd. syn.
P. velutinus Wedd.

Leaves used for poulticing boils, burns and herpes; also used in gargles for thrush. Bark yields a fibre used for sails and nets.

P. velutinus Wedd. see
P. incanus Wedd.

PISCIDIA Linn. *Papilionaceae*;
Fabaceae

P. erythrina Linn. see
P. piscipula (Linn.) Sarg.

PISCIDIA

P. piscipula (Linn.) Sarg. syn.
P. erythrina Linn.

JAMAICA DOGWOOD

Wood valued for its toughness, used for heavy construction and as a substitute for mahogany; also employed for boat-building, charcoal, and fuel. Bark anodyne and sedative, extract used in neuralgia and dysmenorrhoea. Introduced into Indian gardens.

PISONIA Linn. *Nyctaginaceae*

P. aculeata Linn.

Beng.—*Baghachura*; Tel.—*Embudi, konki, konakaraputri, pisangi*;
Tam.—*Karindu, murukkalli, muruvilikkodi, turattumal udappu*;
Kan.—*Antuhannu gida, sulesoppu*;
Oriya—*Hati-ankusa, hathianso*.

Bark and leaves used for swelling and rheumatic pains. Juice mixed with pepper and other ingredients given to children in pulmonary complaints. Decoction of fresh leaves used as a wash for scabies.

P. alba Spanoghe *see*

P. grandis R. Br.

P. excelsa Blume *see*

P. umbellifera (Forst.) Seem.

P. grandis R. Br. syn.

P. alba Spanoghe; *P. sylvestris*
Teijsm. & Binn.; *P. morindaefolia*
R. Br. ex Wight **LETTUCE TREE**

Guj.—*Velati salet*; Tel.—*Lanchamundaku*;
Tam.—*Lechai, kottai, chandu*;
Kan.—*Sulesoppu*;
Bombay—*Chinai salit*.

Leaves consumed as a vegetable and salad; also fed to cattle. Fresh leaves moistened with Eau-de-Cologne, used to bring down inflammation of filarioid nature; also employed as a diuretic.

P. morindaefolia R. Br. ex Wight
see P. grandis R. Br.

P. sylvestris Teijsm. & Binn. *see*
P. grandis R. Br.

P. umbellifera (Forst.) Seem. syn.
P. excelsa Blume

Wood soft and full of sap, eaten with relish by elephants.

PISTACIA Linn. *Anacardiaceae*

P. atlantica Desf. var. **kurdica**
Zohary syn. *P. terebinthus* Linn.
var. *mutica* Aitch. & Hemsl.

A source of Bombay mastic (*Kabulimastaki*) a gum-resin used in varnishes. Restorative and astringent, contains an essential oil.

P. chinensis Bunge var.
integerrima Zohary

This is considered by some taxonomists as the correct name for *P. integerrima*.

P. integerrima Stewart ex Brandis
N.W. Himalayas—*Kakra, kakri, kangar*.

Yields beautifully mottled ornamental wood used for carvings, panels, inlay work, picture frames, and turnery, used also for construction work, furniture, spinning wheels, and ploughs; suitable for tool-handles. Galls (*Kakra-singi, karkatasringi, kakarashingi*) on the leaves used for dyeing and tanning. Also employed in asthma, phthisis, and other diseases of respiratory tract, and for dysentery. Galls contain an essential oil used as a carminative. Leaves and bark contain tannin. Leaves lopped for fodder for buffaloes and camels.

P. khinjuk Stocks

A source of Bombay mastic which is very similar to true mastic.

P. lentiscus Linn. MASTIC TREE

Source of Mastic resin (*Rumi-mastaki*) used as a masticatory and in chewing gums and alcoholic beverages and cordials. Principal use of mastic, imported in India, is in the manufacture of high grade transparent varnishes employed for coating art paintings and metals, and for lithographic processes and retouching of negatives. Considered carminative, stimulant and diuretic. Seeds yield a fatty oil used locally for edible purposes and soap-making. Leaves used for tanning and as an adulterant of sumac. Leaves and fruits contain essential oil.

P. terebinthus Linn. var. *mutica*
Aitch. & Hemsl. see *P. atlantica*
Desf. var. *kurdica* Zohary

P. vera Linn. PISTACHIO

Fruits, Pistachio nuts (*Pista*) imported into India, much used as ingredient of sweetmeats, confectionery, and ice-creams; also eaten as a dessert, salted and roasted. Digestive and tonic. Yield a low-melting fatty oil used to a small extent in confectionery as spice oil and in medicine. Galls on the leaves (Bokhara galls) used for dyeing and tanning.

PISTIA Linn. Araceae

P. stratiotes Linn. var. cuneata
Engl. WATER LETTUCE,
TROPICAL DUCKWEED

Sans.—*Kumbhika*; Hindi—*Jalkhumbi, takapana*;
Beng.—*Takapana*; Mar.—*Prasni, gondala, jalamandvi*;
Guj.—*Jalashamkhala*;
Tel.—*Antharai-dhaman, nirubuduki,*

anthara thamara; Tam.—*Akasa tamarai, koditamarai*;
Mal.—*Akasa thamara, kudapayal, muttapayal*;
Kan.—*Antara gange*;
Oriya—*Borajhanji.*

Affords excellent food for fishes. Leaves cooked and eaten, rich in vitamins A, B and C. Ash rich in potassium salts, valued as manure and applied to the ringworm of the scalp. Juice of leaves boiled in coconut oil and applied externally in chronic skin diseases was found useful.

PISUM Linn. *Papilionaceae*;
Fabaceae

P. arvense Linn. see

P. sativum Linn.

P. sativum Linn. syn.

P. arvense Linn. PEA

Sans.—*Satila*; Hindi & Beng.—*Matar*;
Mar. & Guj.—*Watani*;
Tel.—*Patanlu*;
Tam. & Mal.—*Pattani*;
Kan.—*Batani, batagadle.*

Esteemed for nutritional value of seeds, consumed in the fresh form as a vegetable and in the dried form as a pulse, also available as canned, frozen, and dehydrated peas. Peas have high content of proteins (up to 28% or more) and also supply adequate quantities of vitamins and minerals, and potassium and phosphorus. Pea oil when given parenterally showed possibility of preventing pregnancy, the active principle being *m*-xylohydroquinone. Trials on women with capsules containing 300-350 mg of *m*-xylohydroquinone, twice a month, for variable periods showed 50-60 per cent reduction in pregnancy rate. The drug is non-toxic and has no side effects. In trials on men, the drug caused 50 per cent reduction in the number of spermatozoa, which reverted to the normal count in about four days after the withdrawal of the drug.

PITHECELLOBIUM

PITHECELLOBIUM Mart.

Mimosaceae

Genus has been split up into several genera and several Indian species have been referred to *Abarema* Pittier, but these genera have been reduced to sub-generic status.

P. affine Baker ex Benth. *see*

P. globosum Kosterm.

P. angulatum Benth. *see*

P. clypearia Benth.

P. bigeminum auct., non Mart. *see*

P. monadelphum Kosterm.

P. bigeminum Mart. *syn.*

P. nicobaricum Prain

It has the same uses as *P. monadelphum* and has been recorded from Nicobar Islands and Sri Lanka.

P. clypearia Benth. *syn.*

P. angulatum Benth.: *P. montanum*

Benth.; *P. subacutum* Benth.

GRASSHOPPER TREE

Lepcha—*Takpier, takpyit*; Assam—*Bhasahu, thorekana*; Lushai—*Arдахpui*.

Bark used for tanning (tannin up to 27.7%). Leaves used for dyeing; also used in poultices applied to swellings, and chickenpox and smallpox pustules. Ashes of the leaves mixed with coconut oil used in skin affections. Wood used for making sheaths of weapons.

P. dulce Benth. QUAMACHIL,

MADRAS THORN,

MANILA TAMARIND

Hindi—*Vilayati babul, vilayati*

imli, jangle jalebi; Beng.—

Dekhani babul; Mar.—*Vilayati*

chinch; Tel.—*Simachinta*; Tam.—*Kodukkaapuli*; Kan.—*Kottampuli, seemae hunase*; Mal.—*Korukkapuli*.

Very suitable for hedges and as fuel as it has fast rate of growth, coppices vigorously and can stand any amount of pruning, lopping, and browsing. Pods used as fodder. Seeds eaten raw, or in curries. Saline extract of seeds shows a hemolytic agglutinating reaction with human blood. Yield a fatty oil used for edible purposes and for soap manufacture; may also be used as a substitute for kapok seed and groundnut oils. Meal has a high protein content (29.7%) and may be used as an animal feed. Bark contains tannin. Leaves serve as fodder. Wood used for general construction.

P. globosum Kosterm. *syn.*

P. affine Baker ex Benth.

Fruit eaten in curries and chutneys. Roots used in poultices for boils. Wood used for house-building, but is not durable in exposed situations.

P. gracile Bedd. *see*

P. monadelphum Kosterm.

P. monadelphum Kosterm. *syn.*

P. bigeminum auct., non Mart.;

P. gracile Bedd.

Sans.—*Aragvadha*; Hindi—

Kachlora; Tam.—*Kal pakku*;

Kan.—*Kodakonde, kokke*; Mal.—

Muthakolappan; Lepcha—*Tikpi-*

kung; Assam—*Bhachahu, moj*;

Lushai—*Arдахte*; Khasi Hills—

Dieng-yap-yar.

Bark poisonous to fish contains pithecolobine. Seeds also contain pithecolobine, if eaten uncooked produce vomiting; prescribed in diabetes. Wood used for planking and battens, and has been

PITYROGRAMMA

suggested as suitable for match-boxes. Decoction of leaves used as a nostrum for leprosy and for promoting growth of hair.

P. montanum Benth. see

P. clypearia Benth.

P. nicobaricum Prain see

P. bigeminum Mart.

P. saman Benth. see

Samanea saman Merrill

P. subacutum Benth. see

P. clypearia Benth.

P. unguis-catī Benth.

Fruits eaten. Seeds used in ornaments.

PITHECOLOBIUM auct. (sphalm.)

Pithecellobium Mart.

P. saman Benth. see

Samanea saman Merrill

PITTOSPORUM Banks ex Gaertn.

Pittosporaceae

P. dasycaulon Miq.

Mar.—*Gapsundi*; Kan.—*Boogri*.

Extract of bark shows antibacterial and antifungal activity.

P. eriocarpum Royle

Hindi—*Meda tumri*, *garsilug*,
garshuma; Kumaun—*Agni*;
Nepal—*Kakria*.

Wood used in the same way as that of *P. floribundum*.

P. ferrugineum Ait.

Leaves and fruits act as fish-poison. Leaves contain tannin. Wood used for rafters and as fuel.

P. floribundum Wight & Arn.

Mar.—*Vehkali*, *vikhari*, *veyenti*,
yekaddi, *pisara*; Tel.—*Rakamuki*;

Tam.—*Kattu sampangi*, *nanjundai*,
tammata; Kan.—*Tammata*;

Oriya—*Debosundu*, *devsar*;

Kumaun—*Raini*; Garhwal—

Tumri; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-mulo-*
shi-ing, *dieng-si-ing*, *dieng-duma*;

Mundari—*Here-kasmar*; Nepal—
Tibilti, *tibiloti*.

Bark expectorant, febrifuge, and narcotic, used in chronic bronchitis and leprosy affections. Paste of the root applied to dropsical and rheumatic swellings. Flowers yield an essential oil. Wood

suitable for toys; yields an essential oil. Not distinguished from *P. napaulense* for economic purposes.

P. napaulense (DC.) Rehder & Wilson

Not distinguished from *P. floribundum* for economic purposes. In fact *P. floribundum* Hook. f. & Thoms. embraces both *P. floribundum* Wight & Arn. and *P. napaulense*.

P. tetraspermum Wight & Arn.

Mal.—*Katcha patta*.

Wood used in the same way as that of *P. floribundum*.

P. undulatum Vent.

Wood used as a substitute for boxwood. Flowers yield an essential oil having jasmine-like odour.

PITYROGRAMMA Link

Polypodiaceae

P. calomelanos (Linn.) Link syn.
Gymnogramma calomelanos Kaulf.

Constituent of a decoction used in kidney troubles.

PLANCHONELLA

PLANCHONELLA Pierre

Sapotaceae

P. longipetiolata (King & Prain)
H. J. Lam syn. *Pouteria*
longipetiolata Baehni; *Sideroxylon*
longipetiolatum King & Prain

Trade—Lambapatti.

Wood used in match industry; one of the finest match woods coming up to the standard of European Aspen (*Populus tremula* Linn.) for splints. Also suitable for light packing-cases, plywood, turnery and toys. Leaves fed to elephants.

P. obovata (R. Br.) Pierre syn.
Pouteria obovata Baehni;
Sideroxylon ferrugineum Hook. &
Arn.

Wood suitable for cabinet-work, carving and turnery. Decoction of leaves used for pain in stomach and chest; poultice applied in lumbago. Bark, after heating, used for sprue. Seeds yield a fatty oil.

PLANCHONIA Blume

Lecythydaceae

P. andamanica King see
P. valida Blume

P. littoralis Van Houtte see
P. valida Blume

P. valida Blume syn. *P. littoralis*
Van Houtte; *P. andamanica* King

Andamans—*Lal bombway*, *baila da*.

Wood suitable for commercial and teacheat plywood and tool-handles. Leaves eaten with rice.

PLANTAGO Linn.

Plantaginaceae

P. amplexicaulis Cav.

Punjab—*Isafghol*.

Source of brown *Isubgol* seeds; the mucilaginous matter is contained mainly in the seed coat. Seeds astringent, used in intermittent fevers and pulmonary affections and, in the form of an application in ophthalmia. Juice of the seeds is used as a refrigerant.

— var. **bauphula** (Edgew.) Pilger

It is the Indian plant.

P. asiatica Linn. syn. *P. major*
Hook. f. in part, non Linn.

Kan.—*Sirapotta gida*.

Properties similar to those of *P. major*. Seeds used in haematuria and inflammatory diseases of mucous membrane of gastro-intestinal and genito-urinary tracts. Seeds contain a fatty oil.

P. brachyphylla Edgew. see
P. himalaica Pilger

P. erosa Wall. ex Roxb. syn.
P. major Hook. f. in part, non Linn.

Possesses properties similar to *P. major* and used in the same way.

P. himalaica Pilger syn.
P. brachyphylla Edgew.

Leaves bruised and applied to wounds.

P. lanceolata Linn.

Hindi—*Baltanga*.

Leaves and roots astringent and vulnerary, used in cough, asthma and other pulmonary diseases. Leaves applied to

wounds and sores; extracts of young leaves showed antibacterial action. Seeds diuretic, purgative, and hemostatic. They contain mucilage and used as an adulterant of Black Psyllium (*P. psyllium*), also contain tannin and fatty oil.

— var. *mediterranea* (Kerner) Pilger

It is the Indian plant, cultivated for its medicinal leaves.

P. major Hook. f. in part, non Linn. see *P. asiatica* Linn.; *P. erosa* Wall. ex Roxb.

P. major Linn.

Kashmir—*Gul, isafghol*; Punjab—*Ghuzbe, gul, isafgol, karet*; Kumaun—*Luhuriya*.

Leaves eaten, also used as a pot-herb. Plant hemostatic and wound-healing in burns and inflammation of tissues. In homoeopathy used in disorders of epidermis, and in headache, earache, and toothache. Leaves cooling, febrifuge, diuretic, astringent, and vulnerary; their infusion used in diarrhoea and piles; decoction used as an eye-wash and their ointment in skin troubles. Roots astringent and febrifuge. Seeds demulcent, stimulant, diuretic, and tonic, used in diarrhoea and dysentery. Contain mucilaginous matter mainly in the seed coat and used as an adulterant of *Isabgol*. Seeds contain an oil suitable for edible purposes. Leaves and roots used for dyeing cotton.

P. ovata Forsk.

BLOND PSYLLIUM,
ISPAGHULA, SPOGEL SEEDS

Sans.—*Ishad gola*; Hindi—*Isubgol*; Beng.—*Eshoppol*; Mar.—*Isabgola*; Guj.—*Isapghol, ghoda jeeru, umto*

jeeru; Tel.—*Isapgola vitulu*; Tam.—*Iskolvirai*; Kan.—*Isafgolu, visamagolu*; Mal.—*Karkatasringi*.

Dried seeds and husk (Ispaghula Husk; Ispaghulae Testa; Hindi—*Isubgol-ki-bhusi*; Beng.—*Isabguler bhusi*; Guj.—*Kalai*) emollient, demulcent, and laxative, used in chronic constipation, dysentery and diarrhoea, and inflammatory conditions of gastro-intestinal and genito-urinary tract. Seeds prescribed in febrile conditions and affections of kidneys, bladder, and urethra. Poultice of crushed seeds applied to rheumatic and glandular swellings. Mucilage present mainly in the husk. Seeds, in addition to mucilage, contain a fatty oil. Seed mucilage used in cosmetics and as a basic stabilizer in ice-cream industry; also useful in preparation of chocolates and for sizing. A jelly, useful as substitute of agar-agar, can be obtained by treating the husk with hot caustic soda solution and subsequent neutralization. Husk acts as a binder and disintegrant in compressed tablets. Alcoholic extract of seeds exhibits cholinergic properties.

P. psyllium Linn.

BLACK PSYLLIUM

Hindi—*Kala isabgol*.

Seeds (Psyllium Seeds; Plantain Seed; Flea Seed) are the source of French and Spanish Psyllium, considered inferior to those of *P. ovata* because of lower mucilage content. Dried seeds used as a laxative in chronic constipation. Also used as a demulcent and expectorant. Seeds also contain a fatty oil. Psyllium mucilage acts as a thickener and may be employed as a protective colloid; finds application in sizing of silk, manufacture of paper, and as a substitute for gum arabic and tragacanth in dye printing. Fatty oil is mixed with linseed oil for use in varnishes. Oil cake suitable as a feed.

PLATANThERA

PLATANThERA Rich.

Orchidaceae

P. susannae (Linn.) Lindl. syn.
Habenaria susannae (Linn.) R. Br.

Chota Nagpur— *Hukakanda*;
Bombay—*Waghchoora*.

Tubers used as a cure for blebs or bullae, specially the one occurring on the palms.

PLATANUS Linn. *Platanaceae*

P. orientalis Linn.

ORIENTAL PLANE

Kashmir & Himalayas—*Chinar*,
buna, *bonin*.

Wood used for small boxes, trays, and similar articles which are lacquered and painted; also used for cabinet-making, furniture, veneers, carving, coach-building and general turnery and for wood pulp; suitable for boot lasts. Bark anti-scorbutic and antirheumatic; boiled in vinegar used in diarrhoea and dysentery.

PLATOSTOMA Beauv.

Labiatae; Lamiaceae

P. africanum Beauv. syn.
P. flaccidum Benth.

Leaves and seeds used for cough; leaves also used as a local hemostatic. Plant used in fevers and rheumatism.

P. flaccidum Benth. see
P. africanum Beauv.

PLATYCODON A. DC.

Campanulaceae

P. grandiflorum A. DC.

Roots possess hemolytic action due to the presence of a saponin, platycodin. Aqueous extract of roots toxic to fish. Roots tonic, astringent, carminative, and

expectorant, used in cough and for throat ailments.

PLECOSPERMUM Trec.

Moraceae

P. andamanicum King ex Hook. f.
Yields very hard wood.

P. spinosum Trec.

Tel.—*Koriti*, *kodiari*, *alasaie*;
Tam.—*Achingudi*, *daiyal*; Kan.—*Bendaka*;
Oriya—*Banabana*;
Eastern Himalayas—*Gumbenfong*,
mainakat-lara, *maidal-lara*.

Wood suitable for tool-handles and ornamental cabinet-work. Bark and wood used for dyeing silk.

PLECTOCOMIA Mart. & Blume

Palmae; Arecaceae

P. assamica Griff.

Yields soft canes.

P. himalayana Griff.

Lepcha—*Runooi*; Nepal—*Tokribet*.

Yields soft canes occasionally used for tying fences and for rough basket work; also suitable for crooks of umbrella-handles.

P. khasyana Griff.

Yields soft canes.

PLECTRANTHUS L' Herit.

Labiatae; Lamiaceae

P. incanus Link see

P. mollis Spreng.

P. macranthus Hook. f.

Used in plasters for sores.

PLESMONIUM

P. mollis Spreng. f. syn.
P. incanus Link

and can be similarly used. Inner layer of bark temporarily stupefies fish.

Bombay—*Lal-agada*; Mundari—*Bir sikinri ba*.

PLEIOSPERMIUM (Engl.) Swingle *Rutaceae*

Crushed leaves used to stop bleeding and as a febrifuge; also used as a mosquito repellent. Leaves and flowering tops yield an essential oil which acts as a cardiac depressant, respiratory stimulant, and vasoconstrictor; also exhibits relaxant activity on smooth and skeletal muscles.

P. alatum (Wight & Arn.) Swingle syn. *Hesperethusa alata* (Wight & Arn.) Alston; *Limonia alata* Wight & Arn.

P. patchouli C. B. Clarke see *Microtoena insuavis* (Hance) Prain ex Dunn

Carefully seasoned wood can be used for tool-handles. Leaves and bark used in fomentations for rheumatic pains.

P. rugosus Wall.

PLEOPELTIS Humb. & Bonpl. *Polypodiaceae*

Kashmir—*Solei*; Punjab—*Chhichhri, bui, piumar*; Kumaun—*Kurkha*.

P. lanceolata (Linn.) Kaulf. syn. *Polypodium lanceolatum* Linn.

Plant used to keep off fleas. In Simla, it is believed that best honey is processed from the localities which abound in this plant.

Decoction used for colds and sore throat, also for itch.

PLECTRONIA Linn.

P. longissima Moore see *Phymatodes longissima* (Blume) J. Smith

P. didyma Kurz see *Canthium dicoccum* (Gaertn.) Merrill

P. nigrescens Carr. see *Phymatodes nigrescens* (Blume) J. Smith.

PLEIOGYNIUM Engl. *Anacardiaceae*

P. phymatodes Moore see *Phymatodes scolopendria* (Burm.) Ching

P. solandri Engl. see *P. timoriense* (DC.) Leenhouts

PLESMONIUM Schott *Araceae*

P. timoriense (DC.) Leenhouts syn. *P. solandri* Engl.

P. margaritifera Schott Beng.—*Gajeer mul*; U. P.—*Kharhar*; M. P.—*Jalulija, bansur*; Mundari—*Bir hada*.

BURDEKIN PLUM

Fruits used for jams and jellies. Seeds edible. Wood resembles that of walnut,

Tubers pounded and used on swelling. Crushed seeds have a benumbing effect and used for tooth-ache, and as an external application to bruises.

PLEUROGYNE

PLEUROGYNE Griseb.

P. minor Benth. *see*
Swertia minor (Griseb.) Knobl.

PLEUROSTYLIA Wight & Arn.
Celastraceae

P. opposita Alston *syn.*
P. wightii Wight & Arn.

Tel.—*Piyari*; Tam.—*Chiru piyari*,
karuvali.

Yields beautiful furniture wood, also
used for combs.

P. wightii Wight & Arn. *see*
P. opposita Alston

PLEUROTUS (Fr.) Kummer
Agaricaceae

P. cretaceus Masse

An edible fungus.

P. ostreatus (Jacq.) Fr.

An edible fungus.

PLUCHEA Cass. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

P. indica Less.

Beng.—*Kukronda*, *munjhu rukha*.

Leaves, flowers, and young tops eaten as
such or cooked. Aromatic leaves also
used as a flavouring. Roots and leaves
antipyretic and diaphoretic. Leaf-juice
used in dysentery; leaf infusion in lum-
bago and leucorrhoea. Leaves used in
poultices against atonic and gangrenous
ulcers.

P. lanceolata C. B. Clarke

Sans.—*Rasna*; Hindi, Mar. &
Guj.—*Rasana*, *rashana*; Punjab—

Sarme, *reshami*; U. P.—*Baisurai*;
Rajasthan—*Chotakalia*; Delhi—
Rukhri.

Used in fodder mixtures; though dis-
agreeable in taste, it has fairly high per-
centage of protein and more feeding value
than *Bhusa* or jowar stalks. Leaves aper-
ient, used as a substitute or adulterant
for *senna*. Plant used in rheumatoid
arthritis.

PLUKENETIA Linn.

P. corniculata Sm. *see*
Pterococcus corniculatus Pax &
Hoffm.

PLUMBAGO Linn.

Plumbaginaceae

P. auriculata Lam. *syn.*
P. capensis Thunb.

Foliage eaten by poultry and stock, parti-
cularly the sheep. Decoction used in
black-water fever. Roots employed as a
styptic in scrofula; their infusion is
emetic. Powdered root used like snuff; it
removes warts when smeared over them.

P. capensis Thunb. *see*
P. auriculata Lam.

P. indica Linn. *syn.* *P. rosea* Linn.

Sans.—*Chitraka*; Hindi—*Chitra*,
lal-chita, *rakta-chitra*; Beng.—
Lal-chitra; Mar.—*Lal-chitrak*;
Guj.—*Lal-chitrak*, *rato-chatro*;
Tel.—*Errachitramulam*; Tam.—
Cenkodiveli, *cithiramulam*; Kan.—
Kempacitramulam; Mal.—
Chivappukoduveli; Oriya—
Rongachitamulo, *lal-chita*;
Kashmir—*Shitray*, *shitranj*;
Assam—*Agechhit*.

PLUMERIA

Root vesicant, sialogogue, and abortifacient; used also in leucoderma, syphilis and leprosy. Recommended as a substitute for cantharides. Tincture of roots used in dyspeptic and other digestive troubles and in piles. Plumbagin, an orange-yellow pigment, is the active principle; in small doses it has stimulant action on central nervous system, on plain muscles, and on the secretion of sweat, urine, and bile.

P. rosea Linn. see *P. indica* Linn.

P. zeylanica Linn.

Sans.—*Chitraka*; Hindi & Beng.—*Chita, chitarak, chitra*; Mar.—*Chitramula, chitraka*; Guj.—*Chitara, chitrak*; Tel.—*Agnimata, chitramoolam*; Tam.—*Cithiramulam*; Kan.—*Chitramula, vahni*; Mal.—*Tumba koduveli, vellakoduveli*; Oriya—*Chitamulo, chitapru, krisanu, ogni*; Mundari—*Birkitamuli, chitur*.

Root abortifacient, vesicant, and diuretic, used in dyspepsia, piles, anasarca, diarrhoea and skin diseases. Paste of the root applied for opening abscesses. Infusion of roots used in influenza and black-water fever. Root-bark contains plumbagin, the active principle.

PLUMERIA Linn. *Apocynaceae*

P. acuminata Ait. syn. *P. acutifolia* Poir.; *P. rubra* Linn. var. *acutifolia* Bailey

TEMPLE OR PAGODA TREE

Sans.—*Kshira champa*; Hindi—*Golainchi*; Beng.—*Dalan phul, gorur champa*; Mar.—*Khair champa, son champa*; Guj.—*Rhada*

champo; Tel.—*Nuru varahaalu, vaada ganneru*; Tam.—*Arali, kallimandharai*; Kan.—*Deva ganigile, kadu sampage*; Mal.—*Ezha-champakam, arali*; Oriya—*Kat champa, golochi, torato*; Santal—*Champa pungar, gulanj baha*; Assam—*Gulanchi, gunach*.

Bark stimulant; its decoction used as a purgative, febrifuge, and emmenagogue; also used in dropsical and venereal affections and said to be a powerful anti-herpatic. Latex rubefacient and purgative; enters into applications for itch, rheumatism, and gum troubles. Root cathartic. Wood used for making drums and other musical instruments supposed to be free from termites.

P. acutifolia Poir. see

P. acuminata Ait.

P. alba Linn.

WHITE CHAMPA

Tel.—*Veyvi varahaalu*; Tam.—*Perumal arali, seemai arali*; Mal.—*Vella champakam*.

Fruits edible. Latex applied to ulcers, herpes, and scabies. Seeds hemostatic. Other medicinal uses similar to those of *P. acuminata*.

P. rubra Linn.

Mar.—*Lal champa*; Tam.—*Segappu arali*; Delhi—*Champa*; Santal—*Lal golainchi*.

Fruits edible but possess abortifacient properties. Medicinal properties more or less similar to those of *P. acuminata*. Flowers used in pectoral syrups.

PLUMERIA

— var. *acutifolia* Bailey *see*

P. acuminata Ait.

POA Linn.

Gramineae;
Poaceae

P. alpina Linn.

Useful as a fodder.

P. annua Linn.

DWARF OR ANNUAL
MEADOW GRASS

Punjab—*Chirua*.

A very nutritious fodder, but the yield is poor. Grass forms a bright green handsome turf, but withers in the summer heat.

— var. *nepalensis* Griseb. *see*

P. nepalensis Wall. ex Duthie

— var. *sikkimensis* Stapf *see*

P. sikkimensis Bor

P. bulbosa Linn. var. *elanata* Stapf
BULBOUS MEADOW GRASS

Useful as a fodder. Bulbous bases get detached and are blown about by winds, each forming a new plant.

P. cenisia All. ex Duthie *see*

P. pagophila Bor

P. compressa Linn.

FLATTENED MEADOW GRASS,
CANADA BLUE GRASS

Useful as a fodder. In America valued as a pasture especially on thin, poor soils and stiff clays.

P. flexuosa Hook. f., non Wahlb.
see P. pagophila Bor

P. himalayana Nees ex Steud.

A good fodder available in the alpine Himalayas.

P. khasiana Stapf

A good fodder available in the alpine Himalayas.

P. nemoralis Linn.

WOOD MEADOW GRASS

A fodder, also grown in shady lawns as lawn grass.

P. nepalensis Wall. ex Duthie syn.

P. annua var. *nepalensis* Griseb.

Useful as a fodder.

P. pagophila Bor syn. *P. flexuosa*

Hook. f. non Wahlb.; *P. cenisia*

All. ex Duthie

A good grass, grazed by the sheep and ponies.

P. palustris Linn.

A reputed fodder grass.

P. persica Trin. var. *songarica*

Hook. f. *see Eremopoa persica*

(Trin.) Roschev. var. *songarica*

Bor

P. poophagorum Bor

A fodder grass available in the alpine Himalayas.

P. pratensis Linn.

SMOOTH-STALKED
MEADOW GRASS,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

Excellent pasture and lawn grass, rich in protein when young and relished by all classes of stock. Also, it can be made into hay and ensiled.

P. sikkimensis Bor *syn.*

P. annua var. *sikkimensis* Stapf

A fodder grass.

PODOPHYLLUM

P. songarica Boiss. *see* *Eremtopoa persica* (Trin.) Roschev. var. *songarica* Bor

P. sterilis Bieb.

A fodder grass found in alpine Himalayas.

P. tibetica Munro ex Stapf

A fodder grass found in alpine Himalayas.

P. trivialis Linn.

ROUGH MEADOW GRASS

Excellent grass for shady lawns, and a pasture for moist lands. In stiff moist lands it yields fodder in abundance, but affected by drought. Also suitable for making hay.

PODAXON Fr. *Lycoperdaceae*

P. calyptratus Fr.

An edible fungus.

P. pistillaris (Linn.) Fr.

An edible fungus.

PODOCARPUS L'Herit. ex Pers.

Podocarpaceae

P. elongatus L'Herit.

A timber tree, native to Africa, introduced into India.

P. falcatus R.Br. ex Mirb.

OTENIQUA YELLOW-WOOD

A timber tree, native to Africa, introduced into India.

P. gracillior Pilger MUSENGERA

A timber tree, native to Africa, introduced into India. Wood suitable for doors, flooring, panelling, and furniture, taking nails better than most of the yellow woods.

P. latifolia Wall., non R.Br. *see* *P. wallichianus* Presl

P. neriifolius D. Don; Hook.f. in part THITMIN, MOUNTEAK

Hindi—*Halis*; Assam—*Kat-bhaluka*; Cachar—*Jinari*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-sia-blei*; Lushai—*Kherewal-tak*, *thlang-phar*; Lepcha—*Dung kung*; Andamans—*Thitmin*; *welimada*; Nepal—*Gunsi*. Trade—Thitmin.

Wood used for oars, paddles, boat-hooks, spars and masts, camp furniture, ladders, mathematical instruments, pen-holders, tea-boxes, and planking; used for pencils after proper treatment. Fleshy receptacles of fruits eaten.

P. taxifolia Kunth

A timber tree, native to South America, introduced into India.

P. wallichianus Presl syn. *P. latifolia* Wall., non R. Br.

Tam.—*Narambali*; Kan.—*Kurunthumbi*; Khasi Hills—*Soplong*; Lushai—*Thing-romao*.

Wood used more or less for the same purposes as that of *P. neriifolius*.

PODOPHYLLUM Linn.

Berberidaceae

P. emodi Wall. ex Hook.f. & Thoms. *see* *P. hexandrum* Royle

P. hexandrum Royle syn. *P. emodi* Wall. ex Hook.f. & Thoms.

INDIAN PODOPHYLLUM

Hindi—*Bakrachimaka*, *bhavanbakra*, *papra*, *papri*; Beng.—*Papra*;

PODOPHYLLUM

Mar.—*Padwel, patvel*; Guj.—*Venivel*; Punjab—*Bankakri, papri*; Kashmir—*Banwangan*.

Rhizomes and roots constitute the drug Indian Podophyllum which yields a medicinal resin called Podophyllum Resin or Podophyllin, commonly used as a purgative; podophyllotoxin is the active principle. Podophyllin is an effective vermifuge, recently it has acquired importance because of its possible use in controlling some forms of cancer. Fruits edible.

P. sikkimensis R. Chatterjee & Mukerjee

Rhizomes and roots yield a brown resin possessing tumour damaging activity.

POECILONEURON Bedd.

Guttiferae; Clusiaceae

P. indicum Bedd.

Tam.—*Puthangkolli*; Kan.—*Ballagi kirballi*; Mal.—*Vayila*. Trade—*Ballagi*.

Wood used for heavy constructional work such as beams, trusses, joints and rafters, and for bridges. Used also for agricultural implements, rice pounders, walking-sticks, electric transmission poles, railway sleepers, and paving blocks.

P. pauciflorum Bedd.

Wood used for building purposes and for walking-sticks.

POGONATHERUM Beauv.

Gramineae; Poaceae

P. crinitum Kunth

Ashes of the plant used in skin troubles.

POGONIA Juss.

P. flabelliformis Lindl. *see*
Nervilia aragoana Gaudich.

POGOSTEMON Desf. *Labiatae;*
Lamiaceae

P. benghalensis Kuntze *syn.*
P. plectranthoides Desf.

Beng.—*Jui-lata, jin, bakoha*; Tel.—*Gondri poolu*; Oriya—*Poksunga*; Garhwal & Kumaun—*Lujra*; Bombay—*Pangla*.

Medicinal and economic uses are more or less similar to those of *P. parviflorus*. Ashes of stem used as manure for paddy crop. Leaves yield an essential oil.

P. cablin Benth. *syn.* *P. patchouli*
var. saavis Hook.f. **PATCHOULI**

Leaves yield an essential oil known as Patchouli Oil much used in perfumery industry for scenting soaps and other cosmetics, tobacco, and incenses; an excellent masking agent in depilatory creams. It yields an excellent attar on blending with sandalwood oil. Infusion of fresh leaves is given in menstrual troubles. Dried leaves used for scenting wardrobes.

P. heyneanus Benth. *syn.*
P. patchouli Hook.f., non Pelletier

Hindi—*Pacholi, peholi*; Beng.—*Pachapat*; Mar.—*Pachapan, mali, patcha*; Guj.—*Pachapandi*; Tam.—*Kadirpachai*; Kan.—*Patche tene*; Mal.—*Pachila*.

Dried leaves used for scenting wollens and to keep off moths. Herb diuretic and carminative. Decoction of leaves given in cough and asthma, and that of the roots for dropsy. Powdered leaves used as a sternutatory. Leaves yield an essential oil.

P. parviflorus Benth.

Mar.—*Phangla, pangli*.

Leaves used as a stimulant and styptic; their juice used in colic and as a febrifuge.

POLLINIA

They are eaten in times of scarcity.⁷ Roots stimulant and antihæmorrhagic. Herb is an important source of honey; it may also be used for green manuring of paddy. Leaves contain an essential oil.

P. parviflorus Hook.f. in part *see*
P. pubescens Benth.

P. patchouli Hook.f., non Pelletier
see P. heyneanus Benth.

— var. *sauvis* Hook.f. *see*
P. cablin Benth.

P. plectranthoides Desf. *see*
P. benghalensis Kuntze

P. pubescens Benth. *syn.*
P. parviflorus Hook.f. in part

Closely related to *p. parviflorus* and not discriminated for economic purposes.

***P. purpurascens* Dalz.**

Used more or less for the same purpose as *P. parviflorus*.

POINCIANA Linn.

P. elata Linn. *see*
Delonix elata Gamble

P. pulcherrima Linn. *see*
Caesalpinia pulcherrima (Linn.)
Sw.

P. regia Bojer ex Hook. *see*
Delonix regia Rafin.

POLANISIA Rafin.

P. chelidonii DC. *see*
Cleome chelidonii Linn.f.

POLEMONIUM Linn.

Polemoniaceae

***P. caeruleum* Linn.**

JACOB'S LADDER

Sudorific and astringent. Alcoholic extract

acts of roots shows expectorant action superior to that of Senega (*Polygala senega* Linn.) for which they can be substituted. Roots are also sedative. Seeds yield a fatty oil. Flowers frequented by bees for pollen and nectar.

POLIANTHES Linn.

Amaryllidaceae

***P. tuberosa* Linn. TUBEROSE**

Sans.—*Rajnigandha*; Hindi—*Gulcheri, gulshabbo*; Beng.—*Rajani-gandha*; Tel.—*Sukandaraji, nelasampengi*; Tam.—*Nilasampangi*; Kan.—*Sugandharaja, nelasampinge, sandharaga*.

Flowers used for garlands, bouquets, and button holes, also for cut flower purposes; they remain fresh for a long time and can stand long distance transportation. They are used also in vegetable soups and yield an essential oil, Tuberoses Oil, used in high-grade perfumery. Bulbs diuretic and emetic.

POLLIA Thunb. *Commelinaceae*

P. secundiflora* Bakh.f. *syn.
***P. sorzogonensis* Endl.**

Fruits eaten.

P. sorzogonensis Endl. *see*
P. secundiflora Bakh.f.

POLLINIA Trin.

P. argentea Trin. *see*
Eulalia trispicata (Schult.) Henr.

P. ciliata Trin. *see*
Microstegium ciliatum A. Camus

P. cumingii Nees *see*
Eulalia cumingii A. Camus

P. grata Hack. *see* Microstegium
vagans (Nees ex Steud.) A. Camus

POLLINIA

P. monantha Nees ex Steud. *see*
Microstegium ciliatum A. Camus

P. nuda Trin. *see* *Microstegium*
nudum (Trin.) A. Camus

P. vagans Nees ex Steud. *see*
Microstegium vagans (Nees ex
Steud.) A. Camus

POLLINIDIUM Stapf ex Haines

P. angustifolium Haines *see*
Eulaliopsis binata (Retz.)
C.E. Hubbard

P. binatum (Retz.) C.E. Hubbard
see *Eulaliopsis binata* (Retz.)
C.E. Hubbard

POLYALTHIA Blume *Annonaceae*

P. andamanica Kurz *see*
P. jenkinsii Hook.f. & Thoms. in
part

P. cerasoides Bedd.

Hindi—*Kudumi*; Mar.—*Hoom*,
uma; Guj.—*Uma*; Tel.—*Gutti*;
Tam.—*Nakulsi*, *mullili*; Kan.—
Nettalingamara, *sannahsare*;
Mal.—*Narelai*; Oriya—*Potmossu*;
Santal—*Panjon*.

Wood used for house construction,
planks, rafters, packing-cases and cots,
and for boat-building. Suitable for turnery
and joinery work, bobbins, and boot lasts.
Fruits eaten.

P. coffeoides Thw.

Tam.—*Nedunarai*; Mal.—*Villa*.

Bark yields a fibre, employed for rope-
making.

P. fragrans Bedd.

Tam. & Mal.—*Nedunar*; Kan.—
Gauri, *habbe*.

Woods used for light construction work,
furniture, match-boxes and splints, pack-
ing-cases, and masts. Also used for rack-
ets; billiard cues, picture and slate frames,
and commercial plywood.

P. jenkinsii Hook.f. & Thoms.
in part syn. *P. andamanica* Kurz.

Assam—*Koliori*, *kola-khamtow*,
titahaehi; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-ther*;
Nepal—*Kalikath*.

Wood used for house posts, boxes, and
poles; suitable also for tea-boxes.

P. longifolia Thw.

MAST OR CEMETERY TREE

Hindi—*Asoka*, *debdari*; Beng.—
Debdaru; Guj.—*Asopalav*; Tel.—
Nara maamidi; Tam.—*Netti-*
lingam, *assothi*; Kan.—*Hessare*,
kambadamara, *ubbina*; Mal.—
Arana, *chorana*; Oriya—*Debdaru*,
asupal; Assam—*Unboi*.

Wood used for barrels, drums, and boxes
and for scaffolding and carriage shafts;
suitable for packing-cases, pencils, and
matches. Tall straight trunks were used
for masts. Fruit eaten in times of scarcity.
Bark febrifuge.

P. simiarum Hook.f. & Thoms.

Oriya—*Wojarh*, *mongai*; Assam—
Boga-khamtou, *bor-koliori*; Khasi
Hills—*Dieng-lar-sei*, *dieng-ja-roi*;
Lushai—*Hreirawt*; Santal—*Dighi*
bentia; Nepal—*Labshi*, *khutti*.

Wood suitable for tool-handles, sports
goods, match-boxes and splints, veneers,

tea-chests, and electric transmission poles. Bark yields a fibre used for ropes.^f

P. suberosa Thw.

Hindi—*Cham-khirni*; Beng.—*Bara chali*; Tel.—*Chilaka duduga*; Oriya—*Karadia, burhi chamri*; Assam—*Makhamsra-phang, habida cha, bandor kola*; Santal—*Sandiome*.

Wood used for masts and spars, small boats, and general carpentry work; also used for the same purposes as the wood of *P. cerasoides*. Decoction of fresh roots used as an abortifacient. Fruit edible.

POLYCARPAEA Lam.

Caryophyllaceae

P. corymbosa Lam.

Guj.—*Jinapanano oghrad*; Tel.—*Bommasari, rajuma*; Tam.—*Nilaisedachi*; Kan.—*Powdemullu gida*; Oriya—*San jatjatia*; Delhi—*Machechi, dholphuli*; Mundari—*Ote chandoa*; Santal—*Janhe nanjom*.

Leaves used in jaundice, also applied in the form of poultice to boils and inflammatory swellings.

POLYCARPON Linn.

Caryophyllaceae

P. indicum (Retz.) Merrill *see*
P. prostratum (Forsk.) Aschers. & Schweinf.

P. loeflingii Benth. & Hook.f. *see*
P. prostratum (Forsk.) Aschers. & Schweinf.

P. prostratum (Forsk.) Aschers. & Schweinf. *syn.* *P. indicum* (Retz.) Merrill; *P. loeflingii* Benth. & Hook.f.

Hindi—*Sureta*; Beng.—*Ghima*.

Infusion of roasted leaves given for cough following fevers, particularly after measles.

POLYGALA Linn. *Polygalaceae*

P. abyssinica R.Br. ex Fresen.

Further study of expectorant action of roots for their possible use as a substitute of Senega (*P. senega* Linn.) has been suggested.

P. arillata Buch.-Ham.

RED-EYE OR YELLOW
MILKWORT

Beng.—*Nepali-kanti*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-soh-tyinka, dieng-ja-kyba*; Lepcha—*Michepnor-kung, cleem-soom-creem*; Nepal—*Marcha, karima*.

Roots purgative and febrifuge; also used to ferment beer by the sherpas.

P. brachystachya DC., non Blume
see P. chinensis Linn.

P. chinensis Linn. *syn.*
P. telephioides Willd.; *P. brachystachya* DC., non Blume

Hindi—*Meradu, miragu*; Beng.—*Meradu*; Mar.—*Negri, phuntani*; Guj.—*Pilibhonyasna*; Santal—*Gaighura*; Mundari—*Bir mindi tasad*.

Tender leaves eaten in scarcity areas. Infusion of leaves given in asthma, chronic bronchitis, and catarrhal affections. Roots used for fevers and dizziness. It appears the roots of *P. chinensis* an annual, have been confused with those of *P. glomerata* Lour., a perennial.

POLYGALA

P. crotalarioides Buch.-Ham. ex DC.

Santal—*Lil kathi, gaighura*;
Mundari—*Bir-herem da.* "

Used for cough and pulmonary catarrh.

P. elongata Klein ex Willd.

Mal.—*Periyanka.*

Decoction of leaves given in biliousness and constipation.

P. glomerata Lour.

Decoction of shoots given in inflammatory conditions. Infusion given in asthma and chronic bronchitis.

P. javana DC.

Source of a blue dye.

P. leptalea DC. *see*

P. longifolia Poir.

P. longifolia Poir. *syn.*

P. leptalea DC.

Used as a galactagogue.

P. senega Linn. **SENEGA**

Drug Senega consists of dried root-stocks and roots from 3- or 4-yearold plants. It is used as an expectorant in chronic bronchitis and asthma; overdoses cause vomiting and purging. Senegin is the active principle.

P. sibirica Linn.

COMMON MILKWORT

Leaves given in spermatorrhoea. Decoction of roots given as an expectorant in colds and coughs and chronic chest troubles. Also used for diarrhoea and inflammation of urinary bladder externally for mammary abscesses and carbuncles.

P. telephioides Willd. *see*

P. chinensis Linn.

POLYGONATUM Mill. *Liliaceae*

P. cirrhifolium Royle

Leaves eaten as a vegetable. Herb used as a tonic and vulnerary.

P. multiflorum All.

SOLOMON'S SEAL

Rhizomes eaten. Young shoots boiled and eaten like asparagus. Rhizomes tonic and demulcent; their poultice used for bruises, piles, inflammations, tumours, and discolouration of the skin resulting from blows.

P. oppositifolium Royle

Eaten as a vegetable.

P. verticillatum All.

Hindi—*Mitha dudia*; Punjab—*Shakakul.*

Rhizomes valued as a salep, a strength-giving food. Plant diuretic, contains a glucoside of digitalis group.

POLYGONUM Linn.

Polygonaceae

P. alatum Buch.-Ham. ex Spreng. *see* *P. nepalense* Meissn.

P. alpinum All.

Eaten either raw or cooked. Herb astringent, used in dysentery of calves and fawns. Yields tannin.

P. amphibium Linn.

Root-stock used as a blood purifier and substituted for sarsaparilla; also considered tonic, diuretic, depurative, and sudorific. Fruits used as a substitute for pepper. Leaves and root-stocks used for tanning.

POLYGONUM

P. amplexicaule D. Don f.

U.P.—*Kukar makri, durpa tandar.*

Root-stocks constitute the drug *Anjubar*, used medicinally in both Unani and Ayurvedic systems of medicine. They also contain tannin. Herb is a palatable fodder.

P. aviculare Linn.

Sans.—*Nisomali*; Hindi—*Machoti, ban-natia, bannalia, hunraj*; Beng.—*Machutie*; Punjab—*Kesru, banduke*; Kashmir—*Drop.*

Eaten as a vegetable; also used as fodder for the cattle and sheep. Herb astringent, tonic antipyretic, diuretic, hemostatic, and vermifuge, used in diabetes and rheumatism and for ulcers. Decoction given in diarrhoea and dysentery and to check excessive menses. Aromatic seeds emetic and cathartic. Herb yields a blue dye similar to indigo.

P. barbatum Linn. syn.
P. stagninum Buch.-Ham. ex Meissn.

Beng.—*Bekh-unjubaz*; Mar.—*Dhaktasheral*; Tel.—*Niru ganneru*; Tam.—*Atlari*; Kan.—*Konde malle*; Mal.—*Velutta mudela mukku*; Punjab—*Narri*; Mundari—*Garaara, naiara*; Lushai—*Anbong.*

Relished by cattle; also used in curries. Decoction of shoots used as a stimulating wash for ulcers; juice acts as a cicatrizant. Seeds tonic, purgative, and emetic.

P. bistorta Linn. syn.
P. paleaceum Wall. ex Hook.f.

BISTORT, SNAKE-ROOT

Used in soups and stews; also recommended for silage. Root-stocks eaten. Rhizomes constitute the *Anjubar* of Arabs.

They are used as a febrifuge, diuretic, expectorant, hemostatic. Preparations of this herb are used as a substitute for Peruvian Rhatany (*Krameria triandra* Ruiz. & Pav.). Rhizomes and leaves contain tannin.

P. chinense Linn.

Mar.—*Paral*; Kan.—*Bilichini ganigalu*; Garhwal—*Ameta*; Assam—*Kelnap, kuki*; Lakhimpur—*Madhuri tenga, phiahapa*; Nepal—*Kakur thotne.*

Used in curries; also furnishes a good fodder relished by cattle. Herb tonic, antiscorbutic, and vulnerary. A good nectar and pollen source for bees.

P. convolvulus Linn.

CLIMBING BUCKWHEAT

A good forage. Achenes are ground into flour used for pancakes and porridge like those of *Fagopyrum esculentum* Moench. Rutin has been reported in the plant.

P. dichotomum Blume see
P. strigosum R.Br.

P. dumetorum Linn.

Leaves used as a laxative. Herb contains rutin.

P. flaccidum Meissn. see
P. hydropiper Linn.

P. frondosum Meissn. see
P. molle D. Don

P. glabrum Willd.

Beng.—*Bihagni*; Tam.—*Actalaree*; Kan.—*Niru kanigalu, takta rohita, niru sanne soppu*; Mal.—*Chuvanna mudela mukku*; Assam—*Larborna, bihlangani, patharua*; Lakhimpur—

POLYGONUM

Pathurua bhelagni; Lushai—*Chakaifu*; Santal—*Sauri arak*, *jioti*.

Young shoots and roots cooked with vegetables. Fruits parched and made into a kind of *sattu*. Infusion of leaves given in colic and as a febrifuge. Root-stocks used for piles, jaundice, debility and consumption.

P. hydropiper Linn. syn.
P. flaccidum Meissn.

WATER PEPPER, PEPPER-WORT

Beng.—*Packur mul*, *pani-maricha*.

Used as a flavouring. Stimulant, diuretic, styptic, emmenagogue, and lithontriptic. Liquid extract of herb used as an oral contraceptive; infusion used in uterine disorders and as a hemostatic. Roots stimulant, diuretic, carminative, tonic, and anthelmintic; their juice used for skin affections. Bruised leaves and seeds used as a vesicant like mustard poultice. Powder of the dried herb used as a fish-poison. Yields a dye and an essential oil.

— var. *laetivirens* Makino

Leaves used as a condiment.

P. lapathifolium Linn.

Used against cancer. Herb is suspected of causing dermatitis and death in cattle.

P. limbatum Meissn.

Santal—*Mangalleta*; Mundari—*Marang sukuripota*.

Leaves eaten as a vegetable.

P. macrophyllum D. Don syn.
P. sphaerostachyum Meissn.

Used as an astringent.

P. microcephalum D. Don

Assam—*Madhu fulong*, *madu suleng*.

Young tops used as a flavouring.

P. minus Huds.

Leaves eaten in curries; but poisoning in calves has been reported. Decoction of leaves given for indigestion and after parturition. Infusion of herb used as fish-poison.

P. molle D. Don syn.
P. paniculatum Blume; *P. rude* Meissn.; *P. frondosum* Meissn.

Assam—*Kochomah*; Lepcha—*Kandyeo-pam*; Nepal—*Thotne*, *tuknu*, *patusua*.

Pleasantly acidic young shoots eaten like rhubarb; also used in the preparation of jellies. Herb astringent, used in diarrhoea.

P. multiflorum Thunb.

Root-stocks eaten; tonic and antiscorbutic. Also used as a source of black hair-dye. Extract useful in hyperglycaemia. A condensation product for sealing cable junctions can be made out of the liquid from the nuts of the plant.

P. nepalense Meissn. syn.
P. alatum Buch.-Ham. ex Spreng;
P. punctatum auct., non Ell.

Tam.—*Kangany - machan - pillu*;
Punjab—*Sat balon*.

Leaves applied to swellings. Grown as a cover crop in tea plantations; dies under heavy shade but regenerates from seeds in pruned fields.

POLYGONUM

P. orientale Linn.

PRINCE'S FEATHER

Beng.—*Bara pani mirich*.

Plant eaten as a pot-herb; also used as a tonic and vulnerary. Concentrated infusion poisonous to fish. Nuts prescribed for tubercular swellings and flatulence.

P. paleaceum Wall. ex Hook. f. *see*

P. bistorta Linn.

P. paniculatum Blume *see*

P. molle D. Don

P. pedunculare Wall. ex Meissn. *see*

P. strigosum R.Br.

P. perfoliatum Linn.

Khasi Hills—*Ma-seinthli*.

Herb pleasantly acid, eaten. Emollient, used as poultice on tumours; also employed for softening ivory and bones for easy carving. Seeds contain a fatty oil.

P. persicaria Linn.

LADY'S THUMB, SMART WEED

Astringent, laxative, styptic, vulnerary and lithontriptic; also used as a cardiac stimulant and in colds, fevers and asthma. Infusion useful as a gargle in inflammation of pharynx. Cases of dermatitis and poisoning among livestock reported, may also induce abortion. Herb yields an essential oil, and seeds a fatty oil.

P. plebeium R. Br.

Beng.—*Chemti sag, dubia sag*;
Guj.—*Zinako okhard*; Kan.—*Siranige soppu*;
Oriya—*Muthi saga*;
Delhi—*Macheti*; U.P.—*Machichi, chotimachhachhie*;
Santal—*Raniphul, meree arak*;
Lakhimpur—*Banjaluk*.

Used as a vegetable; also given in bowel complaints and pneumonia.

P. polystachyum Wall. ex Meissn.

Punjab—*Amldandi, chuchi, tror*;

U.P.—*Sarai*.

Young leaves eaten as a pot-herb; stalks consumed either raw, after peeling, or stewed like rhubarb. Provides palatable fodder.

P. pulchrum Blume *syn.*

P. tomentosum Willd., non Schrank

Eaten by cattle. Leaves used in salads. Decoction given to cattle in black-gall sickness. Root-stocks contain an acrid resin which acts as a cardiac depressant.

P. punctatum auct., non Ell. *see*

P. nepalense Meissn.

P. rude Meissn. *see*

P. molle D. Don

P. rumicifolium Royle ex Bab.

Young parts acidic, eaten like rhubarb.

P. runcinatum Buch.-Ham. *ex*

D. Don *syn.* *P. sinuatum* Royle *ex* Bab.

Nepal—*Ratna*.

Leaves and flowers eaten raw as well as cooked, tastes like rhubarb.

P. sibiricum Laxm.

Leaves eaten.

P. sinuatum Royle *ex* Bab. *see*

P. runcinatum Buch.-Ham. *ex* D. Don

P. sphaerostachyum Meissn. *see*

P. macrophyllum D. Don

POLYGONUM

P. stagninum Buch.-Ham. ex Meissn. see *P. barbatum* Linn.

P. strigosum R. Br. syn.
P. pedunculare Wail. ex Meissn.;
P. dichotomum Blume

Infusion used as fish-poison. Cases of poisoning in livestock reported.

P. tomentosum Willd., non Schrank see *P. pulchrum* Blume

P. tortuosum D. Don

Punjab—*Niala*.

Browsed by goats and yaks at high altitudes. Also yields a yellow dye.

P. virginianum Linn. see
Tovara virginiana (Linn.) Rafin.

P. viviparum Linn.

VIVIPAROUS BISTORT

Punjab—*Maslun, mameche, bajir, bilauri*; Kashmir—*Masun*.

Young leaves and root-stocks edible. Seeds considered a delicacy in Russia. Root-stocks used as a substitute for those of *P. bistorta* as *Anjubar*. They are tonic and astringent, used in diarrhoea, dysentery, and hemoptysis. Decoction of herb used as a gargle and lotion for ulcers.

POLYPODIUM Linn.

P. aculeatum Linn. see
Polystichum aculeatum (Linn.)
Roth

P. lanceolatum Linn. see
Pleopeltis lanceolata (Linn.)
Kaulf.

P. quercifolium Linn. see
Drynaria quercifolia (Linn.)
J. Smith

POLYPOGON Desf.

Gramineae; Poaceae

P. fugax Nees ex Steud. syn.
P. littoralis Sm. var. *higegaweri*
Hook. f.

Grazed by cattle.

P. littoralis Sm. var. *higegaweri*
Hook. f. see *P. fugax* Nees ex
Steud.

P. monspeliensis Desf.

RABBIT-FOOT GRASS,
ANNUAL BEARD-GRASS

Bombay—*Chitra, malhar*.

Grass becomes bushy in moist places and affords rich feeding for grazing animals.

POLYPORUS Mich. ex Fr.

Polyporaceae

P. anthelminticus Berk.

Used as an anthelmintic.

P. grammocephalus Berk.

An edible fungus.

P. sulphureus (Bull.) Fr.

An edible fungus.

POLYSCIAS Forst. & Forst. f.

Araliaceae

P. fruticosa (Linn.) Harms syn.
Nothopanax fruticosum Miq.;
Panax fruticosum Linn.

Leaves used as a flavouring; also eaten after boiling. Leaves and roots diuretic; their decoction given in dysuria and treatment of stone and gravel. Powdered leaves are mixed with salt and used as a vulnerary.

PONGAMIA

P. pinnata Forst. & Forst. f.

Leaves rubbed on the gums before tooth extraction, presumably with the idea of benumbing the nerves.

P. scutellaria (Burm. f.) F.R. Fosberg syn. *Nothopanax scutellarium* Merrill;
N. cochleatum Miq.; *Panax cochleatum* DC.

Leaves boiled and eaten as a vegetable. In Java their poultice is applied to the head to overcome baldness. Roots diuretic.

POLYSTICHUM Roth *Polypodiaceae*

P. aculeatum (Linn.) Roth syn. *Polypodium aculeatum* Linn.

Kumaun—*Kuthiore, kuthurka.*

Fronds used in the preparation of curries.

POLYSTICTUS Fr. *Polyporaceae*

P. sanguineus (Linn.) Mey.

An edible fungus.

POLYTOCA R. Br.

P. barbata Stapf *see*
Chionachne koenigii (Spreng.) Thw.

P. semiteres Benth. *see*
Chionachne semiteres Henrard

POMADERRIS Labill. *Rhamnaceae*

P. apetala Labill.

Yields fodder; leaves liked with avidity by pasture animals.

POMETIA Forst. & Forst. f. *Sapindaceae*

P. pinnata Forst. & Forst. f. syn.
P. tomentosa Kurz

KASAI TREE

Andamans—*Thitkandu.*

Seasoned wood used for tea-boxes, sleepers, beams, joints, rafters, masts and spars, flooring and other interior construction, furniture, cabinet-work, agricultural implements, tool-handles, boats, and cooperage. Arilodes eaten. Seeds oily, consumed, boiled or roasted. Bark applied to festering sores.

P. tomentosa Kurz *see*
P. pinnata Forst. & Forst. f.

PONCIRUS Rafin. *Rutaceae*

P. trifoliata Rafin. syn.
Citrus trifoliata Linn.

TRIFOLIATE ORANGE

Used as a stock for other citrus varieties; also crossed with members of citrus group for obtaining frost-resistant hybrids. Syrup made from the fruit juice used as a flavouring. Peel can be candied; it makes excellent spicy flavouring for cakes. Mesocarp used for jellies.

PONGAMIA Vent. *Papilionaceae; Fabaceae*

P. glabra Vent. 572

P. pinnata Pierre

P. pinnata Pierre 573

P. glabra Vent.

PONGAM OIL TREE, KARANJ,
INDIAN BEECH

Sans., Hindi, Beng., Mar. & Guj.—*Karanj, karanja*; Tel.—*Gaanuga*,

PONGAMIA

pungu; Tam.—*Ponga*, *pongam*;
Kan.—*Honge*; Mal.—*Pungu*,
punnu; Oriya—*Koranzo*; Punjab &
Kumaun—*Sukhchein*, *karanj*,
paphri; Assam—*Karchaw*.

Seeds yield a fatty oil, Pongam Oil, used in tanning industry for dressing E.I. leathers; it also finds use in the preparation of washing soaps and candles, and as a lubricant for heavy lathes, chains, enclosed gears and heavy engines, and bearings of small gas engines; Medicinally it is applied in scabies, herpes, leucoderma, and other cutaneous diseases; Internally it is used in dyspepsia with sluggish liver. Karanjin is the active principle. Seed cakes used as manure. Wood used for yokes of bullock carts, ploughs, cart-wheels, rafters, thatched cottages, oil mills, furniture, and small turnery articles. Its use as pattern wood and for veneering has also been suggested. Leaves lopped for fodder, act as a galactagogue. Juice of leaves prescribed in flatulence, dyspepsia, diarrhoea, and cough; also used in leprosy and gonorrhoea. Juice of roots used for cleansing foul ulcers and fistulous sores and for cleaning teeth and strengthening gums. Roots and leaves used as fish-poison. Bark yields fibre, used for cordage. Fresh bark given for piles. Decoction of bark used in beri-beri.

POPULUS Linn. *Salicaceae*

P. alba Linn. WHITE POPLAR
N.W. Himalayas—*Safeda*, *jangli-
frast*, *chitta bagnu*; Kashmir—*Fras*.

Woods suitable for cabinet-work, piano and violin parts, and small turnery articles; also used for boxes for packing grapes and for manufacturing newsprint. Wood wool used for cooling-pads employed in room coolers. Bark tonic, diuretic, and antipyretic, used as a substitute for quinine in some places; also

used in stranguary and skin troubles. Contains two glycosides; salicin and populin. Salicin used like quinine in intermittent fever and also given in rheumatism, coryza, an neuralgia. Both salicin and populin eliminate uric acid.

P. balsamifera Hook.f., non Linn.
see P. laurifolia Ledeb.

P. balsamifera Linn.

A tree native of North America and Siberia; source of Poplar Buds, used in medicine, and cottonwood timber.

P. ciliata Wall. ex Royle
HIMALAYAN POPLAR

N.W. Himalayas—*Chalun*, *bagnu*,
tilaunja; Jaunsar—*Biaon*, *piplas*,
pahari-pipal; Kumaun—*Syan*;
Nepal & Bengal—*Bangikat*.

Wood used for fruit crates, water troughs, cricket bats, and turnery; also suitable for artificial limbs, veneers, and match-boxes and splints. It is also suitable for paper-pulp. Bark tonic, stimulant and blood purifier. Leaves used as fodder for goats.

P. deltoides Marsh.
CAROLINE POPLAR

Wood used for veneers, plywood boxes, and packing-cases, pulp and wood wool.

P. euphratica Olivier
INDIAN POPLAR

Punjab & N.W. Himalayas—*Bahan
bhan*; Ladakh—*Hotung*, *hodung*.

Wood used for planking, well-curbs, lacquer-work, turnery, and match-boxes and splints; suitable for plywood, cricket bats, shoe-heels, and bobbins. Leaves used as fodder for the sheep, goats, and camels. Bark vermifuge.

PORTULACA

P. italica Moench. *see* *P. nigra*
Linn. var. *italica* Koehne

***P. laurifolia* Ledeb.** syn.
P. balsamifera Hook. f., non Linn.

N.W. Himalayas—*Phalsh*, *pakh*.

Lopped for cattle fodder. Yields a balsamic juice.

P. nigra* Linn. var. *italica
Koehne syn. *P. italica* Moench.;
P. nigra var. *pyramidalis* Spach
LOMBARDY POPLAR

N.W. Himalayas—*Frast*, *farsh*,
sufeda.

Wood used for making boxes for packing grapes; also used for poles, truck and barrow-trays, coaches, furniture, and cross-beams. Suitable, for second quality match-splints. Activated carbon of good quality is obtained from saw dust.

— var. *pyramidalis* Spach *see*
P. nigra Linn. var. *italica* Koehne

***P. robusta* Schneid.**

Wood used for matches.

PORANA Burm. f.
Convolvulaceae

P. malabarica C.B. Clarke *see*
P. racemosa Roxb.

***P. paniculata* Roxb.**
BRIDAL CREEPER

U. P.—*Belkamu*, *safed bel*;
Kumaun—*Baruni*; Mundari—
Hundi ba; Assam—*Rikamir*.

Stems used for making coarse baskets. Flowers have faint lavender-like fragrance and used in bridal bouquets.

***P. racemosa* Roxb.** sy.
P. malabarica C.B. Clarke;
P. truncata Kurz

SNOW CREEPER

Mar.—*Bhowri*, *gariya*.

Peduncles eaten in times of scarcity. Cultivated in gardens for its flowers of dazzling beauty, borne in great profusion.

P. truncata Kurz *see*
P. racemosa Roxb.

***P. volubilis* Burm. f.**
WHITE CORALLINA

Decoction of plant given after parturition. Leaves chewed to normalize bad taste in the mouth.

PORPHYRA C. Ag. *Bangiaceae*

***P. vietnamensis* Tanaka & Ho**

An alga consumed as food.

PORTULACA Linn.
Portulacaceae

***P. grandiflora* Hook.** ROSE MOSS

Flowers frequented by bees. Extract of herb completely inhibits the activity of watermelon mosaic virus.

***P. oleracea* Linn.**
COMMON PURSLANE

Sans.—*Brihalloni*, *lonika*, *lonamla*;
Hindi—*Khursa*, *baralaniya*, *kulfa*;
Beng.—*Baraloniya*; Mar—
Bhuigholi, *kurfah*, *mhotighol*;
Guj.—*Moti loni*, *ghol*; Tel.—
Peddapayilikura, *ganga-pavilikura*;
Tam.—*Karikerai*, *paruppukiray*,
pullikirai; Kan.—*Dooddagooni*
soppu; Mal.—*Kariecheera*; Oriya—

PONGAMIA

pungu; Tam.—*Ponga*, *pongam*;
Kan.—*Honge*; Mal.—*Pungu*,
punnu; Oriya—*Koranjo*; Punjab &
Kumaun—*Sukhchein*, *karanj*,
paphri; Assam—*Karchaw*.

Seeds yield a fatty oil, Pongam Oil, used in tanning industry for dressing E.I. leathers; it also finds use in the preparation of washing soaps and candles, and as a lubricant for heavy lathes, chains, enclosed gears and heavy engines, and bearings of small gas engines; Medicinally it is applied in scabies, herpes, leucoderma, and other cutaneous diseases; Internally it is used in dyspepsia with sluggish liver. Karanjin is the active principle. Seed cakes used as manure. Wood used for yokes of bullock carts, ploughs, cart-wheels, rafters, thatched cottages, oil mills, furniture, and small turnery articles. Its use as pattern wood and for veneering has also been suggested. Leaves lopped for fodder, act as a galactagogue. Juice of leaves prescribed in flatulence, dyspepsia, diarrhoea, and cough; also used in leprosy and gonorrhoea. Juice of roots used for cleansing foul ulcers and fistulous sores and for cleaning teeth and strengthening gums. Roots and leaves used as fish-poison. Bark yields fibre, used for cordage. Fresh bark given for piles. Decoction of bark used in beri-beri.

POPULUS Linn. *Salicaceae*

P. alba Linn. WHITE POPLAR
N.W. Himalayas—*Safeda*, *jangli-
frast*, *chitta bagnu*; Kashmir—*Fras*.

Woods suitable for cabinet-work, piano and violin parts, and small turnery articles; also used for boxes for packing grapes and for manufacturing newsprint. Wood wool used for cooling-pads employed in room coolers. Bark tonic, diuretic, and antipyretic, used as a substitute for quinine in some places; also

used in stranguary and skin troubles. Contains two glycosides; salicin and populin. Salicin used like quinine in intermittent fever and also given in rheumatism, coryza, an neuralgia. Both salicin and populin eliminate uric acid.

P. balsamifera Hook.f., non Linn.
see *P. laurifolia* Ledeb.

P. balsamifera Linn.

A tree native of North America and Siberia; source of Poplar Buds, used in medicine, and cottonwood timber.

P. ciliata Wall. ex Royle
HIMALAYAN POPLAR

N.W. Himalayas—*Chalun*, *bagnu*,
tilaunja; Jaunsar—*Biaon*, *piplas*,
pahari-pipal; Kumaun—*Syan*;
Nepal & Bengal—*Bangikat*.

Wood used for fruit crates, water troughs, cricket bats, and turnery; also suitable for artificial limbs, veneers, and match-boxes and splints. It is also suitable for paper-pulp. Bark tonic, stimulant and blood purifier. Leaves used as fodder for goats.

P. deltoidea Marsh.
CAROLINE POPLAR

Wood used for veneers, plywood boxes, and packing-cases, pulp and wood wool.

P. euphratica Olivier
INDIAN POPLAR

Punjab & N.W. Himalayas—*Bahan
bhan*; Ladakh—*Hotung*, *hodung*.

Wood used for planking, well-curbs, lacquer-work, turnery, and match-boxes and splints; suitable for plywood, cricket bats, shoe-heels, and bobbins. Leaves used as fodder for the sheep, goats, and camels. Bark vermifuge.

PORTULACA

P. italica Moench. *see*, *P. nigra*
Linn. var. *italica* Koehne

P. laurifolia Ledeb. syn.
P. balsamifera Hook. f., non Linn.

N.W. Himalayas—*Phalsh*, *pakh*.

Lopped for cattle fodder. Yields a balsamic juice.

P. nigra Linn. var. *italica*
Koehne syn. *P. italica* Moench.;
P. nigra var. *pyramidalis* Spach
LOMBARDY POPLAR

N.W. Himalayas—*Frast*, *farsh*,
sufeda.

Wood used for making boxes for packing grapes; also used for poles, truck and barrow-trays, coaches, furniture, and cross-beams. Suitable, for second quality match-splints. Activated carbon of good quality is obtained from saw dust.

— var. *pyramidalis* Spach *see*
P. nigra Linn. var. *italica* Koehne

P. robusta Schneid.

Wood used for matches.

PORANA Burm. f.
Convolvulaceae

P. malabarica C.B. Clarke *see*
P. racemosa Roxb.

P. paniculata Roxb.
BRIDAL CREEPER

U. P.—*Belkamu*, *safed bel*;
Kumaun—*Baruni*; Mundari—*Hundi ba*;
Assam—*Rikamir*.

Stems used for making coarse baskets. Flowers have faint lavender-like fragrance and used in bridal bouquets.

P. racemosa Roxb. sy.
P. malabarica C.B. Clarke;
P. truncata Kurz

SNOW CREEPER

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ganga-pavilikura;
Tam.—*Karikerai*, *paruppukiray*,
pullikirai; Kan.—*Doddagooni soppu*;
Mal.—*Kariecheera*; Oriya—

PORTULACA

Purunisag; Assam—*Noniya*;
Punjab—*Lonak*, *kundar*.

Used as a pot-herb; also consumed as salad and employed in soups. Fleshy stems pickled. May also be used as fodder for sheep, cattle and pigs, but should be used with caution as it may cause oxalic acid poisoning. Herb refrigerant, vulnerary, antiscorbutic, aperient, and diuretic; the diuretic action being due to the presence of high percentage of potassium salts. Used in scurvy and diseases of liver, spleen, kidney, and bladder; also employed in cardio-vascular diseases, dysuria, haematuria, in dysentery, sore nipples, and ulceration of the mouth. In homoeopathy the herb is employed to stimulate gastric secretion. Roasted seeds eaten. Considered diuretic and antidyenteric; also used in applications for burns and scalds. Purslane, being rich in minerals, can be used as green manure, but prolonged use may increase salinity in the soil.

P. pilosa Linn.

Febrifuge, aperient, and diuretic. Used also in poultices for boils in the groin.

P. quadrifida Linn.

Sans.—*Laghulonika*, *uppadyki*;
Hindi—*Chounlayi*, *chotalunia*,
loniya, *khate chawal*; Beng.—
Nuniya, *chota luniya*; Mar.—
Kathechanval, *ranghol*; Guj.—
Luni, *jhiniluni*; Tel.—*Payala kura*,
pavili, *goddupavili kura*; Tam.—
Chinnaparpuḷḷirai; Kan.—*Gooni*
soppu, *hali dajjili*, *halibachcheli*;
Mal.—*Neelakeera*.

Herb used as a vegetable, but is not wholesome and excessive use may cause stupefaction. Used in asthma, coughs, urinary discharges, and inflam-

mations and ulcers; other uses more or less similar to *P. oleracea*. Poultice of herb applied in haemorrhoids and erysipelas.

P. tuberosa Roxb.

Beng.—*Laniya*; Mar.—*Jangli gajar*
Tel.—*Bodda kura*.

Eaten as a pot-herb. Infusion prescribed in dysuria and leaves employed in external applications for erysipelas.

PORTULACARIA Jacq. *Portulacaceae*

P. afra Jacq.

SPECKBOOM, ELEPHANT'S FOOD

Valued as a bee plant and as stock feed; also made into hay.

POTAMOGETON Linn. *Potamogetonaceae*

P. crispus Linn.

Used as fodder.

P. filiformis Pers.

Root-stocks contain starch.

P. gramineus Linn.

Root-stocks contain starch.

P. lucens Linn.

Used as fodder.

P. natans Linn.

Used as fodder.

P. pectinatus Linn.

Root-stocks contain starch.

P. perfoliatus Linn.

Contains crude protein up to 13.5 per cent and carotene 11.3 mg/100g.

POTHOMORPHE

POTENTILLA Linn. *Rosaceae*

P. anserina Linn. SILVERWEED

Spasmolytic, tonic, and vulnerary, used in the form of tea (or in tonic) in diarrhoea, leucorrhoea, kidney stones, arthritis, and cramps. Infusion used to stop excessive and painful flow of menses and also for intestinal troubles. Root-stocks eaten in times of scarcity.

P. argyrophylla Wall. ex Lehm.

U.P.—*Kamlua*.

Sheep graze on it. palatable.

P. fragarioides Linn. (including *P. leschenaultiana* Ser.)

Infusion of leaves astringent. Root-stocks contain tannin.

P. fruticosa Linn.

Punjab—*Merino*, *spang jha*;
Ladakh—*Penma*, *pinjung*; Lahul—*Spang-cha*.

Browsed by sheep and cattle. Astringent and antispasmodic. Dried leaves used as a substitute for tea. Medicinal uses more or less similar to those of *P. anserina*.

P. fulgens Hook.

Beng.—*Bhuitara*; Khasi Hills—*Lyngiangbru*.

Root-stocks used in diarrhoea.

P. kleiniana Wight & Arn. *see*

P. sundaica Kuntze

P. leschenaultiana Ser. *see*

P. fragarioides Linn.

P. mooniana Wight

Khasi Hills—*Lyngniang-masi*.

Root-stocks chewed with betel leaves.

P. nepalensis Hook.

Root-stock depurative; their ash mixed with oil and applied to burns. Though employed to impart red colour to wool as well as wood, they are not the source of true *Ratanjot*.

P. reptans Linn.

Astringent, hemostatic, and febrifuge. Infusion given in diarrhoea; also used externally as an astringent lotion. Root-stocks depurative.

P. salesoviana Steph.

Ladakh—*Shour*.

Browsed by sheep.

P. sericea Linn.

Astringent.

P. sibbaldii Hallier. f. *see*
Sibbaldia procumbens Linn.

P. sundaica Kuntze *syn.*
P. kleiniana Wight & Arn.

Astringent and toxic. Fresh leaves pounded and applied to abscesses.

P. supina Linn.

Guj.—*Karnali*, *kanikar*.

Root-stocks astringent, tonic and febrifuge. Contain tannin (7%).

POTHOMORPHE Miq. *Piperaceae*

P. subpeltata (Willd.) Miq. *syn.*
Piper subpeltatum Willd.; *Heckeria subpeltata* Kunth

Leaves eaten raw or cooked and employed as a seasoning. Fruits eaten. Leaves used for poulticing.

POTHOS

- POTHOS Linn. *Araceae* *P. obovata* Baehni *see*
Planchonella obovata (R. Br.)
 Pierre
- P. cathcartii** Schott
 Lakhimpur—*Hathi denkiya*.
 Leaves fried in ghee, given in body pains.
- P. scandens** Linn.
 Tam.—*Anaparuga*; Kan.—
Adkebiluballi; Mal.—*Parisa*,
paruvakodi.
 Stems are cut up with camphor and
 smoked for relief in asthma. Powdered
 leaves applied to smallpox pustules.
 Root is bruised and fried in oil for appli-
 cation to abscesses. Stems used to make
 belts and necklaces.
- POTTISIA Hook. & Arn. *Apocynaceae*
P. cantonensis Hook. & Arn. *see*
P. laxiflora Kuntze
- P. laxiflora** Kuntze *syn.*
P. cantonensis Hook. & Arn.
 Stems used as cordage.
- POURTHIAEA Decne *Rosaceae*
P. arguta Decne
 Khasi Hills—*Dieng-snam-dieng-um*,
dieng-tyrkhim.
 Wood suitable for cabinet-work, if pieces
 of sufficiently large sizes are available.
- POUTERIA Aubl. *Sapotaceae*
P. longipetiolata Baehni *see*
Planchonella longipetiolata (King
 & Prain) H. J. Lam
- P. suavis** Hemsl.
 Pericarp of the fruit edible.
- P. tomentosa* (Roxb.) Baehni *see*
Xantolis tomentosa (Roxb.) Rafin.
- POUZOLZIA Gaudich. *Urticaceae*
P. hirta Hassk. *see*
Gonostegia hirta (Blume) Miq.
- P. indica* Gaudich. *see*
P. zeylanica (Linn.) Benn.
- P. pentandra* Benn. *see*
Gonostegia pentandra (Roxb.)
 Miq.
- P. tuberosa* Wight *see*
P. zeylanica (Linn.) Benn.
- P. viminea** Wedd.
 Assam—*Misagi-jollaphang*, *khojo*;
 Lepcha—*Kyingbi*; Nepal—*Chhota*
kuail, *chiple*, *kulu*.
 Leaves eaten as a vegetable; stomachic.
 Infusion of roots used in haemorrhages.
 Bark yields a fibre used for fishing-nets
 and cordage.
- P. wightii** Benn.
 Tam.—*Thovaga*; Mal.—*Parako-*
zhuppa.
 Sometimes employed as a substitute for
 soap.
- P. zeylanica** (Linn.) Benn. *syn.*
P. indica Gaudich.; *P. tuberosa*
 Wight
 Tel.—*Eddu*, *eddu-mutte* *dumpa*;
 Tam. & Mal.—*Kallurki*.

PREMNA

Roots that become tuberous are eaten raw, boiled, or roasted. Leaves occasionally eaten as a vegetable; it is believed that use of this vegetable, results in expulsion of worms. Leaves also used as vulnerary and as a cicatrizant for gangrenous ulcers. Juice of the leaves or their decoction given as a galactagogue. Poultice of herb applied to sores and boils.

PRANGOS Lindl.

Umbelliferae; Apiaceae

P. pabularia Lindl.

Hindi—*Komal*; Kashmir—*Kurungas, fetrasalium*.

Roots burnt as incense by the local people. They are diuretic and used also in the treatment of itches; infusion given for indigestion and irregularity of menses. Roots yield an essential oil and are a good source of coumarin compounds. Fruits used as a carminative, laxative, diuretic, stimulant, liver tonic, and aphrodisiac; said to promote expulsion of foetus. Hay made from the plant used as a cattle feed.

PRATIA Gaudich. *Lobeliaceae*

P. begoniifolia Lindl. *see*

P. nummularia Kurz

P. nummularia Kurz *syn.*

P. begoniifolia Lindl.

Lushai—*Chaokathi*.

Used for dysentery and asthma; decoction given as a diaphoretic. Leaves used for the treatment of sprue. Juice coagulates blood and stops bleeding.

PREMNA Linn. *Verbenaceae*

P. bengalensis C.B. Clarke

Beng.—*Dauli*; Assam—*Gohora*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-lih*; Garo—

Bolgoppo; Cachar—*Dhola-uja*; Lepcha—*Sungna*; Nepal—*Guyheli*.

Bark soft, sweet, and edible. Old wood lasts well in water and used for bridges and house posts; also suitable for turnery and carving.

P. coriacea C. B. Clarke

Roots used as a substitute for those of *P. obtusifolia*.

P. corymbosa auct., non Rottl. & Willd. *see P. obtusifolia* R. Br.

P. divaricata Wall. ex Schauer

Leaves eaten; also used for colds. Fruits poisonous.

P. herbacea Roxb. *syn.*
Pygmaeopremna herbacea
Moldenke

Hindi—*Bharangi*; Beng.—*Bhui jam, baman hati*; Mar.—*Bharangamula*; Tel.—*Neala neareadu, adavinelli koor, gandu bharangi*; Tam.—*Buma samba, siru tekku*; Kan.—*Nai thega*; Assam—*Matia jam*; Garo—*Mati-pharuwa, bolsal-thanuri*; Mundari—*Hora chalu, ote atil ba*; Santal—*Phin jamun, kada-met*.

Fresh root-stocks and roots are given along with ginger in asthma, rheumatism, and dropsy. Leaves prescribed in fevers, cough, and rheumatism and their poultice applied to boils. Ripe fruits edible.

P. integrifolia Linn. *see*

P. obtusifolia R. Br.

P. latifolia Roxb.

Tel.—*Pedda-nelli koor*; Tam.—*Pachumullai, erumai munai*;

PREMNA

Mal.—*Knappa*; Oriya—*Gondhona*,
Santal—*Dandra sea*.

Leaves and tender shoots eaten in curries;
also used as fodder. Leaves diuretic and
used both internally and externally in
dropsy.

— var. *mucronata* C.B. Clarke
see *P. mucronata* Roxb.

P. longifolia Roxb.

Beng.—*Gohorā*; Assam—*Gobra-
bhodia*; Garo—*Gambolthaprap*;
Lepcha—*Sungna*; Nepal—*Guyheli*.

Wood used for house posts.

P. milleflora C.B. Clarke

Khasi Hills—*Dieng-phorri*; Garo—
Gambhariskhal.

Wood used for house posts; it possesses
unpleasant odour and is resistant against
pests.

P. mucronata Roxb. syn.
P. latifolia var. *mucronata*
C.B. Clarke

Hindi—*Bakar, basota, agnium,
tumari, jhatela*; Beng.—*Gohara*;
Punjab—*Ganhila, gian, benkar*;
Assam—*Gunarh, gonderi*; Nepal—
Gineri.

Bark eaten in times of scarcity; latex
applied to boils. Also given to cattle for
colic.

P. obtusifolia R. Br. syn.
P. corymbosa auct., non Rottl. &
Willd.; *P. integrifolia* Linn.;
Cornutia corymbosa Burm. f.

Sans.—*Agnimanthah*; Hindi—
Agetha, arani, ustabunda; Beng.—

Bhut-bhiravi, ganiari; Mar.—
Chamari, khara-narvel, aran;
Guj.—*Mothi-arni*; Tel.—*Pomanti,
pedda narva, gaebbu nelli*; Tam.—
Munnay, muney kiray; Kan.—
*Eegigida, agnimanda, takkite,
bachanige mara*; Mal.—*Munna*;
Oriya—*Aguyabat, bhuto bairi*;
Assam—*Genderi, ganioli*;
Khasi Hills—*Dieng-lah-marwai*;
Nepal—*Gineri*.

Roots laxative, stomachic, cordial, and
tonic and form a constituent of Ayurvedic
medicine, *Dasamula*, used in obstinate
fevers. Chief active principles are the
alkaloids premnine, ganiarine, and gani-
karine. Leaves eaten cooked; also used
as fodder. They are carminative and
galactagogue, and used in the preparation
of soups, given as a stomachic. Decoction
of leaves given in flatulence and colic.
Wood used for paddles, knife-handles,
small cabinets, and for turning and
fretwork.

P. pyramidata Wall. ex Schauer

Wood is used for weaving shuttles,
bobbins, toys and for turning and
carving.

P. tomentosa Willd.

BASTARD TEAK

Mar.—*Chambara*; Tel.—*Kampu
gummadi, nagaru, naravu*; Tam.—
*Kolakottathekku, podanganari,
pinari*; Kan.—*Ije, iti, naruvалу;
narave*; Mal.—*Katutekka*; Oriya—
Kotusumonthi, moria, jhandakai;
Santal—*Kotokoi*.

Leaves diuretic and vulnerary, used in
dropsical affections; decoction given after
parturition. Leaves yield an essential
oil. Extract of bark used in diarrhoea.
Decoction of roots given for stomach-

PRISMATOMERIS

ache. Roots also yield an aromatic oil used in stomach disorders. Wood resembles teak and used for house-building, furniture, combs, weaving shuttles, and rafters and temporary structures, and for carving, turnery and fancy work.

PRIMULA Linn. *Primulaceae*

Genus *Androsace* Linn. has been merged with this genus.

P. acaulis Hill *see*

P. vulgaris Huds.

P. denticulata Sm.

Flowers eaten in salads. Powdered roots used for killing leeches. They may also be used as a substitute for Senega (*Polygala senega* Linn.).

P. obconica Hance

Handling this plant may cause dermatitis. Leaves contain an allergenic substance, primin, in the secretion of glandular hair.

P. obtusifolia Royle

Herb with strong metallic smell, so overpowering that it causes headache.

P. officinalis Hill *see* *P. veris* Linn.

P. reticulata Wall.

Kumaun—*Bishkopra*, *jalkutra*.

Used externally as an anodyne; poisonous to cattle, and may produce dermatitis in some individuals.

P. rosea Royle

Yields glycosides of peonidin, and a new anthocyanidin called rosindin.

P. sinensis Lindl.

CHINESE PRIMROSE

Contains six common anthocyanidins and also three flavanols: kaempferol, quercetin, and myricetin.

P. veris Linn. syn. *P. officinalis* Hill

Roots used as a substitute for Senega.

P. vulgaris Huds. syn. *P. acaulis* Hill

Roots are a strong but safe emetic.

PRINSEPIA Royle *Rosaceae*

P. utilis Royle

Hindi—*Bekkra*, *bhekal*, *cherara*, *dhatila*, *jhatela*, *karanga*, *krungora*, *mhat*; H.P.—*Arund*, *bekkli*, *garandu*, *gurinda*, *kharnigura*, *phulwara*, *tatua*; Garhwal—*Bhekor*; Jaunsar—*Bhekoi*, *bhek*; Khasi Hills—*Sohmonrit*, *dieng-sia-soh-khar*.

Seeds yield a semi-drying fatty oil, used for cooking purposes and as an illuminant; also suitable for hydrogenation and soap-making. Oil rubefacient, employed in rheumatism and pain due to fatigue. Wood used for walking-sticks and as fuel.

PRIOTROPIS Wight & Arn.

Papilionaceae; *Fabaceae*

P. cytisoides Wight & Arn.

Khasi Hills—*Dieng-sia-kurie*, *dieng-toh-tari*.

Used as green manure for paddy.

PRISMATOMERIS Thw.

Rubiaceae

P. albidiflora Thw.; Hook. f. in part *see* *P. tetrandra* K. Schum.

P. tetrandra K. Schum. syn.

P. albidiflora Thw.; Hook. f. in part

Juice of leaves used in stomach-ache. Poultice of leaves applied to wounds.

PRISTIMERA

PRISTIMERA Miers

P. grahamii A. C. Smith *see*
Reissantia grahamii (Wight) Ding
Hou

P. indica A. C. Smith *see*
Reissantia indica Halle

PRIVA Adans. *Verbenaceae*

P. cordifolia (Linn. f.) Druce *syn.*
P. leptostachya Juss.; C. B. Clarke
in part.

Infusion of leaves reported to be used in Africa to cure inflammation of eye-balls. Ground seeds are made into a paste for application to sores.

P. leptostachya Juss.; C. B. Clarke
in part *see P. cordifolia* (Linn. f.)
Druce

PROSOPIS Linn. *Mimosaceae*

P. chilensis Stuntz *syn.*
P. juliflora DC. MESQUITE

Hindi—*Vilayati kikkar, kabuli kikkar, vilayati babul, vilayati khejra.*

Spongy walls of ripe pods are highly nutritive; a fair source of digestible protein and of importance as a stock feed. Pods also used as staple food after removal of the seeds and coarser parts. They are ground into a meal and made into cakes, or used in the preparation of an alcoholic beverage; seeds ground into powder for preparing bread. Foliage can also be fed to livestock both in fresh condition and as hay. Gum used as an emulsifying agent; it also finds use in confectionery and in preparations used for mending pottery. Wood used for house-building, railway cross ties, furniture, and turnery, also used for fence

posts. A process of manufacturing hardboard sheets without use of binder has been invented. Wood, roots, and bark contain tannin.

P. cineraria Druce *syn.*
P. spicigera Linn.; *Mimosa cineraria* Linn.

Sans.—*Shami*; Hindi—*Jand, chaunkra, khar, khejra*; Beng.—*Shami*; Mar.—*Shemri, saunder*; Guj.—*Sami, semru, khijado, hamra, kandi*; Tel.—*Jammi chettu*; Tam.—*Perumbay, jambu*; Kan.—*Banni, perumbai*; Mal.—*Parampu, tambu*; Oriya—*Shami.*

Wood suitable for interior construction work and for wheels and hubs of carts, agricultural implements, tool-handles, small turnery articles and well-curbs; also used as fuel and for charcoal-making. Pods used as fodder; before ripening they are rich in a sweetish farinaceous pulp which is consumed as food especially in times of scarcity. Pods eaten green, dried, or after boiling; they are astringent, demulcent, and pectoral. Bark sweet, used as famine food. Gum forms with water a dark coloured tasteless mucilage of about the same viscosity as that of gum arabic.

P. juliflora DC. *see*

P. chilensis Stuntz

P. spicigera Linn. *see*

P. cineraria Druce

P. stephaniana Kunth

Pods used as fodder, and for tanning. Pods and roots astringent, used in dysentery. Pods may yield a substitute for wood shavings used for thermal insulation and acoustic control. Seeds yield a fatty oil.

PROSORUS Dalz.

Euphorbiaceae

P. indicus Dalz. syn.
Phyllanthus indicus Muell.-Arg.

Kan.—*Hannu nanne*, *kali-kudai*,
pan nana; Assam—*Gunamala*,
tukora.

Wood used for building purposes; also suitable for minor decorative work and turnery.

PROTIUM Burm. f. *Burseraceae*

P. caudatum Wight & Arn. see
Commiphora caudata (Wight &
Arn.) Engl.

P. serratum Engl. syn.
Bursera serrata Wall. ex Colebr.

INDIAN RED PEAR

Beng.—*Gutgotya*; Tel.—*Chitreka*;
Oriya—*Nimburu*, *nimburamoi*,
sorupotri moi; Assam—*Mirtenga*;
Khasi Hills — *Dieng-soh-mir*;
Lushai—*Bil*; Garo—*Thikring*;
Mundari—*Kandeor daru*. Trade—
Murtenga.

Fruits edible. Tree coppices well, and is a good alternative host for *Kusumi* strain of lac insect, especially for growing *Aghant* crop.

PRUNUS Linn. *Rosaceae*

P. acuminata Dietr., non Michx
see *P. wallichii* Steud.

P. amygdalus Batsch syn.
P. communis Fritsch; *Amygdalus*
communis Linn. ALMOND

Hindi, Beng., Mar. & Punjabi—
Badam; Tam.—*Vadamkottai*;

Tel.—*Badam vittulu*; Kan.—
Badami; Mal.—*Vatam-kotta*.

Almond kernels eaten fresh or as dessert; highly esteemed after blanching, roasting, frying, and salting. Kernels extensively used in confectionery and for almond milk. Almond Oil extracted from sweet as well as bitter almonds is extensively used in confectionery and pharmaceutical and cosmetic preparations. Almond flour and almond butter are free from starch and used in foods for diabetics, and in cosmetics. In some countries almond in the milky stage are eaten as dessert, or are candied, preserved and pickled. Almond kernels are considered highly nutritious, demulcent and stimulant nervine tonic in indigenous medicine; also used as lithonuptic and diuretic, and their poultice is useful for irritable sores and skin eruptions. Kernels form a part of the diet also for patients with peptic ulcers. Unripe fruits are used in astringent applications for gums and mouth. Chief protein in kernels is globulin. Almond Oil, which is obtained by cold expression of kernels, is nutritive, demulcent, and laxative. Almond shells are used for fur cleaning and metal polishing. Burnt shells are powdered for cleaning teeth. Wood occasionally used in turnery and marquetry. Gum, exuded from trunk and branches is employed in place of tragacanth. Oil cake of bitter almonds yields an essential oil called Bitter Almond Oil (*Oleum Amygdalis Amarae*).

P. arborea (Blume) Kalkm. var.
montana (Hook. f.) Kalkm. syn.
Pygeum montanum Hook. f.;
P. ciliatum Koehne; *P. ocellatum*
Koehne

Khasi Hills — *Dieng-cha-lawan-*
synrang.

Wood has the odour of bitter almonds, mostly used as fuel.

PRUNUS

P. armeniaca Linn.

COMMON APRICOT

Hindi—*Zardalu, khubani, chuari, kushmiaru*; Punjab—*Hari, -sari, chuli*.

Fruits edible. Kernels extracted during preparation of dry apricots are used for extraction of a fatty oil used for cooking, in pharmaceutical and cosmetic industry, and for burning. Kernels of some varieties are sweet and eaten like almonds. Cake left after extraction of oil is used as manure or fuel; also yields an essential oil identical with Bitter Almond Oil, obtained from bitter almond cake. Apricot cake contains amygdalin and is unfit for use as cattle feed. French Almond Oil of commerce is practically pure apricot oil or its mixture with Peach Kernel Oil.

— var. *dasycarpa* Koch *see*
P. dasycarpa Ehrh.

P. avium Linn. SWEET CHERRY

Kumaun—*Gilas, krusbal*.

Sweet cherries are used as dessert and sour cherries (*P. cerasus* Linn.) for cooking; large quantities are canned, brined, frozen, or dried. Cherries are fairly high in sugars and ascorbic acid and contain appreciable quantity of vitamin A and most of the minerals. Kernels yield an edible fatty oil. Stems contain a non-toxic principle useful in certain cardiac troubles. Fruit-stalks astringent and tonic, but rarely used. Wood closely resembles mahogany when stained with lime and then oiled and varnished, is used for high class furniture.

P. cerasifera Ehrh. *syn.*
P. domestica var. *myrobalan* Linn.

MYROBALAN PLUM,
CHERRY PLUM

Highly prized as a stock upon which to

grow other stone fruits, particularly *P. domestica*.

P. cerasoides D. Don *syn.*
P. puddum Roxb. ex Brandis, non
Miq.

HIMALAYAN WILD CHERRY

Sans.—*Padmaka*; Hindi—*Paddam, phaya*; Beng.—*Padmak*; Mar.—*Padma kastha, padmaka*; Guj.—*Padma kathi*; Punjab—*Paja*; Assam—*Dieng-soh-iong-krem*.

Fruits rarely eaten, but used in the preparation of brandy. Kernels yield an oil similar to that of bitter almonds, and used for stone and gravel. Bark used for tanning. Tree yields a gum.

P. cerasus Linn. SOUR CHERRY,
RED CHERRY, DWARF CHERRY

Hindi—*Alubalu*; Punjab—*Gilas, olchi, jera-sayna*.

Large quantities used for canning and cooking, too acidic as a table fruit. Cherry juice and syrup are used as vehicles for administering salty and bitter drugs and for masking iron preparations. Sour cherries also used in preparation of liqueurs. Kernels yield a fatty oil used in pharmaceutical and cosmetic industries; also used as a salad or culinary oil. Hot pressed oil is used for soap-making. Bark used for tanning. Bark used for allaying heart palpitation, also used in diarrhoea and as a febrifuge. Infusion of leaves given to children to cure convulsions. Kernels used as a nervine tonic. Fruit-stalks diuretic and pectoral. Tree yields a gum used as a substitute for gum arabic but it is much inferior. Timber used for high-class furniture.

P. ceylanica (Wight) Miq. *syn.*
Pygeum acuminatum Colebr.;
P. gardneri Hook. f.; *P. glaber-*

rimum Hook. f.; *P. wightianum*
Blume ex C. Muell.; *P. zeylanicum*
Gaertn.; *P. sisparensis* Gamble

Beng.—*Galmorre*; Mar.—*Daka*;
Tam.—*Palan kacchi*, *atta-narei*;
Kan.—*Sugniari*; Mal.—*Nai*
kambagam, rettiyan; Assam—
Gandhi gach.

Wood used for crude furniture, boxes,
planks, rafters, and beams. It is also
used as fuel for burning bricks or lime.
Bark used for stomach-ache; kernels as
a fish-poison.

P. communis Fritsch *see*

P. amygdalus Batsch

P. communis Huds. *see*

P. domestica Linn.

P. cornuta Steud. *syn.*

P. padus Hook. f., non Linn.

HIMALAYAN BIRD CHERRY

Kashmir—*Zambchule*; Punjab—
Bart, dudla, jamun, kalakat, paras;
U. P.—*Jamoi, jamunoi*.

Wood suitable for turnery and for
rackets, bobbins, and boot lasts. Fruits
eaten and used also for brewing liqueurs.
Kernels yield an oil which is substituted
for Oil of Bitter Almonds.

P. dasycarpa Ehrh. *syn.*

P. armeniaca var. *dasycarpa* Koch

Yields edible fruits of inferior quality.
Wood is considerably hard.

P. domestica Linn. *syn.*

P. communis Huds.

COMMON PLUM

Hindi, Beng. & Guj.—*Alubukhara,*
alucha.

Plums used as dessert; also cooked,

canned, and dried and made into jams.
Certain types are dried successfully
without removal of the pit and are distin-
guished as Prunes. Prunes are demulcent,
laxative, and refrigerant, often added to
cathartic decoctions for improvement of
flavour. Plums contain appreciable
amounts of sugars and carotene. Kernels
yield a fatty oil which can be used for
the same general purposes as Almond
Oil. It is suitable for lubricating fine
machinery after mixing light mineral
lubricating oil. Oil cake is as nutritious
as cotton seed meal. An essential oil
similar to Bitter Almond Oil can be dis-
tilled from the cake. Bark contains tan-
nin and yields a gum resembling gum
arabic. Gum used in confectionery, and
as an adulterant of gum arabic, ghatti,
and tragacanth. Wood used in Kashmir
for the skeleton of papier mache boxes;
suitable for cabinet-work, inlay, and
turnery.

— var. *myrobalan* Linn. *see*

P. cerasifera Ehrh.

P. insititia Linn.

One of the best known types of cultivated
plums, considered as a subspecies or as
a variety of *P. domestica*.

P. jacquemontii Hook. f.

Browsed by sheep.

P. javanica Miq. *syn.*

P. martabanica Kurz

Bark used as a vermicide and for rice
bins.

P. jenkinsii Hook. f.

Assam—*Bontheraju, dieng-soh-*
satang-hi.

Fruits eaten, sometimes cultivated for
fruit.

PRUNUS

P. laurocerasus Linn. syn.

Laurocerasus officinalis M. Roem.

CHERRY LAUREL

Leaves are macerated in water and distilled to obtain Cherry Laurel Water, which is standardized to contain 0.1 per cent hydrocyanic acid, used as flavour of bitter almonds, as an antispasmodic and an ingredient of eye lotions, and for treatment of nausea. Essential oil, known as Oil of Cherry Laurel, similar to Bitter Almond Oil, is obtained by redistilling the distillation water. Seeds contain a fatty oil. Leaves are poisonous to cattle.

P. macrophylla Sieb. & Zucc., non Poir. see *P. zippeliana* Miq.

P. mahaleb Linn.

MAHALEB CHERRY

Fruits are hard and too bitter to be edible, but may be used in pies, used also in liqueurs and perfumery. Seeds yield a fatty oil which may find use as a drying oil in lacquers. Leaves used in perfumes and for flavouring sauces. Wood used for pipe-stems and cabinets.

P. mandschurica Koehne

Source of Manchurian Apricots, now included under *P. armeniaca*. Fruits are of inferior quality. Winter hardy, enduring as low a temperature as -45°C .

P. martabanica Kurz see

P. javanica Miq.

P. mume Sieb. & Zucc.

Source of Japanese Apricots, now included under *P. armeniaca*. Fruits are of inferior quality.

P. napaulensis Steud. syn.

Padus napaulensis Schneid.

Bengal—*Aroopaty*; Assam—*Saiong*.

Wood polishes well and used for planks. A frost hardy tree planted for fuel in tea plantations at higher altitudes.

P. padus Hook. f., non Linn. see

P. cornuta Steud.

P. persica Batsch

PEACH,
NECTARINE

Hindi—*Aru*, *Shaftalu*.

Peaches are favourite table fruits. Free-stone peaches are soft and juicy when ripe and used as dessert; clingstone peaches are hard-fleshed and inedible, but are delicious on cooking in syrup, mostly used for canning. Peaches are used in beverages and for peach brandy and are a fair source of sugars, thiamine, and ascorbic acid; some types contain appreciable quantities of vitamin A. Kernels yield a fatty oil, called Peach Kernel Oil, used in the same way as Apricot Kernel Oil (*P. armeniaca*). Cake yield essential oil similar to Bitter Almond Oil. Cake, free of oil, can be used as a fertilizer and after removing the bitterness, as a cattle feed. Peach pit shells on powdering, form a soft grit useful in cleaning machine parts by blasting; on destructive distillation they yield a high quality charcoal suitable for use in case hardening or heat treatment of steels by carburizing. Leaves yield a volatile oil. Infusion of leaves or bark given for whooping cough. Flowers anthelmintic. Root-bark yields a dye. Wood used for building and other purposes.

P. prostrata Labill.

Fruit edible, but not very palatable.

P. puddum Roxb. ex Brandis, non Miq. see *P. cerasoides* D. Don

P. rufa Hook. f.

Bengal—*Lekh patiyun*.

Wood sweet scented, hard, and close-grained.

PSEUDECHINOLAENA

P. salicina Lindl. syn.
P. triflora Roxb. JAPANESE PLUM

Fresh fruits, though not of so good a quality as those of *P. domestica*, are delicious and firm and transport well; stomachic, used in arthritis. Fruits are comparatively much larger and attractive.

P. serotina Ehrh.

Source of Wild Cherry Bark used to relieve cough in phthisis and bronchitis. Attempts to cultivate it in India have not been successful.

P. tomentosa Thunb.

Fruits eaten. A hardy tree showing possibility of evolving improved fruit-bearing races.

P. triflora Roxb. see
P. salicina Lindl.

P. undulata Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don

Garhwal—*Aria*, *gadharu*;
 Khasi Hills—*Dieng-tyrkhun*.

Leaves as well as fruits poisonous to cattle, contain a hydrocyanic acid yielding substance.

P. wallichii Steud. syn.
P. acuminata Dietr., non Michx

Fruits edible. Wood used for planking and boxes.

P. zippeliana Miq. syn.
P. macrophylla Sieb. & Zucc., non Poir.

Leaves used medicinally for several diseases locally.

PSALLIOTA (Fr.) Kummer

P. campestris (Linn.) Fr. see
Agaricus campestris Linn.

PSAMMOGETON Edgew.
Umbelliferae; Apiaceae

P. biternatum Edgew. see
P. canescens Vatke

P. canescens Vatke syn.
P. biternatum Edgew.

Punjab—*Gargira*.

Used as a stomachic. Browsed by sheep.

PSEUDANTHISTIRIA Hook. f.
Gramineae; Poaceae

P. heteroclita (Roxb.) Hook. f.
 Guj.—*Jhinkuphul ghas*.

Used chiefly for thatching.

PSEUDARTHRIA Wight & Arn.
Papilionaceae; Fabaceae

P. viscida Wight & Arn.

Sans.—*Sanaparni*; Guj.—
Chapakno velo; Tel.—
Muyyakuponna, *nayakuponna*;
 Tam.—*Neermalli*; Mal.—*Muvila*.

Decoction of roots or their powder used for biliousness, rheumatism, diarrhoea, asthma, cardiac troubles, worms, and piles. Also employed as a substitute of Shalaparni roots (*Desmodium gangeticum* DC.).

PSEUDECHINOLAENA Stapf
Gramineae; Poaceae

P. polystachya Stapf syn.
Panicum uncinatum Raddi

Leafy parts readily eaten by animals. A typical hill forest grass often forming thick masses in secondary jungles.

PSEUDERANTHEMUM

PSEUDERANTHEMUM Radlk.

Acanthaceae

P. bicolor Radlk. ex Lindau syn.
P. pulchellum Merrill; *Eranthemum*
bicolor Schrank

Decoction of roots, stems, and leaves
used for aphthae and as a cicatrizant.

P. pulchellum Merrill *see*

P. bicolor Radlk. ex Lindau

P. racemosum Radlk.

Grown in gardens for pretty flowers.
Leaves contain up to 4% protein.

PSEUDOSTACHYUM Munro

Gramineae; Poaceae

P. compactiflorum Kurz *see*

Dinochloa compactiflora (Kurz)
McClure

P. polymorphum Munro

Assam—*Bajal, basal, tolli, nal;*
Lepcha—*Parphok, purphiok,*
paphok; Nepal—*Pheling.*

Culms easy to split, flexible, and durable.
Used for tying rafters in the construction
of huts, and for baskets and mats. Also
used for umbrella-handles and walking-
sticks; culms can be given desired shape
by bending them over heated iron rods.

PSEUDOSTREBLUS Bureau

P. indicus Bureau *see* *Streblus*
indicus (Bureau) Corner

PSEUDOTSUGA Carr.

Pinaceae

P. douglasii Carr. *see*

P. menziesii Franco

P. menziesii Franco *syn.*

P. taxifolia Britton; *P. douglasii*

Carr. GREEN DOUGLAS FIR,

OREGON PINE

Wood used for purposes requiring much
strength, such as house and bridge con-
struction, masts and spars, telegraph and
other poles, railway carriages, flooring
and cooperage, and for sleepers after
treatment. Also used for furniture, join-
ery, veneers, boxes, and wood-pulp. Saw-
dust (powder) is used in the preparation
of rotenone-bearing insecticides for its
synergistic action. Timber is imported in
the form of logs, scantlings, and planks.
Bark processed for use as a substitute for
cork in making plastics, adhesives, and
explosives; used also for tanning. Hard
non-tacky wax, extracted from the bark,
finds application in polishes, lubricants,
ointments, and soap manufacture. Use of
bark in the manufacture of hardboard
eliminates the need of adding chemicals
as sizing agents. It is also suitable for
use in conditioning oil-well drilling
fluids. Tree yields an oleoresin, Oregon
Balsam, which has properties and uses
similar to those of Canada Balsam, and
used as a cement for lenses, but it gradu-
ally becomes granular opaque and is unfit
for microscopic techniques. Leaves,
wood, and bark from young trees contain
essential oils. Young twigs and leaves are
used for making a kind of tea, or are
dried and ground as a coffee substitute.

P. taxifolia Britton *see*

P. menziesii Franco

PSIDIUM Linn. *Myrtaceae*

P. araca Raddi *see*

P. guineense Sw.

P. cattleyanum Sabine *syn.*

P. littorale Raddi; *P. chinense*

Hort. STRAWBERRY GUAVA,

CATTLEY GUAVA

Beng.—*Pahari payara;* Tel.—

PSOPHOCARPUS

Konda jamipandu; Tam.—*Seemai koyya*; Kan.—*Bellā sēebai*; Mal.—*Malam perakka*; Oriya—*Pahadi pijuli*.

Fruits eaten fresh or made into tart, jam, and jelly. Also served as a dessert with cream and sugar; a good source of vitamin C.

— *forma lucidum* Degener
YELLOW STRAWBERRY GUAVA

Bears yellow fruits.

P. chinense Hort. *see*

P. cattleyanum Sabine

P. guajava Linn.

COMMON GUAVA

Sans.—*Mansala*; Hindi—*Amrud, safed safari*; Beng.—*Goaachhi, peyara, piyara*; Mar.—*Jamba, tupkel*; Guj.—*Jamrud, jamrukh, peru*; Tel.—*Ettajama, goyya, tellajama*; Tam.—*Koyya*; Kan.—*Sebe hannu, jama phala*; Mal.—*Pera, koyya*.

Fruits eaten as such, canned, preserved spiced or made into jam, butter, marmalade, pies, ketchups and chutneys; one of the richest sources of vitamin C, from 100 to 1000mg/100g. Seeds yield a fatty oil. Leaves contain an essential oil used as a flavouring. Bark used for tanning. Wood used for engraving, spear-handles, and lac-turnery. Leaves used as an astringent for bowel troubles; also used for tanning. Decoction of bark given in diarrhoea. Fruits tonic, cooling, and laxative, useful in colic and bleeding gums.

P. guineense Sw. *syn.*

P. molle Bertol.; *P. araca* Raddi
GUINEA GUAVA

Fruits edible; they are comparatively

small and thick skinned, but borne in great profusion.

P. littorale Raddi *see*

P. cattleyanum Sabine

P. molle Bertol. *see*

P. guineense Sw.

PSILOTUM Sw. *Psilotaceae*

P. nudum Beauv. *syn.*

P. triquetrum Sw.

Used in the preparation of a tea given to children suffering from thrush; also used as a purgative. Oily spores given to children in diarrhoea.

P. triquetrum Sw. *see*

P. nudum Beauv.

PSOPHOCARPUS DC.

Papilionaceae; Fabaceae

P. longepedunculatus Hassk. *see*

P. palustris Desv.

P. palustris Desv. *syn.*

P. longepedunculatus Hassk.

Ripe seeds are used in the same way as those of *P. tetragonolobus*. Used for ground cover and forms a component of pastures.

P. tetragonolobus DC. GOA BEAN

Beng.—*Chara-koni-sem, lakar-sem*;

Tam.—*Morisuavarai*; Kan.—

Shambe kayi; Bombay—*Chavdhari ghevda*.

Young tender pods are succulent and sweet and eaten raw or cooked; they contain appreciable amount of calcium, iron, thiamine, and ascorbic acid. Seeds yield a fatty oil similar to Soybean Oil which can be used for cooking and soap making and the cake as stockfeed. In Burma

PSOPHOCARPUS

tuberous roots eaten as a delicacy. Young leaves used as fodder. also eaten as vegetable; contain appreciable amount of vitamins A and C.

PSORALEA Linn. *Papilionaceae*;
Fabaceae

P. corylifolia Linn.

Sans.—*Bakuchi*, *kushthanashi*, *sugandhakantak*; Hindi—*Babchi bavanchi*, *bukchi*; Beng.—*Bavachi kakuch*, *latakasturi*; Mar.—*Babachi bavachya*; Guj.—*Babchi*, *bavchi*; Tel.—*Baavanchalu*, *bapunga*, *bawuchee*; Tam.—*Kaarboka arisi*, *karporgam*; Kan.—*Bavanchigida*, *karbekhiga*; Mal.—*Karpokkari*, *kaurkoalari*; Oriya—*Bakuchi*.

Fruits, commonly called seeds, are laxative, diuretic, diaphoretic, and aphrodisiac, specially recommended for leucoderma, leprosy, psoriasis, and inflammatory diseases of skin; used both internally and externally (as a paste). Trials have shown that seeds are useful in the treatment of leucoderma of non-syphilitic origin; isosoralen and iso-psoralen are the active principles. Seeds contain a fixed oil and an essential oil. Seed cake is rich in nitrogen and minerals and is suitable as a manure as well as a feed.

P. plicata Delile

Punjab—*Bakhtmal*.

Young pods yield a yellow dye. Browsed and liked by camels.

PSYCHOTRIA Linn. *Rubiaceae*

P. calocarpa Kurz *see*

P. viridiflora Reinw.

P. curviflora Wall. *see*

Chasalia chartacea Craib

P. ipecacuanha Stokes *see*
Cephaelis ipecacuanha (Brot.)
A. Rich.

P. jackii Hook. f. *see*

P. viridiflora Reinw.

P. montana Blume

Roots used in the preparation of poultices for ulcers and swellings; a lotion made from them is used for enlarged spleen and as a febrifuge.

P. sarmentosa Blume

Used for expediting delivery in women; leaves applied in the form of poultice to sores.

P. viridiflora Reinw. syn. *P. jackii* Hook. f.; *P. calocarpa* Kurz

Leaves yield a red dye. Leaves, bark and juice of the stem used for skin affections and against bites of poisonous insects.

PTERIDIUM Scop. *Polypodiaceae*

P. aquilinum Kuhn syn. *Pteris aquilina* Linn. BRACKEN, BRAKE

Tam.—*Parnai*; Mal.—*Tavi*;
Punjab—*Deo*, *kakei*, *kakhash*,
lungar; Lushai—*Katchat*.

Rhizomes are boiled or roasted and eaten in times of scarcity, or are ground into flour used for making bread. Starch in the flour is bitter, but bitterness can be removed by washing. Mixed with malt, rhizomes used for brewing beer; also employed as a feed for stock, especially pigs. Contain a bitter saponin toxic to fish but non-toxic to rabbits. Tender fronds consumed as a vegetable, also employed in soups. Green fronds used as fodder; dried ones as packing material.

PTERIS Linn. *Pteridaceae*

P. aquilina Linn. *see*

Pteridium aquilinum Kuhn

PTEROCARPUS

P. ensiformis Burm.f.

Young fronds eaten as a vegetable. Decoction of fresh fronds given in dysentery. Juice of rhizomes applied to glandular swellings of the neck.

P. multifida Poir.

P. serrulata Linn. f., non F.

Decoction of rhizomes and fronds given in dysentery, also said to be a good vermifuge. Toasted fronds and rhizomes are made into a paste applied to various affections.

P. serrulata Linn. f., non F. *see* *P. multifida* Poir.

PTERNANDRA Jack

Melastomataceae

P. caerulescens Jack

Pounded fruits used for poulticing in orchitis, hydrocele. Extract of seeds given to relieve vomiting. Wood used as fuel.

PTEROCARPUS Jacq.

Papilionaceae; Fabaceae

P. dalbergioides Roxb.

P. indicus Baker, non Willd.

ANDAMAN PADAUK,
ANDAMAN REDWOOD

Tel.—*Yerravegisa*; Tam.—*Vengai*;
Andamans—*Chalangada*, *da*.
Trade—Andaman Redwood,
padauk

Wood valued for ornamental work, panelling, parqueting, balustrades, Pullman cars, ship cabins, and saloons; specially suitable for heavy carpentry, such as billiard tables, counters, piano cases and other musical instruments, and high class furniture; also used for cabinet-work, turnery, tool-handles, brush-backs, gun-carriages and wheels, ammunition boxes,

boats, carts, frames of buggies, door frames, beams, and pilework. It can be peeled in the veneer and makes an attractive plywood. Wood contains santalin and santal pigments, also found in *P. santalinus*.

P. indicus Baker, non Willd. *see*
P. dalbergioides Roxb.

P. indicus Willd, non Baker

MALAY PADAUK, NARRA

Tel.—*Yerravegisa*; Tam.—*engai*.

Yields good furniture and cabinet wood, which is also used in the preparation of a red dye employed for staining light colour woods; the red colouring matter consists of narrin and santalin, and angolensin. Decoction given in dropsy and stone in the bladder. Bark yields a kino, applied to sores; also used for thrush and diarrhoea. Seeds emetic. Pounded leaves used as a sternutatory. Young leaves as well as flowers eaten.

P. marsupium Roxb.

INDIAN KINO TREE,
MALABAR KINO TREE

Sans.—*Pitasara*; Hindi—*Bijasal*, *bija*; Beng.—*Pitshal*; Mar.—*Dhorbenla*, *asan*, *bibla*; Guj.—*Biyo*, *hiradakhan*; Tel.—*Yegi*, *peddagi*; Tam.—*Vengai*; Kan.—*Honne*, *bange*; Mal.—*Venga*; Oriya—*Byasa*. Trade—*Bijasal*

Wood used chiefly for building purposes, such as doors, window frames, rafters, beams and posts, and as a substitute for teak after treatment. Also used in railway carriages, wagons, carts, boats, occasionally in ships, electric transmission poles, pit-props in mines, agricultural implements, drums, tool-handles, camp furniture, mathematical instruments, picture frames, combs, and parts of

PTEROCARPUS

textile looms—a very important timber in peninsular India. Mixed with other woods, it may be used for manufacture of wrapping paper. Bark employed for dyeing. Wood also contains a colouring matter and yields an essential oil and a semi-drying fixed oil. Yields a kino used in diarrhoea and dysentery; also finds application in dyeing, tanning, and printing, and is of potential use for paper industry. Leaves are an excellent fodder, also used as manure in arecanut plantations. Aqueous extract of wood given to diabetics. Aqueous infusion of wood used in diabetes and water stored in vessels made of this wood is reputed for its antidiabetic qualities.

P. santalinus Linn. f.

RED SANDERS,
RED SANDAL WOOD

Sans.—*Raktachandana*; Hindi & Beng.—*Raktachandan*, *lalchandan*; Mar.—*Tambada chandana*; Guj.—*Ratanjali*; Tel.—*Agarugandhamu*, *rakta gandhamu*, *yerra chandanamu*; Tam.—*Atti*, *sivappu chandanam*; Kan.—*Agaru*, *honne*, *kempugandha chekke*; Mal.—*Patrangam*, *tilaparni*; Oriya—*Raktachandan*.
Trade—Red Sanders.

Wood highly prized for house posts; also used for agricultural implements, poles, shafts and bent rims of carts, picture frames, boxes and other joinery work; in Japan used for a musical instrument called Shamisen. Wood from diseased trees used as fuel and for charcoal-making. Wood is ground and used for dyeing wool, cotton, and leather and staining other woods; santalin is the colouring principle. Wood tonic and diaphoretic, paste applied to inflammations and to forehead in headache. Decoction of fruits used in chronic dysentery. Leaves used as a cattle fodder.

PTEROCOCCUS Hassk.

Euphorbiaceae

The genus is included by some botanists in *Plukenetia* Linn., distributed in tropical America.

P. corniculatus Pax & Hoffm. syn.
Plukenetia corniculata Sm.

Leaves used as a vegetable; contain protein 5.6% (fresh wt. basis).

PTEROCYMBIUM R. Br.

Sterculiaceae

P. tinctorium Merrill syn.
Sterculia campanulata Wall. ex Mast.

Trade—Papita

Wood used for match-boxes and splints, light packing-cases, and rafts. Suitable for planking, laminated and insulation boards, and toys; used also for fish-net floats, wooden shoes and hats. Suitable for pulp for writing and printing papers. Bark contains tannin; also yields fibre used for ropes. Tree yields a gum resembling gum tragacanth.

PTEROSPERMUM Schreb.

Sterculiaceae

P. acerifolium Willd.

Sans.—*Karnikara*; Hindi—*Kanak-champa*, *kaniar*, *katha-champa*, *muckkund*; Beng.—*Kanak-champa*, *muskunda*; Tel.—*Matsa kanda*; Oriya—*Kanako champa*; Jaunsar—*Mayeng*; Assam—*Hatipeala*, *morra*, *moragos*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-khong-swet*, *dieng-tharomasi*; Lushai—*Waisip-thing*; Lepcha—*Numbong*; Nepal—*Hattipaila*. Trade—Hathipaila.

PTEROSPERMUM

Wood used for planks, packing-cases and turnery articles; suitable for veneers, plywood for general use, constructional work, panelling, bridges, boats, tool-handles, match-boxes, furniture, toys, walking-sticks, mathematical instruments, and brush-backs. Flowers edible, used for inflammations, ulcers, tumours, and leprosy. Leaves employed for thatching and as packing material for tobacco.

P. canescens Roxb. syn.
P. suberifolium Lam., non Roxb.

Hindi, Beng. & Mar.—*Muchkand*;
Tel.—*Tada, naradu, lolagu*;
Tam.—*Sempulavu, thadei*;
Oriya—*Baelo, giringa*.

Flowers are made into a paste with rice and vinegar for application in hemicrania. Bark employed to clarify syrup in jaggery preparation. Jam is prepared from the fruits.

P. diversifolium Blume syn.
P. glabrescens Wight & Arn.

Tam.—*Mooli, vatta pulavu*; Mal.—*Pambarom*.

Wood used for building construction, furniture, tool-handles, vehicle shafts, household and agricultural implements, turnery, and combs; also used for bullock carts, rice pounders, bridges, boats and jars, and parts of houses in contact with soil. Yields paper-pulp which is made into paper of silky appearance. Bark chewed with betel leaves as a masticatory; used for dyeing fishing-nets and cloth. Bark of the root is poisonous to the fish.

P. glabrescens Wight & Arn. see

P. diversifolium Blume

P. heyneanum Wall. ex Wight & Arn. see

P. xylocarpum Santapau & Wagh

P. lanceaefolium Roxb.

Beng.—*Ban kalla*; Assam—*Bon-nahor, bon baguri*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-nor-sha, dieng-pen-swang*;
Lushai—*Sakhipelnam*; Nepal—*Singani*.

Leaves chewed by the local people to redden their lips.

P. reticulatum Wight & Arn.

Tam.—*Mulipulavu, tholpuli*;
Mal.—*Mala viriam*.

Wood used for boats and house-building purposes; suitable also for match-boxes and splints.

P. rubiginosum Heyne ex Wight & Arn.

Tam.—*Chittilai pulavu*; Mal.—*Malam thodali*.

Wood used for house-building purposes and for boats; suitable also for match-boxes and splints and paper-pulp.

P. semisagittatum Buch.-Ham. ex Roxb.

Lushai—*Mukau*.

Wood used for axe-handles and as fuel. Bark used as a masticatory.

P. suberifolium Lam., non Roxb.
see *P. canescens* Roxb.

P. xylocarpum Santapau & Wagh
syn. *P. heyneanum* Wall. ex Wight & Arn.

Tel.—*Lolgu, tada*; Tam.—*Pulavu*;
Kan.—*Kesali, copin*; Mal.—*Palaka unam, thopali*;
Oriya—*Giringa*.

PTEROSPERMUM

Leaves smoked like tobacco, also used in leucorrhoea.

PTERYGOTA Schott & Endl.

Sterculiaceae

P. alata R. Br. syn.

Sterculia alata Roxb.

Beng.—*Buddha narikel, tula*;

Tam.—*Kodaittondi*; Kan.—

Kolugida, tattele mara; Mal.—

Kodathani, anathondi, pathondi;

Assam—*Tula, pahari*; Khasi Hills—

Dieng-soh-lakor; Lushai—*Phunber-*

pui; Andamans—*Letkok*; Nepal—

Labshi. Trade—Narikel.

Wood used for tea-boxes and other light packing-cases; suitable also for planking and plywood and for light furniture, match-boxes, and splints. In Nepal, used for drums; also a good fuel. Bark yields a fibre, used for rough cordage. Roasted seeds eaten; also used as a substitute for opium, though narcotic properties are not attributed. Seeds yield a fatty oil.

PUERARIA DC. *Papilionaceae*;
Fabaceae

P. hirsuta Schneid., non Kurz *see*

P. lobata (Willd.) Ohwi

P. javanica Benth. *see*

P. phaseoloides Benth.

P. lobata (Willd.) Ohwi syn.

P. thunbergiana (Sieb. & Zucc.)

Benth.; **P. hirsuta** Schneid,

non Kurz **KUDZU**

Tuberous roots may attain a weight up to 35kg or even more and are eaten as a vegetable after boiling. Dried roots are a source of starch which resembles cassava starch and may be used as food or in medicine (digestibility 21.9%). In

China and Japan, a kind of flour called Ko-fen is made from the roots; it is sweet and odourless and used in soups. Kudzu stalks yield a fibre used for cordage and for a fabric known as grass-cloth, favoured for summer wear. Decoction of root given in colds and dysentery, and as a febrifuge. Shoots used as a lactagogue. Young leaves and shoots edible. Kudzu is an ideal plant for situations where the soil is subject to erosion.

P. phaseoloides Benth. syn.

P. javanica Benth.

TROPICAL KUDZU

Assam—*Jermei-kyn-saw, jermei-soh-gonsoh*.

Cattle easily take to grazing on this plant. Source of green manure. Tuberous root eaten. Stem yields a strong fibre used for ropes and twines. Ideal for erosion control.

P. thomsonii Benth.

Assam—*Suting, kaikuangru*.

Tubers edible. Cattle browse upon this plant.

P. thunbergiana (Sieb. & Zucc.)

Benth. *see* **P. lobata** (Willd.) Ohwi

P. tuberosa DC.

INDIAN KUDZU

Hindi—*Sural, bilaikand, bharda,*

tirra, bankumra; Beng.—*Shimia*

batraji; Mar.—*Ghorbel*; Guj.—

Vidarikand, phagvelo, khakarvel;

Tel.—*Darigummadi*; Kan.—

Gumadigida; Punjab—*Siali*;

Kumaun—*Sirala, bisalu*.

Root tubers eaten raw or boiled; may also be used for extraction of starch. Leaves used as fodder for horses and cattle. Roots demulcent and refrigerant;

PUTRANJIVA

also used as cataplasm on swollen joints, and as a lactagogue. Tubers ^{base} large, 25-30 cm broad and 30-60 cm long weighing up to 35 kg.

PULICARIA Gaertn.

Compositae; Asteraceae

P. crispa Oliver

Hindi—*Burhna*; Punjab—*Bui, gidi, phatmer, sutei*; Delhi—*Haldwa*; Rajasthan—*Dhola lizru*.

Dried herb used as a vulnerary for bruises and sores of bullocks. Decoction febrifuge. Herb also used as a substitute for tea.

P. dysenterica Bernh.

Astringent and diuretic, used in diarrhoea and dysentery. Contains inulin.

P. foliolosa DC.

Used as fodder for camels.

PUNICA Linn.

Punicaceae

P. granatum Linn.

POMEGRANATE

Sans.—*Dadima*; Hindi—*Anar*; Beng.—*Dalim*; Mar. & Kan.—*Dalimba*; Guj.—*Dadam*; Tel.—*Danimma*; Tam.—*Madulai*; Mal.—*Matalam*.

Fleshy testa edible. Among the numerous types grown, *Bedanu* and *Kanchhari* are considered the best. Seeds of wild trees are sour and dried ones constitute *Anardana*, used as a condiment. Fruit is a good source of sugars and vitamin C, and a fair source of iron, but poor in calcium. Seed juice is a favourite drink, it blends well with other fruit juices and may also be used for making wine. Fruit

rind is rich in tannin and used as a tanning material, also yields a dye. Flowers yield a red dye. Bark used to expel tapeworms, *iso-pelletierine* is the most potent among the active principles; given as decoction. Rind is used as an astringent diarrhoea and dysentery. Flower-buds used in bronchitis.

PUPALIA Juss. *Amaranthaceae*

P. atropurpurea Moq. *see*

P. lappacea Juss.

P. lappacea Juss. *syn.*

P. atropurpurea Moq.

Guj.—*Gadarjhipato*; Tam—*Adai-otti*; Delhi—*Jhojhru, din ka tara, bhurat, chirehatta*.

Fruit is an ingredient of enema preparations; mixed with palm oil applied to boils. Given in the form of soup for cough and fever. Ashes after burning the plant are mixed in water and given for flatulence, also applied to leprosy sores.

P. orbiculata Wight

A good sand-binder.

PUTRANJIVA Wall.

Euphorbiaceae

P. roxburghii Wall.

Hindi—*Putranjiva, putijia, jiaputa, juti*; Beng.—*Putranjiva, jiaputa*; Mar.—*Jewanputr, putajan*; Tel.—*Kudrajivi, kuduru, putrajivika*; Tam.—*Irukolli, karupalai*; Kan.—*Amani, putrajiva*; Mal.—*Pongalam*; Oriya—*Poitundia*.

Wood used for house-building, agricultural implements, tool-handles, and turnery. Leaves and stones given in decoction for cold, fever, and rheumatism. Leaves also lopped for fodder.

PUTRANJIVA

Stones strung into rosaries and necklaces. Seeds yield a fatty oil used for burning. Kernels also yield an essential oil.

PYCNANTHEMUM Michx

Labiatae; Lamiaceae

P. lanceolatum Pursh *see*

P. virginianum Durand & Jackson

P. virginianum Durand & Jackson

syn. *P. lanceolatum* Pursh

VIRGINIA MOUNTAIN MINT

Stimulant, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic. Yields an essential oil used in tooth powders and pastes, and for the preparation of menthol. Flowers used as a flavouring.

PYCNOCYCLA Lindl.

Umbelliferae; Apiaceae

P. glauca Lindl.

Mundari—*Gara etetel*.

Roots used for dysentery.

PYGEUM Gaertn.

P. acuminatum Colebr. *see*

Prunus ceylanica (Wight) Miq.

P. ciliatum Koehne *see*

Prunus arborea (Blume) Kalkm.

var. *montana* (Hook. f.) Kalkm.

P. gardneri Hook. f. *see*

Prunus ceylanica (Wight) Miq.

P. glaberrimum Hook. f. *see*

Prunus ceylanica (Wight) Miq.

P. montanum Hook. f. *see*

Prunus arborea (Blume) Kalkm.

var. *montana* (Hook. f.) Kalkm.

P. ocellatum Koehne *see*

Prunus arborea (Blume) Kalkm.

var. *montana* (Hook. f.) Kalkm.

P. sisparensis Gamble *see*

Prunus ceylanica (Wight) Miq.

P. wightianum Blume ex C. Muell.

see Prunus ceylanica (Wight) Miq.

P. zeylanicum Gaertn. *see*

Prunus ceylanica (Wight) Miq.

PYGMAEOPREMNA Merrill

P. herbacea Moldenke *see*

Premna herbacea Roxb.

PYRACANTHA Roem.

Rosaceae

P. crenulata Roem. *syn.*

Crataegus crenulata Roxb.

Wood used for axe-handles, staves, and walking-sticks. Fruits contain tannin.

PYRETHRUM Zinn

P. cinerariaefolium Trev. *see*

Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium (Trev.) Bocc.

PYROLA Linn. *Pyrolaceae*

P. rotundifolia Linn.

Astringent and antilithic. Leaves used for making a kind of tea. Decoction used in excessive menses, bloody stools, haemorrhages, and ulcers in the urinary passage.

PYRULARIA Michx

Santalaceae

P. edulis A. DC.

Lepcha—*Safihy*, *toktor-kung*;

Bhutan—*Pyabdechu*; Khasi Hills—

Dieng-so-klong; Mikir—

Thing-beng; Nepal—*Amphi*.

Fruits edible. Wood used in North Bengal to make implements for churning

butter. Sap used as a substitute for rennet for curdling milk. Seeds contain a fatty oil.

PYRUS Linn. *Rosaceae*

P. aucuparia Gaertn. *see*

Sorbus aucuparia Linn.

P. baccata Linn. *see*

Malus baccata (Linn.) Borkh.

— var. *siberica* Maxim. *see*

Malus baccata (Linn.) Borkh.

P. communis Linn.

COMMON OR EUROPEAN PEAR

Kashmir, Punjab & U.P.—*Baguoshu*.

Fruits eaten as such or crushed to produce juice for beverages and wines; a good quantity is canned. Wood smooth and even, excellent for engraving and turning, especially for mathematical and drawing instruments and rules.

P. foliolosa Hook. f., non Wall. *see*

Sorbus ursina Decne

P. foliolosa Wall. *see*

Sorbus foliolosa (Wall.) Spach

P. granulosa Bertol. *see*

Sorbus granulosa (Bertol.) Rehd.

P. khasiana Decne *see*

Sorbus khasiana (Decne) Rehd.

P. lanata D. Don *see*

Sorbus lanata (D. Don) S. Schauer

P. malus Linn. in part *see*

Malus pumila Mill.

P. pashia Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don

Hindi—*Mehal, mol*; Punjab—*Kaenth, sheghel, batangi, tang, shiara*; Assam—*Soh-shur, soh-jhur, chalthai*.

Fruits edible; they may be gathered, dried and ground and mixed with wheat flour or *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana* Gaertn.) flour. Leaves and twigs lopped for fodder. Wood used for walking-sticks, combs, tobacco pipes, textile mills and bobbins, and as fuel.

P. pyrifolia (Burm. f.) Nakai var.

culta (Makino) Nakai syn.

P. serotina var. *culta* Rehd.;

P. sinensis Hort., non Lindl., nec

Poir. SAND PEAR,

CHINESE OR JAPANESE PEAR,

COUNTRY PEAR

Punjab & U.P.—*Nashpati*;

Madras—*Berikai*.

Fruits hard and gritty, more suitable for canning or culinary purposes; but stand storage better than other pears. They are rich in sugars.

P. serotina var. *culta* Rehd. *see*

P. pyrifolia (Burm. f.) Nakai var. *culta* (Makino) Nakai

P. sinensis Hort., non Lindl., nec

Poir. *see P. pyrifolia* (Burm. f.)

Nakai var. *culta* (Makino) Nakai

P. vestita Wall. ex Hook. f. *see*

Sorbus cuspidata (Spach) Hedl.

P. wallichii Hook. f. *see Sorbus*

foliolosa (Wall.) Spach

Q

QUAMOCLIT Tourn. ex Moench **QUERCUS** Linn *Fagaceae*

Q. phoenicea Choisy *see*
Ipomoea angulata Lam.

Q. pinnata Bojer *see*
Ipomoea quamoclit Linn.

Q. vulgaris Choisy *see*
Ipomoea quamoclit Linn.

QUASSIA Linn. *Simaroubaceae*

Q. amara Linn. SURINAM QUASSIA

Wood, known as Surinam Quassia resembles Jamaica Quassia (*Peirasma excelsa* Planch.) in respect of appearance, structure of wood, chemical constituents and medicinal properties. Used as a bitter stomachic, stimulates gastric function, and anthelmintic against pinworms; also used as a poison in fly paper. Root bark contains quassin and an essential oil.

Q. indica Nooteboom *syn.*
Samadera indica Gaertn.; *S. lucida* Wall.

Mar.—*Lokhandi*; Tam.—*Nibam, niepa, karinjottei*; Kan.—*Nipa, samdera*; Mal.—*Karinjotta*.

Bark bitter, used as a febrifuge. Juice of bark used for skin affections. Wood used for turnery, packing-cases, and planks for ceiling; also suitable for light and cheap furniture and is useful as match wood. Infusion of wood used as a bitter tonic, also used as a stomachic and emmenagogue.

QUEBRACHIA Griseb.

Q. lorentzii Griseb. *see*
Schinopsis lorentzii Engl.

Q. acutissima Carruthers *syn.*
Q. serrata Hook. f., non Thunb.

Wood used for house-building purposes and as fuel.

Q. dealbata Hook. f. & Thoms. *see*
Lithocarpus dealbatus (Hook. f. & Thoms.) Rehd.

Q. dilatata Lindl. ex Royle
 GREEN OAK, MORU OAK

Punjab—*Moru, choru, kali ring, barungi*; Kumaun—*Tilonj, kilonj*.

Wood used for building materials, agricultural implement., sleepers, axe-handles, carrying poles, walking-sticks, and umbrella-handles; very suitable for spokes of heavy wheels and casks and barrels. It may be used as a substitute for imported oak from which kegs for maturing whisky are made. Leaves and shoots lopped for fodder. Galls on the leaves are sweet and edible. Leaves contain tannin (9.8%). Bark also contains tannin.

Q. fenestrata Roxb. *see*
Lithocarpus fenestratus (Roxb.) Rehd.

Q. glauca Thunb.
 BLUE JAPANESE OAK

Lepcha—*Siri*; Kumaun—*Pharonj, phaniant*; Punjab—*Bran, banni, imbri, banku*; Nepal—*Phalat*.

Wood used in the construction of sledge runners, bridges and houses, but is not much esteemed. Leaves used as cattle fodder. Bark contains tannin (12%).

QUERCUS

Q. griffithii Hook. f. & Thoms.

Khasi Hills—*Dingim*.

Wood resembles that of *Q. robur* Linn. (English Oak) in appearance, used for house-building and agricultural implements. Bark contains tannin (5-10%).

Q. ilex Linn.

HOLLY OR HOLM OAK

Punjab—*Bre-chur, irri*.

Wood used for agricultural implements, tool-handles, and joinery. Yields good quality charcoal. Leaves and branches lopped for fodder and spiny branches used for fencing. Acorns edible, considered to be the best among acorns. Acorns have been tried as a source of industrial alcohol. They yield an edible oil. Residual meal used as a feed. Believed to be the principal source of Abruzzo or Italian Galls (tannin 41%). Bark also used for tanning.

Q. incana Roxb.

BAN OAK, GREY OAK

Kashmir—*Sila supari, iri, shiddar*;
Punjab—*Rin, rinj, vari, shindar*;
Kumaun—*Ban, bang*; Jaunsar—*Inai, bani*; Garhwal—*Phanat*.

Wood occasionally used for building and agricultural implements; also suitable for tool-handles. Defibrated wood pulp may be used for high grade hard-boards with good strength and water resistance. Bark used for tanning (tannin 6-23%). Leaves used as cattle fodder. Acorns used as a diuretic in gonorrhoea and as an astringent in indigestion and diarrhoea, especially in children. Yields manna, used in confectionery.

Q. infectoria Olivier

GALL OAK, DYERS' OAK

Sans.—*Majuphal*; Hindi—

Majuphal, mazu, muphal; Beng.—*Majuphal*;
Tam.—*Machakai, mashikai*;
Tel.—*Machikaya*;
Kan.—*Machikai*; Mal.—*Majakani*.

Galls from this plant as well as from allied species, known as Aleppo Gall, Mecca Gall, Turkey Gall, Levant Gall, Smyrna Gall, Syrian Gall, are imported for use in inks. Bark and acorns astringent, used in intertrigo, impetigo, and eczema.

Q. lamellosa Sm.

Lepcha—*Buk*; Nepal—*Shalshi, pharat-singhali, bujrat*.

Wood regarded as a heavy construction timber and used for posts and beams in the construction of houses and bridges; also used for door posts, window frames and rafters, and for agricultural implements and cart wheels. A good firewood. Bark (tannin 12.6%) used for tanning. Bark and acorns astringent.

Q. lanata Sm.

syn.

Q. lanuginosa D. Don

WOOLLY OAK

Kumaun — *Ranj, raibanj*;
Garhwal—*Kiani*; Nepal—*Banga*.

Wood mostly used as fuel. Leaves and young twigs lopped for fodder.

Q. lanceaefolia Roxb.

syn.

Castanopsis lanceaefolia Hickel & A. Camus

Lepcha—*Siri*; Assam—*Bucklai*;
Garo—*Shingra, chauko*; Khasi Hills—*Dingsning*;
Nepal—*Patte katus*.

Wood used for house-building. Acorns employed as baits by the bird-catchers. Bark, leaves, and wood contain tannin.

QUERCUS

Q. lanuginosa D. Don *see*
Q. lanata Sm.

Q. lappacea Roxb. *see* *Lithocarpus*
lappaceus (Roxb.) Rehd.

Q. lineata Blume
Lepcha—*Siri*; Nepal—*Phalat*.

Leaves contain tannin (9-11%) and bark
(15%). Wood used as fuel.

Q. pachyphylla Kurz *see*
Lithocarpus pachyphyllus (Kurz)
Rehd.

Q. semecarpifolia Sm.
BROWN OAK OF HIMALAYA,
KHARSHU OAK

Punjab—*Banchar*, *khareu*, *klarshu*;
Kumaun—*Karshu*; Nepal—*Ghesi*,
kasru.

Wood used locally for building purposes,
furniture, and ploughs; may be used as a
substitute for imported oak from which
kegs for maturing whisky are made. Also
used for hard-boards; a good firewood
and an excellent source of charcoal.
Leaves used as fodder; also suitable for
feeding silkworms (*Antheraea pernyi*
Guer.). Leaves and bark contain tannin.

Q. semiserrata Roxb.
Lushai—*Sehop*; Cachar—
Ramrotor.

Wood used for plugs or pins of cart
wheels.

Q. serrata Hook. f., non Thunb.
see *Q. acutissima* Carruthers

Q. spicata Sm. *see* *Lithocarpus*
spicatus (Sm.) Rehd. & Wils.

Q. suber Linn. CORK OAK
Source of cork. Indigenous to the shore

areas of the western side of the Mediter-
ranean region. Cork is obtained mostly
from the bark of the wild trees; bark
thick, deeply furrowed, spongy, and
elastic. India was importing raw cork to
the tune of 3,000 tonnes per annum.

Q. thomsonii Miq. *see*
Lithocarpus thomsonii (Miq.)
Rehd.

Q. xylocarpa Kurz *see* *Lithocarpus*
xylocarpus (Kurz) Markgraf

QUILLAJA Molina *Rosaceae*

Q. saponaria Molina
SOAP BARK, QUILLAJA BARK

Source of Quillaja bark which yields
copious lather in water and used for
laundering delicate fabrics; it was one of
the best war-time emergency materials for
cleaning lenses. Employed as a detergent,
and as an emulsifying agent in cosmetics.
When the bark powder is added to beer
or soft drinks, it increases their foaming
power, but it is harmful as it is a heart
and respiratory depressant. A native of
the Western Slopes of Andes introduced
into the Nilgiris.

QUISQUALIS Linn. *Combretaceae*

Q. densiflora Wall. ex Miq. *see*
Q. indica Linn.

Q. indica Linn. syn.
Q. densiflora Wall. ex Miq.

RANGOON CREEPER

Hindi—*Rangoon-ki-bel*; Guj.—
Barmasi vel; Tel.—*Ettaguttilativva*,
ranganimalle, *tige-ganneru*; Tam.—
Irangunmalli, *ilengaramalligai*;
Bombay—*Barmasi*, *lalachameli*,
rangunachavel.

QUISQUALIS

Fruits and seeds anthelmintic; seeds soporific also. Ripe seeds roasted and given in diarrhoea and fever, also used in rickets. Macerated in oil, seeds used for application in parasitic skin troubles. Seeds yield a fatty oil with purgative action. Young shoots eaten raw or steamed. Long flexible stems used for basketry, fish-weirs, and fish-traps. A native of tropical Africa and Indo-Malaysian region, grown in gardens throughout India.

R

RADERMACHERA Zoll. &
Moritzi *Bignoniaceae*

R. xylocarpa (Roxb.) K. Schum.
syn. *Stereospermum xylocarpum*
Benth. & Hook. f. PADRI TREE

Mar.—*Kharsing, kadashing, bairsinge;*
Tel.—*Nagadudilam, warawaili;*
Tam.—*Vadencarni, vedanguruni, mulaiutbi, pathiri;*
Kan.—*Koonanakoombumura;*
Mal.—*Vedangkonna, edangkorna;*
Oriya—*Khonda-partoli;* M.P.—
Paral, jaimangal; Coorg—*Udi.*

Wood used for house-building, furniture, carts, and carriages, and for agricultural implements; suitable also for panelling, packing-cases, and sleepers. Tender fruits eaten as a vegetable. Resin extracted from the wood used for skin troubles.

RAMALINA Ach. *Usneaceae*

R. calicaris (Linn.) Rohl.

A lichen used in perfumery. Also yields a yellow-red dye.

R. farinacea (Linn.) Ach.

A lichen used in perfumes and cosmetics. Also yields a light brown dye.

R. fraxinea (Linn.) Ach.

A lichen used in perfumes and cosmetics. Mucilage used as a substitute for gum arabic.

R. sinensis Jatta

A lichen which may be used as food; contains calcium, phosphorus, iron, and riboflavin.

RANDIA Linn. *Rubiaceae*

R. brandisii Gamble *see*

R. spinosa Poir.

R. candolleana Wight & Arn.

Tel.—*Konda manga;* Kan.—
Mahagare, bettamangare.

Yields closed-grained, hard, and heavy wood.

R. cochinchinensis Merrill *syn.*

R. densiflora Benth.; *R. racemosa*
F. Vill.

Khasi Hills—*Dieng-iong-blei.*

Wood used for house-construction and marquetry. Also used for walking-sticks and umbrella-handles. Decoction of roots used for bowel complaints.

R. densiflora Benth. *see*

R. cochinchinensis Merrill

R. dumetorum Poir. *see*

R. spinosa Poir.

R. exaltata Griff.

Fruit used in the preparation of a black dye.

R. fasciculata DC.

Assam—*Hohru-majan, pulikaint,*

Leaves used in the preparation of poultices for sores.

R. gardneri Thw.

Tam.—*Padarappan*

Yields close-grained moderately hard and heavy wood.

R. longiflora Lam.

Assam—*Pulikaint, borokiamkora.*

Berries used medicinally.

R. longispina Wight & Arn. *see*

R. spinosa Poir.

R. macrantha DC. *syn.*

Euclinia longiflora Salisb.

Fruits edible.

R. malabarica Lam.

Tel.—*Pedalli, pedda malle*; Tam.—*Pudan*.

Used for fencing; also useful for afforestation. Wood used as fuel.

R. racemosa F. Vill. *see*

R. cochinchinensis Merrill

R. spinosa Poir. *syn.*

R. dumetorum Poir.; *R. brandisii*

Gamble; *R. longispina* Wight & Arn.; *R. tomentosa* Wight & Arn., non Blume; *Xeromphis spinosa*

Keay

COMMON EMETIC NUT

Sans.—*Madana*; Hindi & Beng.—

Mainphal; Mar.—*Ghela, peralu,*

wagatta, mindhal; Guj.—*Mindhal*;

Tel.—*Manga*; Tam.—

Marukkallankay, mad karai;

Kan.—*Kare, banegara, mangri*;

Mal.—*Kara*; Oriya—*Patova*;

Assam—*Gurol, behmona, mon*;

Khasi Hills — *Dieng-makasing-*

khlaw; Kumaun—*Ghara, rara*;

Punjab—*Arara*; Lepcha—*Panji,*

rung-gong-zhu; Kashmir—*Kirkla,*

koko; Nepal—*Maidal, amuki*.

Fruits eaten after roasting or cooking. They are emetic and used as a substitute for *Ipecacuanha* (*Cephaelis ipecacuanha* A. Rich.); in small doses expectorant and

diaphoretic. Unripe fruits as well as roots used as fish-poison. Medicinal activity attributed to saponins. Fruit extract insecticidal and insect repellent, used as a synergist in insecticidal preparation. Fruits used as a colour intensifier in calico-printing; also yield a yellow dye. Seeds given to induce appetite; yield a fat. Bark astringent, given in diarrhoea and dysentery; infusion used as an emetic; also said to be an abortifacient. Bark is a sedative, given to relieve pains due to bruises, and bone-ache during fever; also given internally and used externally as an anodyne in rheumatism. Roots possess insecticidal and insect repelling properties. Wood used for walking-sticks, umbrella-handles, ploughs, cotton-reels, bobbins, mathematical instruments, and calico-printing blocks. Flowers yield an essential oil. Plant browsed by goats and lopped for fodder.

R. tetrasperma Hook. f. *see*

Aidia tetrasperma (Roxb.)

Yamazaki

R. tomentosa Wight & Arn., non Blume *see* *R. spinosa* Poir.

R. uliginosa DC.

Sans.—*Gangati*; Hindi—*Pindalu,*

panar, katul; Beng.—*Piralo*;

Mar.—*Pendari, telphietru, pheira*;

Guj.—*Gangeda, gengdi*; Tel.—

Nalla kakisha, nallaika, goanka;

Tam.—*Wagatta, perunkurai*;

Kan.—*Kare*; Mal.—*Pannikara*;

Oriya—*Pendra*; Assam—*Bon-*

bongana; Kumaun—*Pindru*;

Garhwal—*Mainphal*; Nepal—

Maidal.

Wood suitable for turning and is one of the possible substitutes for box-wood. Fruits eaten boiled or roasted. Unripe fruits astringent, used in diarrhoea and

RANDIA

dysentery especially during pregnancy; employed also as a colour intensifier in dyeing and as a fish-poison. Roots employed in biliousness, diarrhoea, and dysentery. Leaves boiled and eaten; also used as cattle fodder. Flowers yield an essential oil.

R. wallichii Hook. f.

Khasi Hills—*Dieng-soh-lakhai-shree*.

Cream coloured wood is much prized in parts of Assam.

RANUNCULUS Linn.

Ranunculaceae

R. acris Linn. *see*

R. laetus Wall. ex Royle

R. aquatilis Linn. var.

trichophyllus Hook. f. & Thoms.

see R. trichophyllus Chaix

R. arvensis Linn.

CORN BUTTERCUP

Punjab—*Chambul*.

Used in gout, asthma, and intermittent fevers. Greedily eaten by goats and sheep, but may sometimes prove poisonous. Possesses antibiotic activity; active principles protoanemonin and ranunculin have been isolated.

R. cantoniensis DC. *syn.*

R. pensylvanicus Hook. f. & Thoms., non Linn. f.

Used as a vesicant. Shows antibacterial activity.

R. cassius auct., non Boiss. *see*

R. laetus Wall. ex Royle

R. falcatus Linn.

Used as a vesicant.

R. laetus Wall. ex Royle *syn.*

R. cassius auct., non Boiss.

Closely allied to and perhaps a variety of the European species *R. acris* Linn., known for its acrid and toxic properties.

R. lingua Linn.

GREAT SPEARWORT

Leaves applied as a vesicant in rheumatism of the joints. Herb causes irritation of the mucous membrane and inflammation of intestinal tract in livestock; the toxicity, however, is lost on drying. Protoanemonine is the toxic principle.

R. muricatus Linn.

Acrid, narcotic, rubefacient, and vesicant. Used in gout, intermittent fever, and asthma.

R. pensylvanicus Hook. f. & Thoms., non Linn. f. *see R. cantoniensis* DC.

R. sceleratus Linn.

CELERY-LEAVED CROWFOOT,
BLISTER BUTTERCUP

Delhi—*Jaldhania*; Kumaun—*Shim*;
Mundari—*Bir-mani*.

Acrid; causes blisters even on touching. Toxic to animals, but toxic properties destroyed on drying or boiling. Herb is consumed as a vegetable after boiling. Plant stimulant and diuretic. Juice used in sciatica, rheumatism, dysuria, asthma, pneumonia, and gripe. Drug used as a vermifuge and in cutaneous disorders. Seeds used as a tonic and stomachic; also prescribed in kidney troubles. Contain a fatty oil. Vesicant properties are attributed to protoanemonin.

RAPHIA

R. vinifera Beauv.

BAMBOO PALM, PHAROAH'S PALM

Source of a fibre, West African Piassava or Lagos Bass, obtained from the leaves, and used for brooms, roller sweeping brushes, and brushes used to remove air bubbles from steel castings; cords, fishing-tackles, and snares for game are also made from this fibre. Piassava tow, resembling coir, is obtained from waste matter and pith extracted in cleaning the fibre. A wax is also extracted from the leaves. Petioles and midribs are used for roofing, for canoes, and as carrying poles; also used for small furniture. Yellow oily pulp eaten as food or used as a bitter flavour; also used as a stomachic and laxative and as liniment. Nuts yield a fat called Raphia butter, used for cooking, lubrication, and lighting. Kernels roasted and eaten; also used as a vegetable, ivory for buttons and ornaments. Terminal bud eaten as a vegetable.

RAUVOLFIA Linn. *Apocynaceae*

R. beddomei Hook. f.

Roots used as an adulterant of Rauvolfia roots.

R. canescens Linn. *see*

R. tetraphylla Linn.

R. decurva Hook. f. *see*

R. densiflora Benth. ex Hook. f.

R. densiflora Benth. ex Hook. f.
syn. *R. decurva* Hook. f.

Assam—*Dieng-la-tyrking, ding-soh-bubleng, diang-la-tyrkai, dieng-lar-kei.*

Roots used as an adulterant of Rauvolfia roots.

R. heterophylla Roem. & Schult.
see R. tetraphylla Linn.

R. micrantha Hook. f.

MALABAR RAUVOLFIA

Roots used as an adulterant of Rauvolfia roots.

R. serpentina Benth. ex Kurz

RAUVOLFIA ROOT,
SERPENTINE OR SERPENTINA ROOT

Sans.—*Sarpagandha, chundrika*;
Urdu—*Asrel*; Hindi—*Chandrabhaga, chota-chand*;
Beng.—*Chandra*; Mar.—*Harkaya, harki*; Tel.—*Paataalagani, paataalagaruda*; Tam.—*Chivan amelpodi*;
Kan.—*Sarpagandhi, shivanabhalli, sutranavi, patalagandhi*; Mal.—*Chuvannavilpori, suvapaval-poryan*;
Oriya—*Patalgarur, sanochado*;
Delhi—*Makalmaran*; Mundari—*Simjenga, araba, huring, supurolid, darujikipota*; Assam—*Arachontita*;
Khasi Hills — *Todong-pait-parao*;
Mikir—*Jowansu*. Trade—Rauvolfia.

Roots constitute the drug Rauvolfia which has been employed for centuries for relief from nervous disorders including anxiety states, excitement, maniacal behaviour associated with psychosis, schizophrenia, insanity, insomnia, and epilepsy. Extracts of the roots are valued for intestinal troubles. Roots are believed to stimulate uterine contraction and used in cases of difficult delivery. Juice of the leaves has long been in use for clearing the corneal opacity. In recent years Rauvolfia and its preparations have gained importance in the treatment of hypertension and as a sedative and tranquilizing agent. Pharmacological activity is due to the presence of several alkaloids, of which reserpine is the most important. Leaves, stem and seeds also contain alkaloids, but in much smaller amounts

than the root-bark.

R. tetraphylla Linn. syn.
R. canescens Linn.; *R. heterophylla*
 Roem. & Schult.

Hindi—*Barachandrika*.

Roots often used as a substitute and adulterant of those of *R. serpentina*; their reserpine content, however, is low. Plant may cause fatal poisoning. Extract of the herb mixed with castor oil is applied to skin ailments. Fruits yield a black dye.

RAVENALA Adans. *Musaceae*

R. madagascariensis Sonn.

TRAVELLERS' PALM

Beng.—*Panthopadop*.

Wood used for house construction. Sugar is extracted from the sap. Leaves used for roofing and as packing-material. Midribs and stalks of the leaves are used for walls of the huts. Seeds edible; bright bluish arils enclosing the seeds yield a semi-solid almost colourless fat used for cooking.

REICHARDIA Roth *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

R. tingitana (Linn.) Roth syn.
Picridium tingitanum Desf.

Herb is relished by the cattle.

REIDIA Wight *Euphorbiaceae*

R. longiflora Gamble see
R. ovalifolia Wight

R. ovalifolia Wight syn.
R. longiflora Gamble; *Phyllanthus longiflorus* Heyne ex Hook. f.

Tam.—*Nallapulatti*; Mal.
Malenkizhanelli.

Fruits pickled.

REINWARDTIA Dum. *Linaceae*

R. indica Dum. syn. *R. tetragyna*
 Planch.; *R. trigyna* (Roxb.) Planch.

Hindi—*Basanthi*; Punjab—*Karkun*,
gud batal, *basant*; Kumaun—
Piunli; Bombay—*Abai*; Mundari—
Gara sokoe, *seta chakonda*;
 Khasi Hills—*Syntew-lang-ksir*, *tin-*
wa-lei.

Used in paralysis; also given for the treatment of founder disease among cattle. Crushed leaves and stems are applied to maggot infested wounds.

R. tetragyna Planch. see

R. indica Dum.

R. trigyna (Roxb.) Planch. see

R. indica Dum.

REISSANTIA Halle

Hippocrateaceae

R. grahamii (Wight) Ding Hou syn.
Hippocratea grahamii Wight;
Pristimera grahamii A. C. Smith

Mar.—*danshir*, *daushir*, *lokandi*,
yesti, *zewati*.

Seeds edible. Roots contain about twice the amount of pristimerin found in *R. indica* and show antibiotic properties.

R. indica Halle syn.
Hippocratea indica Willd.;
Pristimera indica A. C. Smith

Beng.—*Atari-lata*, *kathapaharia*;
 Mar.—*Kazurati*, *tirruli*; Tel.—
Verriyaapa; Tam.—*Odangod*;
 Kan.—*Kangunabally*; Cachar—
Sibrai-ia-dam; Nepal—*Phirke-lera*.

REISSANTIA

Leaves are scorched and given to women during confinement. Sap used as a febrifuge. Root-bark used for respiratory troubles. Roots contain an antibiotic principle pristimerin which is effective for inflammation of respiratory tract, both of viral and bacterial origin.

REJOUA Gaud.

R. dichotoma Gamble *see*
Ervatamia dichotoma Blatter

REMIREA Aubl. *Cyperaceae*

R. maritima Aubl.

Infusion of aromatic roots used as a sudorific and diuretic. Rhizomes, which may attain a length of several metres, is astringent and diuretic.

REMUSATIA Schott *Araceae*

R. vivipara Schott

Mar.—*Rukhalu*.

Leaves used as a vegetable. Tubers edible, but require boiling to rid them of irritating crystals. Aromatic roots are made into an ointment in combination with turmeric, used for itch. Juice alexipharmac.

RESEDA Linn. *Resedaceae*

R. luteola Linn.

DYER'S ROCKET, WELD

Yields a dye used for colouring silk and wool; leuteolin is the main colouring principle which is concentrated in the seeds and upper portion of the plant. Herb diuretic, diaphoretic, and anthelmintic.

R. odorata Linn. MIGNONETTE

Flowers yield an essential oil, Mignonette Oil, used in high grade perfumes. Fresh roots contain an essential oil and seeds a fatty oil. Roots used as a laxative,

diuretic, and diaphoretic. Seeds applied externally as a resolvent.

RHABDIA Mart.

R. lycioides C.B. Clarke in part, non Mart. *see* *Rotula aquatica* Lour.

RHAMNUS Linn. *Rhamnaceae*

R. dahuricus M. Laws., non
R. davurica Pall. *see* *R. virgata* Roxb.

R. filiformis Roth *see*
Sageretia filiformis G. Don

R. napalensis Wall. ex M. Laws.

Assam—*Biringa*, *biringguli*;
Cachar—*Midoubri-doukha*, *ihelurikang*;
Lepcha—*Phatnok-kung*;
Nepal—*Archal*.

Pounded fruits are macerated in vinegar and used in herpes.

R. nummularia Burm. f. *see*
Ziziphus nummularia (Burm. f.)
Wight & Arn.

R. parviflora Roem. & Schult. *see*
Sageretia parviflora G. Don.

R. pentapomica Parker *syn.*
R. persica M. Laws. in part, non
Boiss.

Hindi—*Chirla*; Punjab—*Kukai*,
nikki, *kander*, *wurak*; Garhwal—
Chhetulo; Kumaun—*Charyula*.

Wood suitable for turnery. Fruits sweet, edible. Leaves browsed by camel, sheep, and goats. Bark yields a red dye.

R. persica M. Laws. in part, non
Boiss. *see* *R. pentapomica* Parker

RHEUM

R. purpurea Edgew.

PURPLE BUCKTHORN

Punjab—*Bat sinjal, tandra, kari, mimarari*;
Jaunsar—*Luhish*;
Garhwal—*Bakauro*; Kumaun—*Payan*.

Fruits used as a purgative. Wood is available in small sizes and used for tool-handles and turnery.

R. triquetra Brandis

Punjab—*Gudlei, fagora, gardhan*;
Jaunsar—*Kathera*; Garhwal & Kumaun—*Gaunt*.

Wood used for turnery and carving and also for agricultural implements. Bark used as a tonic and deobstruent. Plant lopped for fodder, but it is of poor quality.

R. virgata Roxb. syn. *R. dahuricus* M. Laws., non *R. davurica* Pall.

INDIAN BUCKTHORN

Hindi—*Chato, chadua*; Punjab—*Tadru, kanji, chetai*; Garhwal & Kumaun—*Chaurdha, chetula, chandul*.

Wood used for agricultural implements and as fuel. Fruit emetic and purgative, used in spleen affections. Plant affords fodder for the sheep in hilly areas. Bark, however, showed no purgative action on experimental animals.

R. wightii Wight & Arn.

Bark tonic, astringent, and deobstruent. It is sold in Bombay under the name *Roktarohida* or *Ragtrora*; contains tannin.

RHAPIS Linn. f.

Palmae;
Arecaceae

R. excelsa Henry ex Rehd. syn. *R. flabelliformis* Ait.

DWARF GROUND-RATTAN,
LARGE LADY-PALM

Tough, spongy stems, known as ground rattans, constitute a part of the partridge-cane of Malaya; used for umbrella-handles and walking-sticks. Leaves used for thatching.

R. flabelliformis Ait.

see

R. excelsa Henry ex Rehd.

RHEUM Linn.

Polygonaceae

R. emodi Wall. ex Meissn.

HIMALAYAN RHUBARB,
INDIAN RHUBARB

Sans.—*Gandhini, pitamulika, revanchini*; Hindi—*Hindirevandchini, dolu*; Beng.—*Bangala revanchini*; Mar.—*Mulka-cha-revalchini*; Guj.—*Gamni-revanchini*; Tel.—*Nattupasupu-chinnigadda, nattu-revalchini*; Tam.—*Nattu-irevalchinni, nattu-manjal-china-kizhangu*; Kan.—*Nat-reva-chinni, revalchini*; Punjab—*Chutial, chuki, khabium, khandaul, lachu, pambash, atsu, ribas* (stalks), *rewand-chini* (roots); Kashmir—*Chutial*; Ladakh—*Lachu*; Himachal Pradesh—*Ladu, chuchi*; Kumaun—*Archu*; Bhutan—*Thuzha*; Nepal—*Padamchal*.

Dried rhizomes and roots constitute the Himalayan rhubarb; used as a purgative and astringent tonic; its stimulating effect combined with aperient properties renders it specially useful in a tonic dyspepsia. Its use is prohibited for patients suffering from gout, rheumatism, epilepsy, and uric acid troubles. Powdered roots used for cleaning teeth, also sprinkled over ulcers. Roots used as a constituent of the preparations employed for dyeing fabrics. Leaf stalks eaten boiled or cooked, also dried and stored for consumption with other foods, or made into a preserve; cooked stalks, however, have

RHEUM

a purgative action. Leaves and flowers also eaten. Rutin is present in leaves and flowers.

R. moorcroftianum Royle

Rhizomes and roots purgative. Roots used also for dyeing wollens.

R. nobile Hook. f. & Thoms.

Sikkim—*Tchuka*.

Stems are pleasantly acidic and excellent for salads. Dried leaves sometimes used as a substitute for tobacco.

R. officinale Baill.

Source of Chinese rhubarb, used as a purgative, stomachic, and tonic.

R. palmatum Linn.

Indian Bazaar—*Reward chini*.

Source of Chinese rhubarb.

R. rhaponticum Linn.

RHAPONTIC RHUBARB, PIE-PLANT, GARDEN-RHUBARB

Pleasantly acidic petioles used in sauces and pies, added to preserves for tartness, and mixed with fruits for flavour. Stewed stalks are eaten. Juice extracted from leaf stalks used for making wines and beverages. Leaves used as feed for stock.

R. spiciforme Royle

Garhwal—*Archu*; Ladakh—*Lachu*.

Roots purgative, mixed with Himalayan rhubarb. Petioles eaten either raw or cooked.

R. webbianum Royle

Garhwal—*Archu*; Ladakh—*Lachu*; Nepal—*Padamchal*.

Rhizomes bitter, astringent, and purgative; mentioned as a source of Himalayan rhubarb. Petioles eaten either raw or cooked.

RHINACANTHUS Nees

Acanthaceae

R. calcaratus Nees

Leaves eaten; also used as an anthelmintic. Root juice used as an aphrodisiac. A preparation with citrus juice and pepper is used in herpes.

R. communis Nees see

R. nasuta Kurz

R. nasuta Kurz syn.

R. communis Nees

Sans.—*Yuthukaparni*; Hindi—*Palak juhi*; Beng.—*Juipana*; Mar.—*Gajakarni*; Tel.—*Naga malla*; Tam.—*Naagamalli*; Kan.—*Nagamalligai, doddapatika*; Mal.—*Naagamalli, puzhu-kolli*.

Fresh roots and leaves bruised and mixed with lime, used externally in eczema, ringworm, and dhobi's itch. Leaves used against cancer. Roots are boiled in milk and used as an aphrodisiac. Roots contain rhinacanthin accredited with anti-septic and anti-parasitic properties.

RHIZOPHORA Linn.

Rhizophoraceae

R. apiculata Blume syn.

R. candelaria DC.; *R. conjugata* Hanslow, non Linn.

Mal.—*Naya kandal*.

Bark contains tannin (25-36%) and used for tanning. Wood used for the same purposes as that of *R. mucronata*; yields pulp suitable for blotting and corrugating papers.

R. candelaria DC. see

R. apiculata Blume

RHODODENDRON

R. conjugata Hanslow, non Linn.
see *R. apiculata* Blume

R. mangle Roxb., non Linn. see
R. mucronata Lam.

R. mucronata Lam. syn.
R. mangle Roxb., non Linn.
TRUE MANGROVE

Beng.—*Kamo, bhora*; Mar.—*Kandal*;
Tel.—*Uppuponna, adavi-ponna*;
Tam.—*Kandal, peykkandal, sorapinnai*;
Kan.—*Kandaale*;
Mal.—*Paniccha kandal, pikandal, venkandal*;
Oriya—*Rai, rohi*;
Andamans—*Bairada, jumuda, pyu*.

Bark is one of the richest sources of condensed type of tannins and much used in leather industry. Spent bark exploited as a source of furfural. Bark astringent, used in hemorrhages, hematuria and angina; also given in diabetes but is of little use. Fruits eaten, juice made into a wine. Young shoots cooked and eaten. Wood used for heavy construction. Logs used as piles for temporary bridges, buffers, mine- and pit-props, brake blocks, stakes for fish-traps, tool-handles, and mallet heads. Baskets for sifting grain are made from split stems. Yields tannin and affords good quality charcoal.

RHODAMNIA Jack *Myrtaceae*

R. trinervia Blume
BROWN MALLET-WOOD

Wood used for house construction, mallets, and other small objects; also used for charcoal making. Decoction of roots and leaves given after parturition. Pounded shoots applied to scalds. Decoction of fruits used for gum troubles; fruits also eaten. Bark used for dyeing and tanning and for toughening nets.

RHODODENDRON Linn.

Ericaceae

R. anthopogon D. Don

Punjab—*Nichni, rattankat, nera, kai zaban, morua, talisa, talisri* (leaves); Kashmir—*Tazaktsum, talis-faz*; Garhwal—*Dhoop*; Bhutan—*palu*.

Yields an incense. Leaves stimulant.

R. arboreum Sm.

TREE-RHODODENDRON,
ROSE-TREE

Hindi—*Burans*; Beng.—*Baras*.
Punjab—*Ardawal, mandal, chiu, aru, broa, chacheon*; Kashmir—*Kamri, chhan, chiu*; Kumaun—*Brus, burans*; Khasi Hills—*Tin-saw, dieng-tin-thuin*; Lepcha & Bhutan—*Etok*; Nepal—*Bhorans, guras, ghonas, taggu, lalguras, dotial*.

Wood used for making plates, *kukri* and tool-handles, boxes, pack-saddles and posts; suitable for plywood. Bark used in the preparation of a kind of snuff. Flowers eaten, but cause intoxication if eaten in excess. A sub-acidic jelly or preserve is made from the petals, also used in diarrhoea and dysentery.

R. barbatum Wall. ex G. Don

GIANTBLOOD RHODODENDRON

Bhutan—*Kemu, lalchimal*; Nepal—*Guras, chimal, kato chimal*.

Poisonous to the fish; leaves and flowers contains a toxic substance, andromedotoxin. Honey from the flowers is toxic as it contain andromedotoxin. Flowers yield an essential oil.

R. campanulatum D. Don

Hindi—*Cherailu*; Beng.—*Ghentaboras*. Punjab—*Sarnagar*,

RHODODENDRON

shinwala, shargar, simrung, gaggar yurmi, cherailu; Kashmir—*Gaggar yurmi, nichnai*; Kumaun—*Chimul*; Garhwal—*Chimura, simris*; Nepal—*Cheraidhu, cheriala, teotosa, nilo chimal*.

Leaves used in chronic rheumatism, syphilis, and sciatica. They are mixed with tobacco and used as snuff to cure hemicrania and colds. Leaves poisonous to livestock. Flowers yield an essential oil. Wood provides excellent fuel, but the smoke is acrid and irritant.

R. campylocarpum Hook. f.

Widely used for hybridization.

R. cinnabarinum Hook. f.

Lepcha—*Kema, kechung*; Nepal—*Balu, sanu chimal*.

Leaves poisonous to livestock; when leaves and wood are employed as fuel, the smoke causes inflammation of the eyes and face. Plant contains andromedotoxin, a toxic compound. Flowers used for preparing a jam, but honey produced from them is poisonous.

R. falconeri Hook. f.

Bhutan—*Kègu, kalma*; Nepal—*Korlinga*.

Poisonous to the fish. Leaves employed as platters and for lining baskets. Wood used for making cups, spoons, ladles, and yak-saddles.

R. fulgens Hook. f.

Nepal—*Chireal*.

Contains andromedotoxin, a toxic substance.

R. griffithianum Wight

Widely used for hybridization.

R. hodgsonii Hook. f.

Nepal—*Korling*.

Leaves and wood employed for the same purposes as those of *R. falconeri* (q.v.).

R. indicum (Linn.) Sweet syn. *Azalea indica* Linn.

Leaves contain vitamin C, mature ones being richer in it. Generally confused with *R. simsii* Planch.

R. lepidotum Wall. ex G. Don

Punjab—*Talisfur, falisri, taliori*; Kumaun & Garhwal—*Taghisha, simris*; Bhutan—*Tasluma, tsuma*; Nepal—*Bahle, sunpatie, saluma*.

Leaves stimulant, yield a volatile oil, used in perfumes and incenses.

R. ponticum Linn.

Leaves and flowers narcotic, used in gout and rheumatism. Plant causes poisoning in sheep, contains a toxic substance andromedotoxin.

R. setosum D. Don

Bhutan—*Tsalluo*.

Leaves stimulant, yield a volatile oil used in perfumes and incenses.

R. simsii Planch.

see

R. indicum (Linn.) Sweet

RHODOMYRTUS Reichb.

Myrtaceae

R. parviflora Alston

syn.

R. tomentosa Wight in part, non Hassk.

HILL-GOOSEBERRY,
DOWNY ROSEMYRTLE

Tam. & Mal.—*Thaontay*, *Ikoratta*, *thavattu*; Kan.—*Tavuti*, *guddade nelli*.

Fruits eaten fresh, also used in pies, jams, and jellies. Given in diarrhoea and dysentery. Decoction of roots prescribed for diarrhoea and stomach-ache. Wood presents a fine silver grain in the radial section and used for turnery, walking-sticks, carving, and cabinet-work. Bark contains tannin.

R. tomentosa Wight in part, non Hassk. *see R. parviflora* Alston

RHUS Linn. *Anacardiaceae*

R. chinensis Mill. syn.
R. semialata Murr.

Hindi—*Tatri*; Punjab—*Arkhar*, *chechar*, *dudla*, *tetri*, *thissa*, *hulug*, *rashtu*, *wansh*; Garhwal—*Dasmila*, *dharmil*; Jaunsar—*Tibri*, *arkhoi*; Assam—*Naga-tenga*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-soh-sma*, *soh-ma*; Garo—*Khitma*; Cachar—*Gimbao*; Lepcha—*Thanghaerkung*, *takhrit*; Nepal—*Bhaimlo*, *bhagm ili*.

Galls on the leaves used for high quality tanning; tannin content varies from 50 to 80 per cent. Medicinally they are used for colic, dysentery, and diarrhoea. A vegetable wax (Nepal—*Omlu*) similar to Japan-wax is extracted from the fruits and used for candles. Fruits used as a substitute for rennet in the preparation of curd.

R. coriaria Linn.

SICILIAN SUMAC

Source of Sicilian Sumac, imported into India for tanning finer varieties of leather. Sumac consists of dried or powdered leaves.

R. cotinus Linn. *see*
Cotinus coggygria Scop.

R. griffithii Hook. f.

Miri—*Darmi-asing*; Nepal—*Bhalayo*.

Young leaves eaten as a vegetable. Wood resembles that of *R. succedanea* and used for similar purposes.

R. hookeri Sahnî & Bahadur syn.
R. insignis Hook. f.

Beng.—*Momphulai*; Lepcha—*Sehr-kung*; Nepal—*Kagphulai*.

Juice powerful vesicant; also used in colic. Fruits contain fat similar to that found in the fruits of *R. succedanea* and *R. chinensis*.

R. insignis Hook. f. *see*
R. hookeri Sahnî & Bahadur

R. javanica Linn., non auct. *see*
Brucea javanica (Linn.) Merrill

R. mysurensis Heyne *see*
R. sinuata Thunb.

R. paniculata Wall. ex Hook. f.

Bark used as an adulterant of cutch (tannin 21.6%).

R. parviflora Roxb.

Hindi & Punjab—*Tung*, *raitung*, *tumra*, *ranal*; Kashmir—*Samak*; Jaunsar—*Ninas*, *ninawa*, *dungla*; Nepal—*Satibair* (fruit).

Fresh and dried fruits eaten; juice vermifuge. Dried leaves either mixed with or substituted for tobacco. Tree affords poor quality fodder. Uses of the wood are similar to that of *R. sinuata*.

R. punjabensis Stewart ex Brandis

Punjab—*Dor*, *kangar*, *palai*, *rashtu*; Garhwal—*Dasmila*, *amlara*.

Fruits eaten, also used in the preparation of sherbets. Leaves contain tannin. Juice

RHUS

from the tree is a vesicant. Wood used for inlaying and ornamental and cabinet-work.

R. semialata Hook. f. in part, non Murr. see *Brucea javanica* (Linn.) Merrill

R. semialata Murr. see
R. chinensis Mill.

R. sinuata Thunb. syn.
R. mysurensis Heyne

Mar.—*Amboni*; Tel.—*Sitha*;
Tam.—*Chippamaram*, *sappalu*;
Kan.—*Sabale*; Rajasthan—*Davan*,
dasarni, *dasani*; Delhi—*Dahsara*.

Fruits eaten cooked or roasted. Leaves eaten and also used as a fodder. Bark (tannin 15-22%) used for tanning; leaves also employed for tanning. Wood suitable for turnery and other utility articles and small tool-handles; also used for fence posts.

R. succedanea Linn.
WILD VARNISH TREE, WAX TREE

Hindi & Beng.—*Kakra-singi*;
Mar.—*Kakada-shingi* (galls); Tel.—*Kakeera-sryngi*; Tam.—*Karkkaadagasurgi*; Kan.—*Karkata-shringi*;
Punjab—*Choklu*, *hala*, *holashi*,
lakhar, *rikhul*, *habatul-khizra* (fruit),
kakur-singhi (galls); Kunawar—*Shah*;
Khasi Hills—*Ding-keon*, *ka-kain*;
Garo—*Bol-micheng*, *bol-khatti*;
Lepcha—*Serhnyok*; Nepal—*Raniwhalayo*.

Mesocarp of the fruit yields a wax (Japan-wax) used in the manufacture of candles, wax-matches, and pencils; also used for wax crayons, textile and leather finishes, laundry glazes, metal-drawing lubricants, packaging of foods, pharma-

ceuticals, special soaps, leather and furniture polishes, sizing for cordage, vulcanization of rubber, buffing compounds for metals, and as a substitute for bees-wax. Also employed in the preparation of pomads and lipsticks and as a fibre softening material. Mesocarp eaten. Kernels yield a fatty oil. Latex vesicant, used in the manufacture of a varnish, employed in Japanese lacquer work. Galls on the branch are astringent, tonic, expectorant, and stimulant, used in diarrhoea and dysentery. Ethanolic extract of leaves shows anti-cancer and anti-viral action. Wood used for agricultural implements.

— var. *himalaica* Hook. f. see
R. verniciflua Stokes

R. vernicifera DC. in part see
R. wallichii Hook. f.; *R. verniciflua*
Stokes

R. verniciflua Stokes syn.
R. vernicifera DC. in part;
R. succedanea var. *himalaica*
Hook. f.

JAPANESE VARNISH TREE,
LACQUER TREE

On injury, the tree exudes an acrid greyish brown juice which is employed as Japanese Lacquer, used for lacquering wood-ware; also used for water-proofing of wood and for coating leather. Condensation products of the lacquer with china-wood oil or Chinese tung oil (*Aleurites fordii* Hemsl.) and organic compounds are used as insulators, and as resins in paints. Fruits contain a fat similar to Japanese-wax from *R. succedanea* and used for same purposes. Heart wood contains fisetin, fustin, and a crystalline, orange-coloured compound.

R. wallichii Hook. f. syn.
R. vernicifera DC. in part

RHYNCHOTECHUM

Punjab—*Kambal, gadambal, harku, lohasa, urkur*; Kumaun—*Kathshalai*; Garhwal—*Ulkhuru, konki*; Nepal—*Bhalaio, chosi, dotial*.

Latex vesicant, turns black on exposure, and used as a varnish. Fruits yield a fat similar to Japanese-wax. Wood suitable for saw frames axe-handles, and musical instruments, and for inlaying and cabinet-work.

RHYNCHELYTRUM Nees

Gramineae; Poaceae

R. repens (Willd.) C.E. Hubbard
syn. *Tricholaena rosea* Nees

NATAL GRASS, RUBY GRASS

A good fodder grass; sometimes grown for its ornamental pink feathery panicles.

RHYNCHOCARPA Schrad. ex
Endl.

R. foetida C.B. Clarke, non Schrad.
see *Kedrostis rostrata* (Rottl.)
Cogn.

RHYNCHODIA Benth.

Apocynaceae

R. rhynchosperma K. Schum. see

R. verrucosa (Blume) Woodson

R. verrucosa (Blume) Woodson syn.

R. rhynchosperma K. Schum.;

R. wallichii Benth. ex Hook. f.

Assam—*Gohinga*.

Latex was used in the Philippines for preparing rubber in times of emergency; rubber is free from stickiness and has good elasticity and tenacity.

R. wallichii Benth. ex Hook. f. see

R. verrucosa (Blume) Woodson

RHYNCHOSIA Lour.

Papilionaceae; Fabaceae

R. aurea DC. see *R. capitata* DC.

R. cana DC.

Used as green manure.

R. capitata DC. syn. *R. aurea* DC.

Used as green manure.

R. minima DC.

Mar.—*Daktaranghevda*; Guj.—

Nahani kamalvel, jhinki kammervel;

Tel.—*Gadi chikkudu kaya, nela*

alumu; Tam.—*Chittavarai*; Kan.—

Ghattavare.

Yields fodder for the cattle and horses. Toxic to fish. Seeds poisonous, extract shows specific agglutinating activity with certain types of red blood cells. Leaves used as an abortifacient.

R. rufescens DC.

Used as green manure.

RHYNCHOSPORA Vahl

Cyperaceae

R. aurea Vahl see

R. corymbosa Britton

R. corymbosa Britton syn.

R. aurea Vahl

Ploughed in as green manure. Stems employed for making mats, sandals, baskets, screens, etc.

RHYNCHOSTYLIS Blume

Orchidaceae

R. retusa Blume

Used as an emollient.

RHYNCHOTECHUM Blume

Gesneriaceae

RHYNCHOTECHUM

R. ellipticum A. DC.

Khasi Hills—*Ja-kharia*; Lushai—*Tiarep*.

Leaves consumed as a vegetable.

RIBES Linn. *Grossulariaceae*

R. alpestre Wall. ex Decne syn.

R. grossularia C. B. Clarke in part, non Linn.

Punjab—*Amlanch, kansi, teila*.

Fruits scarcely edible; used for hedges.

R. glaciale Wall.

Punjab—*Kukuliya, mangle, durbai*; Nepal—*Kembu*.

Used for hybridization.

R. grossularia C. B. Clarke in part, non Linn. *see R. alpestre* Wall. ex Decne

R. nigrum Linn. BLACK CURRANT

Kumaun—*Papear*; Punjab—*Muradh, nabar beli, shaktekas*.

Fruits aromatic and too acidic to be eaten raw; used in sauces and pies and in juices, syrups, and wines; also employed in jams and jellies. Very rich in Vitamin C (90-360 mg; av. 150 mg/100 g). Seeds yield a drying oil. Buds contain an essential oil and used as a flavouring. Leaves diuretic, contain an essential oil.

R. orientale Desf.

Punjab—*Kaghak, nangke*.

Fruits purgative.

R. rubrum Linn. RED CURRANT

Punjab—*Dak, phulanch*; Garhwal—*Kinkolia*.

Fruits highly acidic, used for tarts, jams,

and jellies, but unsuitable as a dessert. Seeds yield a drying oil. Seed cake may be used as a feed for livestock.

RICHARDIA Linn. *Rubiaceae*

R. africana Kunth *see Zantedeschia aethiopica* (Linn.) Spreng.

R. scabra Linn. syn.

Richardsonia pilosa H.B. & K.

UNDULATED OR FALSE IPECAC

When well cured, the plant is easily eaten by farm animals; may also be used for pasturage. Roots emetic and diaphoretic. They are a source of the Undulated or Farinaceous Ipecac, used as a substitute or adulterant of true Ipecac (*Cephaelis ipecacuanha* A. Rich).

RICHARDSONIA Kunth

R. pilosa H. B. & K. *see*
Richardia scabra Linn.

RICINUS Linn. *Euphorbiaceae*

R. communis Linn.

CASTOR, CASTORSEED

Hindi & Mar.—*Erandi*; Beng.—*Bheranda*; Guj.—*Diveligo*; Tam.—*Amanakku, kottai muthu*; Tel.—*Amudamuchettu*; Kan.—*Haralu*; Mal.—*Avanakku*.

Seeds yield Castor Oil, a fatty oil used as a cathartic and also for lubrication and illumination. Purgative action is due to local irritation of the intestines caused by the ricinoleic acid formed by hydrolysis under the influence of the lipolytic enzymes. Oil in crude stage is put to technical use, much is converted into sulphonated castor oil (Turkey Red Oil), used for dyeing cotton fabrics with alizarine; used also for making textile and transparent soaps, typewriter inks, fly-paper, imitation leathers, and in the manufacture of nitro-cellulose-baking finishes, and synthetic

ROBINIA

nylon. After dehydration used as a drying oil in paint and varnish industry.⁷ Hydrogenated castor oil may be used as a substitute of carnauba wax (*Copernicia cerifera* Mart.) useful in polishes, candles insulating materials, plastic moulding compositions, and heat-sealing adhesives, and for the preservation of fruits and vegetables. Castor cake is almost entirely used as manure in India. *Eri* silkworms are reared on castor leaves. Leaves are occasionally fed to cattle. Poultice of leaves is applied to boils and sores. Decoction of roots given in lumbago. Dried stems are used for thatching and as wattle in walls of mud huts. Dried stems and seed hulls constitute a highly combustible fuel.

RINOREA Aubl. *Violaceae*

R. bengalensis (Wall.) Kuntze
forma *bengalensis* syn.
Alsodeia bengalensis Wall.

Andamans—*Kyadoo*; Nepal—*Kalipat*.

Wood white and scented. Leaves used as an adulterant of tea.

RIVEA Choisy emend. Wight
Convolvulaceae

R. corymbosa Hallier f. see
Turbina corymbosa (Linn.) Rafin.

R. cuneata Wight see
Argyrcia cuneata Ker-Gawl.

R. hypocrateriformis Choisy
MIDNAPORE CREEPER

Hindi—*Phang*; Beng.—*Kalmilata*;
Mar.—*Kulni luta*, *phanji*; Tel.—*Boddikura*, *niru boddii*; Tam.—*Budthi kiray*; Mundari—*Harlu ara ba*.

Leaves and young shoots eaten as a vegetable. Roots given after parturition.

R. ornata Choisy

Sans.—*Phanji*; Guj.—*Phang nijat*;
Mar.—*Phand*; Tel.—*Bodditige*;
Tam.—*Muchuddai*.

Flowers eaten. Juice forms a constituent of preparations for piles and phthiriasis.

—var. *griffithii* C. B. Clarke
Seeds eaten.

RIVINA Linn. *Phytolaccaceae*

R. humilis Linn. syn.
R. laevis Linn. BLOOD-BERRY,
ROUGE-PLANT

Febrifuge. Berries yield a red dye.

R. laevis Linn. see
R. humilis Linn.

ROBINIA Linn. *Papilionaceae*;
Fabaceae

R. pseudoacacia Linn.

ROBINIA, FALSE-ACACIA,
BLACK-LOCUST

Wood suitable for agricultural implements, tool-handles, shoe-lasts, and sports goods; also used for dowels and pins for insulators or telephone and telegraph wires, tree nails, boat ribs, brackets, sleepers, and sills; also used for light construction, fence posts and gates, wagon hubs, cart wheels, ship-building, furniture, and turnery work. Yields pulp suitable for paper-making. Leaves antispasmodic and laxative; infusion used in digestive disorders. Flowers diuretic, contain robinin; yield an essential oil used as a flavouring and in the preparation of aromatic waters and sherbets. Seeds eaten after cooking; also yield a drying oil. Seeds can be converted into press-cake for use as animal feed. Bark and young shoots are poisonous to livestock.

ROCCELLA

ROCCELLA DC. *Roccellaceae*

R. montagnei Bel.

A good fodder lichen; may also be used as food. It is rich in riboflavin and β -carotene and contains appreciable amounts of ergosterol.

RORIPPA Scop. *Cruciferae*;
Brassicaceae

R. dufia Hara syn.
Nasturtium indicum DC.;
N. heterophyllum Blume; *Rorippa indica* Hiern var. *apetala* Hochr.

Tam.—*Kattu-kadugu*; Delhi—*Khubkalan*.

Used in curries, salads, and soups. Herb stimulant, antiscorbutic, and diuretic; used in diarrhoea, dysentery, and fevers. Seeds laxative, also used in asthma.

R. indica Hiern var. *apetala* Hochr. see *R. dufia* Hara

R. islandica (Oeder) Borbas syn.
Nasturtium palustre DC.

Leaves eaten. Herb antiscorbutic, tonic, stimulant, diuretic, deobstruent, hepatic and stomachic.

R. montana Small syn.
Nasturtium montanum Wall. ex Hook. f. & Thoms.

Digestive and antiscorbutic.

ROSA Linn. *Rosaceae*

R. × alba Linn.
COMMON ENGLISH DOG ROSE,
WHITE COTTAGE ROSE

Sans.—*Bhringeshtha*; Hindi—*Gulab*; Beng.—*Shwet gulab*; Kan.—*Mullasevantige*; Oriya—*Seboti*; Punjab—*Gulseoti*.

Flowers refrigerant; also used in heart palpitation. Yield an essential oil.

R. banksiae Ait. f. BANK'S ROSE
Root bark used for tanning. Root tonic and anthelmintic. Leaves vulnerary.

R. × bourboniana Desportes
BOURBON ROSE

Hindi—*Cheeniagulab, desi gulab, baramasi*; Tam.—*Rojapoo*.

Flowers used for preparation of rose water.

R. brunonii Lindl. syn.
R. moschata Hook.f., non Mill. nec Herrm.

HIMALAYAN MUSK ROSE

Sans.—*Sewati*; Hindi—*Kuji, kunja, karer, kwiala*; Punjab—*Tarni*; Kashmir—*Phulwari, chal*.

Flowers used for preparation of rose water and otto (*attar*) of rose. Root (*Rajatarini*) used in eye troubles. Wood used for walking-sticks.

R. × centifolia Linn.

CABBAGE ROSE, HUNDRED-LEAVED
ROSE, PROVENCE ROSE

Sans.—*Devataruni*; Hindi—*Gulab*; Tam.—*Irosa*.

Used for preparation of rose water and otto (*attar*) of rose. Fruits are a rich source of vitamin C. Floral wax, obtained as a byproduct of rose perfume, may be used for soap manufacture. Decoction of flowers used in intestinal ulceration; dried petals used in sachets. Powdered rose buttons and seeds given in haemorrhages and diarrhoea. Blossoms used for scenting tea.

R. chinensis Jacq. syn.
R. sinica Linn.; *R. indica* Hook. f.

in part., non Linn.

CHINA ROSE, BENGAL ROSE,
MONTHLY ROSE

Beng.—*Kanta gulab*.

Hips used for the treatment of wounds, sprains, and ulcers. One of the important ancestors of modern garden roses, contributing the perpetual blooming character.

R. × damascena Mill.

DAMASK ROSE,
SUMMER DAMASK ROSE

Sans.—*Shatapatri*; Hindi—*Fasli gulab*, *bussorah*.

Flowers used for preparation of rose water and otto (*attar*) of rose. Flower buds tonic and aperient, used in cardiac troubles. *Gulkand* (preserve) made from the petals is laxative and useful in enlarged tonsils. Rose water used also as a vehicle, for medicines. Damask rose is the most important among perfumery roses; flowers very fragrant with comparatively larger quantity of volatile oil.

R. eglanteria Hook. f., non Linn.
see R. foetida Herrm.

R. foetida Herrm. syn.
R. eglanteria Hook. f., non Linn.;
R. lutea Mill. AUSTRIAN BRIAR

Flowers used for colic and diarrhoea. Crossed with hybrid tea roses to introduce yellow colour into garden roses.

R. gallica Linn. *see*
R. rubra Blackw.

R. gigantea Collett
MANIPUR WILD TEA ROSE

Fruits eaten. Stout stems used for spear-shafts and walking-sticks.

R. indica Hook. f. in part, non Linn. *see R. chinensis* Jacq.

R. longicuspis Bertol

Khasi Hills—*Shia khari*, *shia sohmei*.

Bears fragrant flowers.

R. lutea Mill. *see*

R. foetida Herrm.

R. macrophylla Lindl.

Hindi—*Ban-gulab*; Punjab—*Ban-gulab*, *tumbi*, *shingari*, *breri*, *yal*, *trind*; Kumaun—*Kunja bhaunra*.

Fruits eaten; rich in vitamin C (787 mg/100 g). Flowers yield a perfume.

R. moschata Hook. f., non Mill.
nec Herrm. *see R. brunonii* Lindl.

R. multiflora Thunb.

Fruits a good source of carotene (81.4 mg/100 g) and ascorbic acid, used as a feed. Young leaves also contain vitamin C (200 mg/100 g). A useful hedge, used for windbreaks and for soil conservation and erosion control. Fruits cathartic; used also in applications for foul ulcers.

R. rubra Blackw. syn.
R. gallica Linn.

FRENCH ROSE

Hips and their pulp rich in vitamin C, 545 and 847 mg/100 g respectively. Petals used against debility, excessive mucous discharges, and bowel complaints; also added to fumigating powders. Used for preparation of rose water used in bronchial asthma and for irritation of the skin. Essential oil from the flowers used in confectionery for marzipan production.

R. sericea Lindl.
Kumaun—*Chapala*, *durkunja*.

ROSA

Fruits edible. Leaves of some forms intensely aromatic, grown as a hedge.

R. sinica Linn. *see*

R. chinensis Jacq.

R. webbiana Royle

Punjab—*Kugina, sikanda, manyar, shawali ringyal*; Lahaul, Ladakh & Spiti—*Chua, sia, sea*; Kumaun—*Shedum*.

Fruits eaten; pulp rich in vitamin C (up to 8% in dry pulp).

ROSMARINUS Linn. *Labiatae*;
Lamiaceae

R. officinalis Linn. ROSEMARY

Hindi—*Rusmari*.

Leaves, twigs, and flowering tops yield an essential oil known as Rosemary Oil, used in cheap perfumery, soaps, and hair lotions; also employed for denaturing of alcohol, as a flavouring, and in room sprays and inhalants. It is mildly irritant, used as a carminative and cardiac stimulant. Native of Southern Europe, suitable for introduction in the temperate Himalayas and the Nilgiris.

ROTHIA Pers. *Papilionaceae*;
Fabaceae

R. indica (Linn.) Druce *syn.*

R. trifoliata Pers.

Tel.—*Nucha kura*; Tam.—*Nurreypitten keerai*.

Leaves and pods boiled and eaten as a vegetable, especially in times of scarcity. Herb stands salinity well and may be used as green manure in alkaline and saline soils.

R. trifoliata Pers. *see*

R. indica (Linn.) Druce

ROTTBOELLIA Linn. f.

Gramineae; *Poaceae*

R. compressa Linn. f. *see*

Hemarthria compressa (Linn. f.)

R. Br.

R. exaltata Linn. f.

Hindi—*Bhursali, barsali*; Beng.—*Bara-swati*; Tel.—*Konda-panuku*.

Relished by cattle; also used as hay and silage. Avoided by grazing animals because of its stiff sheath hair. Used for making mats. Leaves used as an anodyne.

R. myurus Benth. *see*

Manisuris myurus Linn.

R. perforata Roxb. *see*

Mnesithea laevis (Retz.) Kunth

R. protensa Hack. *see*

Hemarthria protensa Steud.

R. speciosa Hack. *see*

Phacelurus speciosus (Steud.) C. E. Hubbard

ROTULA Lour. *Boraginaceae*

R. aquatica Lour. *syn.*

Rhabdia lycioides C.B. Clarke in part, non Mart.

Mar.—*Sherni*; Tam.—*Cheppunerinjal*;

Mal.—*Kallur-vanchi*;

Khasi Hills—*Khowang*; Lushai—

Tui-pui-sulla; Garo—*Singkhantha*;

Bombay—*Machim*; M.P.—

Dantratchu, sewariya, phanbidi.

Decoction of roots (*Pashanabedha*) used as a diuretic and laxative; also for piles, stone in the bladder, and venereal diseases. Diuretic action is due to allantoin.

ROYSTONEA

ROUREA Aubl. *Connaraeae*

R. acuminata Hook. f. *see*

R. minor (Gaertn.) Alston

R. caudata Planch. *see*

R. minor (Gaertn.) Alston

R. commutata Planch. *see*

R. minor (Gaertn.) Alston

R. mimosoides Planch. *syn.*

R. wallichiana Planch. ex Blume;

Santaloides mimosoides Kuntze

Decoction of roots used for dysentery and colic. Stems used for binding fences.

R. minor (Gaertn.) Alston *syn.*

R. santaloides Wight & Arn.;

R. commutata Planch.; *R. caudata*

Planch.; *R. pulchella* Planch.;

R. acuminata Hook. f.; *Santaloides*

erectum Schellenb.; *S. minus*

Schellenb.; *S. floridum* Kuntze

Hindi—*Kalavidhara*, *vidhara*;

Beng.—*Vidhadaki*, *vitarka*,

kowatothi; Mar.—*Varadara*,

wakeri; Guj.—*Varadharo*; Tel.—

Chandrapudi; Kan.—*Huleechala-*

balla, *kake soppu*, *kake taroli*;

Mal.—*Kuriel*.

Roots and twigs employed as a bitter tonic and prescribed for rheumatism, scurvy, pulmonary complaints, and diabetes; also used as a mild aperient and in external applications for ulcers and skin troubles. Decoction of wood given after parturition and as a febrifuge. Arils eaten. Decoction of wood and roots used to poison dogs.

R. pulchella Planch. *see*

R. minor (Gaertn.) Alston

R. santaloides Wight & Arn. *see*

R. minor (Gaertn.) Alston

R. wallichiana Planch. ex Blume *see*

R. mimosoides Planch.

ROXBURGHIA Banks

R. gloriosoides Wight *see*

Stemona tuberosa Lour. var. *minor*

Fischer

ROYDSIA Roxb.

R. suaveolens Roxb. *see*

Stixis suaveolens (Roxb.) Pierre

ROYLEA Wall. *Lamiaceae*;

Labiatae

R. calycina Briq. *see*

R. cinerea (D. Don) Baill.

R. cinerea (D. Don) Baill. *syn.*

R. elegans Wall.; *R. calycina* Briq.

Hindi—*Putkarru*; Punjab—*Kaur*,

kauri; Kumaun—*Tiupati*, *karanoi*,

karui.

Decoction of leaves used as a bitter tonic and febrifuge.

R. elegans Wall. *see*

R. cinerea (D. Don) Baill.

ROYSTONEA O.F. Cook

Palmae; *Arecaceae*

R. oleracea O.F. Cook *syn.*

Oreodoxa oleracea Mart.

Terminal bud, pith, and tender central leaves eaten. Pith furnishes a kind of sago. Trunks serve as gutterings. Leaf stalks are used for making cradles. Wood hard but thin, used for walking-sticks or ramrods. Fruits yield a fatty oil which is edible.

R. regia O.F. Cook *syn.*

Oreodoxa regia H. B. & K.

CUBAN ROYAL PALM

ROYSTONEA

Tender top portion edible. Trunks used as wharf-piles and for constructional purposes. Pulp as well as seeds yield fatty oils. Crushed seeds (protein 6. 1%) can be used as pig feed.

RUBIA Linn. *Rubiaceae*

R. cordifolia Linn. *sensu* Hook. f.
INDIAN MADDER

Sans.—*Manjistha*, *kala-meshika*;
Hindi—*Manjit*, *majith*; Beng.—*Manjistha*; Mar. —*Manjeshta*;
Tel.—*Taamaravalli*, *chiranj*,
manjestateega; Tam.—*Shevelli*,
manjitti; Kan.—*Siomalate*,
siragatti, *manjushtha*; Mal.—*Poont*,
manjetti; Oriya—*Barheipani*,
manjistha; Kashmir—*Dandu*;
Punjab—*Kukarphali*, *tiuru*, *manjit*,
sheni, *mitu*, *runang*; Assam—
Majathi; Khasi Hills—*Ryhoi*, *soh-*
misem; Naga—*Enhu*, *chenhu*;
Manipur—*Moyum*; Lepcha—
Vhyem; Bhutan—*Soth*; Bombay—
Madder; Nepal—*Manjito*.

Source of Indian Madder which consists of root-stocks and roots. It has long been employed for dyeing coarse cotton fabrics, blankets, and carpets. Colouring matter present is a mixture of purpurin and munjistin. Roots tonic, antidyenteric, antiseptic, and deobstruent. Decoction of leaves and stems used as a vermifuge. Extract forms a constituent of the drug septilin, used for rhinosinal infections. Roots also used for colouring medicinal oils.

— var. **khasiana** Watt

Richer source of dye.

R. sikkimensis Kurz
NAGA-MADDER

Manipur—*Moyum*.

Main dye-yielding species of the genus in eastern India. Dried roots have rough and fluted appearance, differing from the round smooth roots of *R. cordifolia*. Dye from the roots used for dyeing wollen, decorations for spears and ornaments, and cane and bamboo articles. Purpurin is the main colouring constituent.

R. tinctorum Linn.
EUROPEAN MADDER, ALIZARI

Punjab—*Bacho*.

Source of European Madder which consists of root-stocks and roots. It is used in calico-printing and dyeing; also used for colouring food products and cosmetics; preferred to synthetic alizarin for coating the printing foil. Yields green fodder for cattle, especially for camels. Roots astringent, tonic, diuretic, and lithontriptic; used also in diseases of liver, gall bladder and spleen and arthrites and bed sores.

RUBUS Linn. *Rosaceae*

R. albescens Roxb. *see*

R. niveus Thunb.

R. alpestris Blume

Fruit yields a fibre used for ropes.

R. barbatus Edgew. *syn.*

R. nutans Wall. ex Edgew.

Bhutia—*Sinjang*.

Fruits edible.

R. biflorus Buch.-Ham. ex Sm.

Kashmir—*Chanch*; Punjab—
Akhreri, *dher*; Jaunsar—*Achhoi*.

Fruits edible.

R. discolor Weihe & Nees *see*

R. fruticosus Linn. var. *discolor*

R. ellipticus Sm.

Hindi—*Hinsalu, anchhu*; Punjab—*Akhi*; Kashmir—*Gouriphal*; Assam—*Jotelupoka*; Nepal—*Tolu, aselu*.

Fruits edible; good flavour and taste.

R. fruticosus Linn. var. **discolor**
syn. *R. discolor* Weihe & Nees
ALISH, AKHI, KANACHI

Fruits eaten and used for making wine, also used for colouring liqueur.

R. gracilis Roxb. *see*
R. pedunculatus D. Don

R. idaeus Linn.
EUROPEAN RASPBERRY

Fruits edible. A native of Europe, introduced into hill stations in southern India.

R. lanatus Wall.
Kumaun—*Hisalu*.

Fruits edible, but of inferior quality.

R. lasiocarpus Hook. f. in part *see*
R. niveus Thunb.

R. lineatus Reinw.
Nepal—*Gempe aselu*.

Fruits edible.

R. macilentus Camb.
Fruits edible.

R. moluccanus Hook. f. in part *see*
R. rugosus Sm.

R. moluccanus Linn.; Hook. f. in part

Kumaun—*Katsoi*; Lepcha—*Sufokji*; Nepal—*Bipen kanta*.

Fruits edible. Juice of roots used in fistula

R. mysorensis Heyne *see*
R. niveus Thunb.

R. niveus Thunb. *syn.*
R. lasiocarpus Hook. f. in part;
R. albescens Roxb; *R. mysorensis*
Heyne

MYSORE RASPBERRY,
MAHABALESHWAR RASPBERRY

Hindi—*Kala hinsalu*; *kalianchhi*;
Mar.—*Gowripal*; Punjab—*Gunacha*;
Kashmir—*Kandiari*;
Nepal—*Kalo aselu*.

Fruits eaten as dessert, also used for making jam.

R. niveus Wall., non Thunb. *see*
R. pedunculatus D. Don

R. nutans Wall. ex Edgew. *see*
R. barbatus Edgew.

R. paniculatus Sm.

Kumaun—*Kala anchhu, kala hisalu*;
Punjab—*kala akhi*.

Fruits edible.

R. pedunculatus D. Don *syn.*
R. niveus Wall., non Thunb.;
R. gracilis Roxb.

Hindi—*Pila hisalu*.

Fruits edible, very succulent with a pleasant taste.

R. rosaefolius Sm.

Nepal—*Gempe aselu*.

Fruits edible, but inferior in quality.

R. rugosus Sm. *syn.*
R. moluccanus Hook. f. in part

Fruits eaten, but insipid.

RUBUS

R. saxatilis Linn.

Fruits edible, agreeably acidic.

RUELLIA Linn. emend. Bremek. *Acanthaceae*

R. longifolia T. Anders. *see*
Dipteracanthus longifolius Stocks

R. prostrata Poir. *see*
Dipteracanthus prostratus Nees

— var. *dejecta* C.B. Clarke *see*
Dipteracanthus prostratus Nees

R. suffruticosa Roxb. *see*
Dipteracanthus suffruticosus Voigt

R. tuberosa Linn.

Tel.—*Chetapatakaayala mokka*;
Tam.—*Tapas kaaya*; Mundari—
Ote sirka ba.

Emetic, used as a substitute for *Ipecacuanha* (*Cephaelis ipecacuanha* A. Rich.).

RUMEX Linn. *Polygonaceae*

R. acetosa Linn. GARDEN SORREL

Hindi—*Khatta palak*; Beng.—
Chukapalam.

Leaves cooked and eaten like spinach, also used in salads. Herb antiscorbutic (vitamin C 124 mg/100 g). Also used in bronchial diseases and, in homoeopathy, for skin troubles and convulsions. Leaves refrigerant and diuretic, used for cutaneous tumours. Infusion of roots used as a diuretic and for skin troubles; powdered roots given in diarrhoea. Roots contain tannin. Fruits yield a fatty oil.

R. acetosella Linn. SHEEP SORREL

Hindi—*Chuk*; Beng.—*Chukapalam*.

Leaves used in cases of cancer and other tumours. Fresh plant juice is considered refrigerant, diaphoretic, diuretic, and

antiscorbutic, total ascorbic acid content of leaves varies from 750-1200 mg/100 g on dry weight basis. Young leaves contain maximum amount of ascorbic acid and the free ascorbic acid content (50-150 mg/100g) remains constant throughout the year. Young shoots recommended for salads.

R. crispus Linn.

YELLOW DOCK, CURLED DOCK

Root purgative. Leaves eaten as a vegetable. Seeds given in diarrhoea; also used as a poultry feed.

R. dentatus Linn.

Hindi—*Ambavah, amrule*; Delhi—
Lal bibi, jungli palak.

Leaves cooked and consumed as a vegetable, a rich source of calcium (612 mg/100 g), β -carotene, vitamin A (11,700 I. U./100 g), and vitamin C (115 mg/100 g). Roots employed in applications for cutaneous disorders; also yield a dye.

R. hastatus D. Don

Kumaun—*Amlora, chulmora*;
Punjab—*Khattimal, katambal*.

Leaves have a pleasant acid taste and eaten; also used in chutneys and pickles. Root bark yields tannin (21-23%).

R. maritimus Linn. GOLDEN DOCK

Hindi—*Jub-palum, jungli palak*;
Beng.—*Bun-palung*; Punjab—
Khattikan, bijband.

Plant eaten as a pot-herb; refrigerant, also used as antipruritic. Leaves cathartic, applied also to burns. Roots purgative, used as a substitute for rhubarb.

R. nepalensis Spreng.

Beng.—*Pahari palang*; Kashmir—

Palak; Kumaun—*Kulii*.

Infusion of leaves given in colic and applied to syphilitic ulcers; strong decoction used for bilharziasis. Leaves rubbed on the affected part for relief from irritation caused by stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica* Linn.).

R. orientalis Bernh. *see*
R. patientia Linn.

R. patientia Linn. *syn.*
R. orientalis Bernh.

PATIENCE DOCK

Leaves eaten like sorrel. Roots sweet, eaten; also used as a purgative in place of rhubarb.

R. scutatus Linn. FRENCH SORREL

Hindi—*Ambavati*; Beng.—*Amrula*.

Used as a flavouring in soups and omelets. Leaves succulent, used in salads and sauces; juice antiscorbutic. Herb refrigerant and astringent, used in dysentery.

R. vesicarius Linn. BLADDER DOCK

Hindi—*Chuka*, *ambari*, *palak*, *palang sag*; Tel.—*Chukka kura*; Tam.—*Shakkan kirai*; Kan.—*Sukki soppu*, *jussi soppu*; Punjab—*Katta mitha*, *khatti tan*, *saluni*.

Leaves and tender stems eaten as a pot-herb; also used in curries and chutneys because of their sour taste. Leaves contain large amounts of oxalates (21.8% dry basis) which is responsible for poisoning in livestock.

RUNGIA Nees *Acanthaceae*

R. parviflora Nees var. *pectinata*
 C.B. Clarke *see*

R. pectinata (Linn.) Nees

—var. *muralis* C.B. Clarke *see*
R. pectinata (Linn.) Nees

R. pectinata (Linn.) Nees *syn.*
R. parviflora Nees var. *pectinata*
 C.B. Clarke; var. *muralis*
 C.B. Clarke

Guj.—*Moto khadsalyo*; Tel.—*Pindi kunda*; Tam.—*Punakapundu*, *tavashu murunghie*; Mundari—*Jatanri ba*; Santal—*Bir lopong arak*, *hasaarak*.

Juice of leaves refrigerant and aperient. Bruised leaves applied to contusions. Roots febrifuge. Herb used as an adulterant of the drug Fumitory (*Fumaria* spp.).

R. repens Nees

Hindi—*Kharmor*; Mar.—*Ghatipitp-
 apada*; Guj.—*Khatsalio*, *khatshedio*;
 Tam.—*Kodaga saleh*; Kan.—*Kodagasale gida*.

Herb dried and pulverized for use in case of cough and fever; also vermifuge and diuretic. Fresh bruised leaves are mixed with castor oil and applied to scalp as a cure for tinea capitis, a scaly fungoid infection.

RUPPIA Linn. *Ruppiaceae*

R. maritima Linn. *syn.*
R. rostellata Koch

DITCH GRASS,
 TASSEL-PONDWEED

Flowering herb depurant and vulnerary. Favourite food of Milk-Fish [*Chanos chanos* (Forsk.)] an important food-fish cultured in saline waters.

R. rostellata Koch *see*
R. maritima Linn.

RUTA Linn. *Rutaceae*

RUTA

<i>R. angustifolia</i> Pers.	see	—var. <i>angustifolia</i> Hook. f.	see
<i>R. chalepensis</i> Linn.		<i>R. chalepensis</i> Linn.	
<i>R. bracteosa</i> DC.	see	SABAL Adans.	<i>Palmae</i> ; <i>Arecaceae</i>
<i>R. chalepensis</i> Linn.			
R. chalepensis Linn.	syn.	<i>S. adansonii</i> Guerns.	see
<i>R. bracteosa</i> DC.; <i>R. angustifolia</i>		<i>S. minor</i> Pers.	
Pers.; <i>R. graveolens</i> Linn.; var.		S. minor Pers.	syn.
<i>angustifolia</i> Hook. f.		<i>S. adansonii</i> Guerns.	

Hindi—*Pismarum*, *sadab*, *satari*;
Beng.—*Ermul*, *ispunol*; Mar. &
Guj.—*Satapa*; Tel.—*Arudu*, *serdapa*;
Tam.—*Aruvadam chedi*, *aryada*;
Mal.—*Nagadhali*; Kan.—*Naga dali*
soppu, *simesdanu*.

Aromatic leaves used in salads, stews and ragouts. A good substitute for *R. graveolens*. Most of reports concerning Garden Rue, cultivated in India, evidently refer to this species. Yields an essential oil which contains heptyl ketone, accounting for its low congealing point unlike Garden Rue Oil from *R. graveolens*. Uses of the oil are more or less similar to those of Garden Rue Oil.

R. graveolens Linn. GARDEN RUE

Yields an essential Oil called Garden Rue Oil which consists predominantly of methyl nonyl ketone with only a small amount of methyl heptyl ketone. Rue Oil used as an anthelmintic, antispasmodic, antiepileptic, rubefacient, and emmenagogue; employed mostly for veterinary purposes. In large doses acts as an acronarcotic poison also used as a flavouring agent and in perfumes and soaps. Herb used in hysteria and ammenorrhoea, also considered antispasmodic. Spasmolytic activity is attributed to the presence, in considerable amounts, of coumarins, also the essential oil and an unidentified agent. Leaves used as a condiment and garnish; also used for flavouring and pickled (vitamin C 480 mg/100 g). Seeds yield a drying oil.

Soft interior part of the stem, arising from subterranean rhizome, is edible.

S. palmetto Lodd. ex Roem. & Schult.

SABAL OR CABBAGE PALM

Source of Palmetto fibre, used for making different types of brushes. Best fibre obtained from petioles. Large succulent leaf buds eaten raw or cooked. Sweet fruits eaten as such or used for preparing syrup. Pith used for puddings. A white crystalline substance possessing fungicidal properties has been isolated from this palm. Wood used for making cases and in hut construction. Polished transverse sections of the wood used as table-tops.

SACCHARUM Linn. *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

S. arundinaceum Hook. f. in part,
non Retz. see

Erianthus munja Jesw.

S. arundinaceum Retz. see
Erianthus arundinaceus (Retz.)
Jesw. ex Heyne

S. barberi Jesw. see

S. sinense Roxb.

S. bengalense Retz. see

Erianthus munja Jesw.

SACCIOLEPIS

S. ciliare Anderss. *see*
Erianthus munja Jesw.

***S. edule* Hassk.**
 Aborted cauliflower like panicles eaten.

S. fuscum Roxb. *see*
Sclerostachya fusca (Roxb.)
 A. Camus

S. munja Roxb. *see*
Erianthus munja Jesw.

S. narenga Wall. *see*
Narenga porphyrocoma (Hance)
 Bor

***S. officinarum* Linn.**
 SUGARCANE, NOBLE CANE

Sans.—*Ikshu, khanda, sarkara*;
 Hindi.—*Pundia, paunda*; Tel.—*Cheruku*;
 Tam.—*Poovan karumbu*;
 Kan.—*Patta patti kabbu*; Mal.—*Karimbu*.

Cultivated sugarcanes belong to *S. officinarum* and *S. sinense* or their interspecific hybrids with wild species of the genus, chiefly *S. spontaneum*. Sugarcane juice used mainly for three products used in foods and beverages, for sweetening purposes, viz. *Gur* and jaggery, vacuum pan sugar, and open pan sugar or *Khandsari*. A good quantity is also used for chewing. By products obtained during the manufacture of *Gur* and sugar are molasses, bagasse or fibre, and press-mud (or filter-cake, filter-mud). Bagasse used mostly as fuel; also used for paper manufacture. Sulphitation press-mud used as manure, while the other used to fill up pits and sometimes in the production of lime for building purposes. Sugarcane wax, obtained from sulphitation press-mud can be used as a substitute for Carnauba Wax, used for the manufacture of carbon paper, wax paper, and shoe and other polishes. *Gur* is used for direct consumption by

human beings and livestock, sweetening milk, tea and coffee, and for making sweets.

S. procerum Roxb. *see*
Erianthus arundinaceus (Retz.)
 Jesw. ex Heyne

***S. robustum* Brandes & Jeswiet**
 ex Grassl

Extremely vigorous, forming cane-breaks along river bank. Canes sometimes used for fencing. The species is supposed by some to have been the 'direct cognate ancestor' of *S. officinarum*.

S. sara Roxb. *see*
Erianthus munja Jesw.

***S. sinense* Roxb.** *syn.*
S. barberi Jesw.

THIN CANES, NORTH
 INDIAN CANES

Hindi—*Ganna, ukh*; Kan.—*Cheni kabbu*.

Since very early times this species formed the basis of *Gur* and sugar industry in India. Group includes a number of clones, an important one being *Uba*, which was the mainstay of sugar industry in South Africa during the early years of the century because of its immunity to mosaic disease. Now replaced by the higher-yielding hybrid canes.

***S. spontaneum* Linn.**

Sans.—*Kasa*; Hindi—*Kans, kas*.

A coarse grass normally not relished by cattle; used as fodder only in times of scarcity. Pulp suitable for paper manufacture can be produced from it. Also used for thatching. A valuable species for hybridization.

SACCIOLEPIS Nash

Gramineae; Poaceae

SACCOLEPIS

S. curvata (Linn.) A. Chase syn.
Panicum curvatum Linn.

A good fodder, specially for horses.

S. indica (Linn.) A. Chase syn.
Panicum indicum Linn.

Kan.—*Kari kore hullu*.

Forms a part of any good grazing ground, but rarely used as fodder because of its small yield.

S. interrupta (Willd.) tapf syn.
Panicum interruptum Willd.

Beng.—*Nardula*; Tel.—*Wolam*;
Tam.—*Tandan pillu*; Kan.—
Modike hullu; Bombay—*Pakalia*.

A good fodder grass relished by elephants; when young and not covered by algae, it is eaten by the cattle along with other fodders. Grains eaten during times of scarcity. It is possibly suitable for mud-binding in the alluvial swamps.

S. myosuroides (R. Br.) A. Chase
syn. *Panicum myosuroides* R. Br.

Bombay—*Kora-lom, pokaha, didhina, musa-panchi, suphetka*;
M.P.—*Kodela*.

A good fodder grass.

SACCOLABIUM Blume

Orchidaceae

S. papillosum Lindl.

Sans., Beng., Mar. & Kan.—*Rasna, gandhata, nakuli*.

Roots used as a substitute for sarsaparilla (*Hemidesmus indicus* R. Br.) and considered specific in rheumatism.

SACCOPE TALUM Benn.

S. tomentosum Hook. f. & Thoms.
see *Miliusa tomentosa* (Roxb.)
J. Sinclair

SAGERAEA Dalz.

Annonaceae

S. dalzellii Bedd. syn.
Bocagea dalzellii Hook. f. & Thoms.
in part

Tel.—*Nedu natta*; Kan.—*Sagare*;
Mal—*Kana kaitha, mauja nara manayerei*.

Wood used for carriage shafts and bows; also suitable for house-building. Leaves used for fomentation in rheumatism.

S. elliptica Hook. f. & Thoms.

Wood used for the same purposes as that of *S. listeri* var. *andamanica*.

S. laurifolia (Grah.) Blatter syn.
Bacagea dalzellii Hook. f. &
Thoms. in part

Mar.—*Sageree, sajeree, harkinjal, undie*.

Not differentiated from *S. dalzellii* for economic purposes and similarly used.

S. listeri King var. *andamanica*
Chatterjee & Mukerjee

ANDAMANES BOW-WOOD TREE

Andamans—*Chai, chooi*. Trade—
Andaman bow-wood.

Wood used for boat-building and bows; an excellent timber for tool-handles, also used for camp furniture, violin bows, fishing-rods, and golf cues. Used for all purposes where strength, toughness, ease of working, and retention of shape are important.

SAGERETIA Brongn.

Rhamnaceae

S. brandrethiana Aitch.

Fruits edible. Leaves and young twigs eaten by sheep and goats.

SALACIA

S. filiformis G. Don syn.
S. oppositifolia M. Laws. in part;
Rhamnus filiformis Roth

Kashmir— *Kanak, gidarak*;
 Punjab— *Drange, girthan*;
 Kumaun—*Aglai*a; Garhwal—
Abinkand, lohari.

Fruits eaten. Wood used for axe-handles.

S. oppositifolia Brongn.; M. Laws.
 in part see
S. parviflora G. Don

S. oppositifolia M. Laws. in part
 see *S. filiformis* G. Don

S. parviflora G. Don syn.
S. oppositifolia Brongn.; M. Laws.
 in part; *Rhamnus parviflora*
 Roem. & Schult.

Tel.—*Surabi*.

Not distinguished from *S. filiformis* for
 economic purposes and similarly used.

S. thea M.C. Johnston syn.
S. theezans Brongn.

Punjab—*Ankol, thum*; Simla—
Dargola; Garhwal—*Kutku, khadgu,*
burlcha.

Fruits eaten. Leaves sometimes used as a
 substitute for tea.

S. theezans Brongn. see
S. thea M.C. Johnston

SAGITTARIA Linn.

Alismataceae

S. guayanensis H.B. & K.

Ploughed in as green manure in rice
 fields.

S. sagittifolia Linn.

Beng.—*Chhoto-kut, muya muya*.

Used as a discutient; also given to check
 the flow of milk in nursing mothers.
 Tubers used for cutaneous troubles.
 Powdered leaves used for relief from itch;
 mashed with molasses, the leaves are
 used in sore throat and inflammation of
 the breast. Plant is a good oxygenator
 and useful for ponds where the fish are
 bred.

SALACIA Linn.

Hippocrateaceae

S. brunoniana Wight & Arn.

Contains traces of an alkaloid.

S. chinensis Linn. syn.
S. latifolia Wall. ex M. Laws.;
S. prinoidea DC.

Beng.—*Dimal, modhupal*; Mar.—
Ingli, nisul-bondi; Mal.—
Cherukuranti. Trade—*Saptrangi*.

Fruits eaten. Roots used in diabetes;
 their efficacy is substantiated by clinical
 trials. Also used as an abortifacient;
 their decoction given in amenorrhoea,
 dysmenorrhoea, and venereal diseases.

S. flavescens Kurz see
S. macrophylla Blume

S. grandiflora Kurz syn.
S. longifolia Hook. f. ex M. Laws.

Decoction of leaves given after parturi-
 tion. Fruits edible. wood used for house-
 building.

S. latifolia Wall. ex M. Laws. see
S. chinensis Linn.

S. longifolia Hook. f. ex M. Laws.
 see *S. grandiflora* Kurz

SALACIA

S. macrophylla Blume syn.
S. flavescens Kurz; *S. ovalis*
M. Laws., non Korth.

Fruits edible. Decoction of roots given after parturition. Bruised leaves applied to eczema and for relief from abdominal pain.

S. macrosperma Wight

Mar.—*Lendphal*; Mal.—*Anakoranti*.

Fruits edible, sweet.

S. oblonga Wall. ex Wight & Arn.

Tam.—*Chundan*; Mal.—*Ponkoranti*.

Root-bark used for rheumatism, gonorrhoea, itches, asthma, and ear troubles; used in the form of decoction or as powder, or boiled in oil.

S. ovalis M. Laws., non Korth. see
S. macrophylla Blume

S. prinoides DC. see
S. chinensis Linn.

S. reticulata Wight

Sans.—*Etanayakam*; Tel.—*Anukudu chettu*; Mal.—*Koranti*.

Root-bark used for gonorrhoea, itch, and swellings.

S. roxburghii Wall. ex Wight & Arn.

Assam—*Ainkimbel*, *sibrai-etam*,
maku-tung-chung.

Fruits edible.

SALICORNIA Linn.

Chenopodiaceae

S. brachiata Roxb.

Guj.—*Muchul*; Tel.—*Koyalu*; Tam.
& Mal.—*Umari keerai*.

Ash of the plant, called *Sajji* or *Barilla* was formerly used in soap and glass making. Leaves and young shoots eaten after pickling; shoots also sometimes used as a pot-herb. Herb used as camel fodder.

SALIX Linn.

Salicaceae

S. acmophylla Boiss.

Hindi—*Bada, bed*; Punjab—*Bisu, jalmala*; Kumaun—*Godh-bhain*; Bombay—*Budha*.

Leaves lopped for fodder. Decoction of bark used as a febrifuge. Wood used for small carpentry.

S. alba Linn.

EUROPEAN WILLOW, WHITE
WILLOW

Kashmir—*Vivir*; Punjab—*Bis, malchang, bhushan, madnu*.

Bark used for tanning; decoction employed in hemoptysis, rheumatism, gout, diarrhoea and dysentery. Wood suitable for cricket bats, that from subsp. *coerulea* being the best for this purpose. Used also for house-building, match-boxes and splints, shoes, tool-handles, agricultural implements, boats boxes, combs, and toothpicks; suitable for paper-pulp and charcoal-making. Tender twigs lopped for fodder, also used as food in times of scarcity. Decoction of leaves used as a beverage; leaves also employed as an adulterant of tea. Twigs plaited into baskets.

—ssp. *coerulea* (Sm.) Rech.f. syn.
S. coerulea Sm.

Sapwood used for making bats; it is light and straight-grained and can withstand compression.

S. babylonica Linn.

WEeping WILLOW

Tel.—*Attuppalai*; Kashmir—*Guir, biasa*; Punjab—*Bisa, badq, bed, bitsubes, majnun, katira, laila, wala*; Garhwal—*Gadhbains*; Kumaun—*Majhinus*; Nepal—*Bhosi, tissi*.

Provides an excellent reserve for green feed for livestock during the summer months; young leaves have odour of roses and contain crude protein (7.5%) and enzyme salicase. Catkins and young twigs used as an antipyretic; infusion of leaves given in rheumatism. Pliable branches used for basketry. Wood suitable for sports goods, also utilized for brake blocks, gate fixtures, building work, and fences. Activated charcoal of good quality can be obtained from sawdust.

S. caprea Linn.

SALLOW, GOAT WILLOW

Hindi & Punjab—*Bedmushk*.

Bark yields tannin with good skin penetrating property and high astringency; used for tanning upper and sole leathers, tanning indexes comparable to those of quebraho tannins. Decoction of leaves used as a febrifuge. They contain an oil used as a tonic and in the preparation of perfumed waters. Bark and twigs used in astringent applications for piles. Flowers yield an essential oil. Wood is a good source of gunpowder charcoal. Ashes of wood used in hemoptysis; mixed with vinegar they are applied to piles.

S. coerulea Sm. see

S. alba Linn. ssp. *coerulea* (Sm.) Rech. f.

S. daphnoides Vill.

VIOLET WILLOW

Kashmir—*Yur*; Punjab—*Bedi, bidai, betsa, beli, bushan, bhail, bheul, mudanu, shun, thail*; H.P.—*Richang, roangching, chankar*;

Jaunsar—*Bashroi, bhainshra*.

Branches and leaves obtained after pollarding are used as cattle fodder and litter. Wood employed for buildings, agricultural implements, wattles, utensils, tubs, and tools. Twigs used for basketry. Young shoots and catkins eaten fresh or in seal-oil by the Eskimos. Inner bark is eaten.

S. elegans Wall. ex Anderss.

Punjab—*Bitsu, bed, bida, vir*;
Jaunsar—*Chhoti karvi*.

Shoots used as fodder and wood as fuel. A very useful plant for afforestation.

S. fragilis Linn.

CRACK WILLOW, RED-WOOD
WILLOW, KASHMIR WILLOW

H.P.—*Tilchang*.

Bark contains salicin (0.23%) which is antirheumatic and also given for cough. A red pigment, cyanidin-3-monoglycoside has been isolated from the leaf galls. Wood employed for cricket bats and in match industry; yields gunpowder charcoal. Twigs used for basketry.

S. tetrasperma Roxb.

INDIAN WILLOW

Sans.—*Varuna*; Hindi—*Bod, bent, jalmala, bilsa, luila, bhinsu*; Beng.—*Panijama, boishaki*; Mar.—*Boch, wallunj, bitasa*; Tel.—*Eetipala, eetipisinika*; Tam.—*Vanji, nirvani, atrupalai*; Kan.—*Niravanji, bariche*; Mal.—*Vanji, attupala*; Oriya—*Buisi, barija, panijamo*; Kashmir—*Yir, bins*; Punjab—*Bis, bain, beis, bitsa, bakshel, mogsher, safedar, bida, bedleila*; Assam—*Veh, bhe*; Garo.—*Bol-slak, bhesb*; Khasi Hills—*Jamynrei*; Santal—*Gada*

SALIX

sigrik; M.P.—*Dhanie*. Trade—
Indian Willow.

Wood used for posts and planks, house construction, bent-wood furniture, ploughs and agricultural implements; suitable for cabinet and fancy work and match-boxes. Also used for pencils and cricket stumps, and may be tried as pattenwood for brush-backs, pen-holders, and packing-cases; yields gunpowder charcoal. Bark used for tanning. Dried leaves, mixed with sugar, are given in rheumatism, epilepsy, venereal diseases, stone in the bladder, piles, and swellings. Bark used as a febrifuge. Shoots lopped for cattle fodder.

S. viminalis Linn.

OSIER, BASKET WILLOW

Punjab—*Bibsu*; H.P.—*Kumanta*.

Bark used for tanning; penetration much improved by sulphiting the extract. Twigs used for basketry.

S. wailichiana Anderss.

Kashmir—*Jangli-bains*; Punjab—*Bivir*; Jaunsar—*Bhaishara*.

Leaves used as fodder and twigs for basketry. Bark contains tannin (9.6%).

SALMALIA Schott & Endl.

Bombacaceae

S. insignis (Wall.) Schott & Endl.
see *Bombax insigne* Wall.

—var. *andamanica* Prain *see*
Bombax insigne Wall. var. *andamanica* Prain

—var. *wightii* Prain *see*
Bombax insigne Wall. var. *wightii* Prain

S. malabarica (DC.) Schott & Endl.
see *Bombax ceiba* Linn.

SALOMONIA Lour.

Polygalaceae

S. cantoniensis Lour.

Plant is made into a pulp and rubbed and used against sprue.

SALSOLA Linn. *Chenopodiaceae*

S. baryosma Dandy *syn.*
S. foetida Delile ex Spreng.

SALTWORT

Tel.—*Ellakura*; Punjab—*Gora lane*,
lana shora; Rajasthan—*Lani*.

Used as camel fodder. Manna obtained from leaves. Ashes of the plant used for itch.

S. foetida Delile ex Spreng. *see*

S. baryosma Dandy

S. indica Willd. *see*

Suaeda maritima Dum.

S. kali Linn.

GLASSWORT, PRICKLY SALTWORT

Punjab—*Sajjibuti*.

Source of *Sajji* or *Barilla*, used in glass manufacture. Plant anthelmintic, emmenagogue, diuretic, and cathartic. Eaten by sheep, horses, and camels. Young tender shoots are boiled and eaten in times of scarcity. It may be grown for reducing soil salinity.

SALVADORA Linn.

Salvadoraceae

S. oleoides Decne

Hindi—*Bahapilu*, *chootapilu*, *jhal*,
pilu; Mar.—*Diar*, *godpilu*, *khobar*,
kinkanela, *pilu*; Guj.—*Khakan*,
mitijal, *mitijar*, *pilava*, *pilu*; Tam.—

SALVIA

Kalawa, karkol, kohu, ughai;
Bombay—*Khakan, kankhina;*
Rajasthan—*Khabar, pilu.*

Lopped for camel fodder. Wood used for building purposes, agricultural implements, persian wheels, and knees of boats. Fruits edible, sweet; increases milk yield if fed to cattle. Leaves given to horses as a purgative; also used for relief in cough. Fruits used for enlarged spleen and low fever, and rheumatism. Root-bark used as a vesicant. Seeds yield a fat which may be used for soap-making and for candles; also used for rheumatic pains and in suppositories, and forms an ointment base. Cake suitable as feed for livestock.

S. persica Linn.

MUSTARD TREE, SALTBUSH,
TOOTH-BRUSH TREE

Hindi—*Jhak, kharjal;* Beng.—*Jhal;* Mar.—*Khakhin, kickni, miraj, mirajoli, pelu, pilva, rhakhan, thorapilu;* Guj.—*Kharijal, kharijar, pilu, motijalya, piludi;* Tel.—*Ghunia, varagogu;* Tam.—*Kalawa, karkol, perungoli, ughaiputtai, vivay;* Kan.—*Goni-mara;* Oriya.—*Kotungo, toboto, pilu.*

Leaves eaten as a vegetable and also used in sauces; tender shoots and leaves eaten in salads, also used as camel fodder. Fruits edible, sweet; used in the preparation of a fermented drink. Fresh root-bark used as a vesicant and employed as an ingredient of snuff; decoction used as tonic and emmenagogue. Stem-bark used for gastric troubles and as an ascariifuge. Decoction of leaves used in asthma and cough, their poultice used for piles and tumours. Fruits deobstruent, carminative, lithontriptic, diuretic, and stomachic, used in biliousness and rheumatism. Seeds purgative, diuretic, and

tonic. Yield a fatty oil applied on rheumatic swellings.

SALVIA Linn.

Labiatae;
Lamiaceae

S. aegyptiaca Linn.

Punjab—*Tukham malanga.*

Seeds demulcent, used for diarrhoea and hemorrhoids. Mucilaginous seeds often confused with those of *Lallemantia royleana* Benth. which are sold under the same name, *Tukham malanga*. Plant browsed by sheep and goats.

—var. *pumila* Hook. f. *see*

S. santolinaefolia Boiss.

S. coccinea Linn.

Decoction used in renal troubles and lumbago; also for relief from tubercular cough. Suspected of causing abortion in cattle, particularly if eaten during pre-flowering stage.

S. dumetorum Hook. f., non Andrz.
see S. virgata Jacq.

S. glutinosa Hook. f., non Linn.
see S. nubicola Wall. ex Sweet

S. hians Royle

Yields an essential oil.

S. lanata Roxb.

Stems peeled and eaten. Roots used as an adulterant of *Kuth* (*Saussurea lappa* C.B. Clarke).

S. leucantha Cav.

Flowering tops yield an essential oil.

S. moorcroftiana Wall. ex Benth.

Punjab—*Kali jarri, shobri, thut, halu, gurgumna, laphra, papra.*

SALVIA

Leaves used for relief from cough and employed for extraction of guinea-worms; also applied as poultice to boils, wounds, and chronic skin affections. Seeds emetic; also used for colic, dysentery, and hemorrhoids; stalks peeled and eaten. Dry leaves and flowering tops yield an essential oil.

S. nubicola Wall. ex Sweet syn.
S. glutinosa Hook. f., non Linn.

Yields an essential oil.

S. officinalis Linn.

SAGE, GARDEN SAGE

Hindi—*Salvia sefakuss*.

Yields an essential oil, Sage Oil, used in perfumes, and as a deodorant; in insecticidal preparations; for the treatment of thrush and gingivitis, and as a carminative. Also employed as an adulterant of rosemary and lavender oils. Sage is used as a spice in making stuffing for chicken, meats, and sausages. Dried and powdered leaves used as a flavouring in a variety of preparations. Tumours on sage called apples, caused by a species of *Cynips* are made into a conserve with honey. Infusion of leaves used as a gargle in sore throat; hot infusion diaphoretic. Sage has been prescribed as a cure for disorders of women since ancient times and oestrogenic substances have been extracted from dried leafy tops. Seeds yield a drying oil used in paints.

S. plebeia R. Br.

Beng.—*Kaka-buradi*, *bhu-tulasi*;
Punjab—*Sathi*, *samundar sok*;
Bombay—*Kammar kas* (seed);
Mundari—*Jingiba*.

Seeds mucilaginous, used in menorrhagia, diarrhoea, and hemorrhoids. Herb diuretic and anthelmintic. Mucilage employed to give gloss to the hair.

S. santolinaefolia Boiss. syn.
S. aegyptiaca Linn. var. *pumila*
Hook. f.

Very similar to *S. aegyptiaca*, though it is more scabrid and hispid and the leaves are comparatively smaller. It is distributed in the same areas, is known by the same vernacular names as *S. aegyptiaca*, and is similarly used.

S. virgata Jacq. syn.
S. dumetorum Hook. f., non Andr.

Yields an essential oil.

SALVINIA Seguiet.

S. imbricata Roxb. see
Azolla pinnata R. Br.

SAMADERA Gaertn.

S. indica Gaertn. see
Quassia indica Nooteboom

S. lucida Wall. see
Quassia indica Nooteboom

SAMANEA (Benth.) Merrill

Mimosaceae

S. saman Merrill syn. *Pithecolobium*
(*Pithecellobium*) *saman* Benth.;
Enterolobium saman Prain

Leaves and pods used as fodder; green and tender ones relished by cattle. Like Carob Beans (*Ceratonia siliqua* Linn.) they contain a sugary pulp. Tree yields a gum which swells in water into a tough cartilage like mass. Wood suitable for furniture, but seldom used.

SAMBUCUS Linn. *Caprifoliaceae*

S. adnata Wall.

Nepal—*Chiriyabang*.

Tender branches consumed as a vegetable, also pickled.

SANDORICUM

S. canadensis Linn.

AMERICAN ELDER

Diuretic, carminative, sudorific, and stimulant. Berries aperient and diaphoretic; their juice forms the base of a diuretic, refrigerant drink. Flower buds pickled. Flowers contain an essential oil. Leaves are a rich source of rutin (3.5%). Seeds yield a drying oil (28.32%).

S. ebulus C.B. Clarke, non Linn.
see *S. wightiana* Wall. ex Wight & Arn.

S. hookeri Rehder syn.
S. javanica Reinw. ex Blume;
C.B. Clarke in part

HIMALAYAN ELDER

Assam—*Hoklati*; Nepal—*Galeni*.

Leaves used as a vegetable.

S. javanica Reinw. ex Blume;
C.B. Clarke in part see
S. hookeri Rehder

S. nigra Linn.

EUROPEAN OR BLACK ELDER

Dried corollas and stamens constitute the drug Elder Flowers or Sambucus, used as a sudorific, diuretic, depurative and laxative, in bronchial asthma, rheumatism and febrile conditions. Infusion of flowers used as a gargle. Flowers used principally for preparation of Elder Flower Water, which is mildly fragrant and used as a vehicle for eye and skin lotions. An ointment prepared by heating the flowers in lard is used in pomades and cosmetic preparations. Flowers contain an essential oil which has a nauseating odour, but most fragrant in high dilutions. Decoction of tender leaves is laxative, diuretic, and diaphoretic. Roots emetic and diuretic. Juice of the berries is useful in colds, inflamed throat, gout, rheumatism, and neuralgia. Ripe fruits used for juices, jams, marmalades,

and soups; raw fruits toxic. A kind of wine is made from juice of ripe fruits. Infusion of bark as well as of flowers is given in epilepsy. Preparation of leaves and flowers are used in homoeopathy for colds, bronchial asthma, and rheumatism of muscles and joints. Bark is diuretic. Diuretic action of leaves and bark is possibly due to the presence of glucoside sambunigrin. Pith is employed for section cutting for microscopical examination.

S. wightiana Wall. ex Wight & Arn.
syn. *S. ebulus* C.B. Clarke, non Linn.

Punjab—*Richhkas*, *mushkiara*,
ganhula, *gandal*, *siske*, *tasur*.

Plant very similar to *S. ebulus* Linn., (Dwarf Elder), distributed in Iran and Westwards to Europe. Roots, berries and leaves purgative, used in dropsy. Decoction of root or inner bark of Dwarf Elder is an effective diuretic; leaves are expectorant, diuretic, and diaphoretic; possibly those of *S. wightiana* also have similar properties.

SANDORICUM Cav. *Meliaceae*

S. indicum Cav. see

S. koetjape (Burm. f.) Merrill

S. koetjape (Burm. f.) Merrill syn.

S. indicum Cav.

RED OR YELLOW SENTOL

Tam.—*Sayai*, *sevai*; Tel.—*Seva-*
manu, *visayan*.

Wood used for carts, boats, barrels, butchers' blocks, household utensils, light interior construction, and carvings. An inferior wood, perishing on exposure to moisture. Arillous pulp of the fruit eaten with spices, or made into a preserve or jelly. Young fruits are candied. Ripe fruits are fermented and mixed with rice for the preparation of an intoxicating drink. Roots astringent, tonic, stomachic,

SANDORICUM

and antispasmodic, used in diarrhoea and dysentery and, with vinegar, employed as or carminative. Powdered bark used for ringworm; also employed for tanning fishing-nets.

SANICULA Linn. *Umbelliferae*;
Apiaceae

S. europaea Linn. WOOD SANICLE

Plant astringent, used in diarrhoea and dysentery; also useful in pulmonary diseases, leucorrhoea, menorrhagia, and bleeding piles. Forms a constituent of an ointment used for septic ulcers.

SANSEVIERIA Thunb. *Liliaceae*

S. aethiopica Thunb.

Yields a fibre; introduced into India for ornament.

S. bracteata Baker

Yields a fibre; introduced into India for ornament.

S. hyacinthoides (Linn.) Druce syn.
S. zeylanica Willd.

CEYLON BOWSTRING HEMP

Very similar to *R. roxburghiana* and known by the same regional names. Yields a fibre of local importance and is used medicinally for the same purposes as *R. roxburghiana*.

S. roxburghiana Schult. f. syn.
S. zeylanica Roxb.

INDIAN BOWSTRING HEMP

Sans.—*Murva*, *maurvi* (fibre);
Hindi—*Marul*, *murva*; Beng.—*Murba*, *gorachakra*; Mar.—*Ghona-saphan*, *nagfan*; Tel.—*Niyanda*, *sagal*; Tam.—*Marul*, *mottamanji*;
Kan.—*Manjinaru*, *goddumanji*, *heggurutike*; Oriya—*Murga*.

Yield a fibre used for bowstrings, cordage, matting, and fine cloth. Rhizomes mucilaginous used in the form of an electuary for cough. Juice of tender shoots given to children for clearing the phlegm from the throat.

S. trifasciata Prain

AFRICAN BOWSTRING HEMP

Yields a fibre used for fishing-lines, nets, and bowstrings, but is too coarse for cloth. Juice of leaves applied to sores. Roots tonic and stimulant. Pulp remaining after mechanical extraction of fibre from the leaves contains gelling substances; the product finds application as a cosmetic as well as a medicinal base, and is capable of setting meat extracts.

S. zeylanica Roxb. *see*

S. roxburghiana Schult. f.

S. zeylanica Willd. *see*

S. hyacinthoides (Linn.) Druce

SANTALOIDES Schellenb.

S. erectum Schellenb. *see*

Rourea minor (Gaertn.) Alston

S. floridum Kuntze *see*

Rourea minor (Gaertn.) Alston

S. mimosoides Kuntze *see*

Rourea mimosoides Planch.

S. minus Schellenb. *see*

Rourea minor (Gaertn.) Alston

SANTALUM Linn. *Santalaceae*

S. album Linn. SANDAL TREE

Sans.—*Chandana*, *ananditam*, *taliaparnam*; Hindi—*Safed-chandan*, *sandal*; Beng.—*Chandan*, *peetchandan*, *srikhanda*, *sufaid-chandan*;
Mar.—*Chandan*, *gandha-chakoda*;
Guj.—*Sukhad*, *sukher*; Tel.—

Chandanamu, *chandanapuchettu*, *tellagandhapu-chettu* (tree), *gandhataruvu* (tree), *srigandhāmu*, *gandhapu-chekka* (wood); Tam.—*Sandanam*, *ulocidam*, *kulavuri*; Kan.—*Srigandha*, *gandha*, *agarugandha*, *bavanna*, *bhandrasri*; Mal.—*Chandanam*, *chandana-mutti* (wood); Oriya—*Chondono*, *gondassaro*; Coorg—*Chandana*; Tulu—*Gandha*, *chandana*; Konkan—*Sriganda*; Punjab—*Chandan*.

Source of East Indian Sandal wood and the essential oil, called East Indian Sandalwood Oil, extracted from the heartwood, Sandalwood is one of the finest woods for carving and also employed for making curios of exquisite beauty. Sandalwood oil is widely used in perfumery and forms the base for *attars* (ottos) produced in India; also employed as a base for co-distillation of some of the other essential oils of delicate fragrance. Both the wood and oil are diuretic, diaphoretic, refrigerant, and expectorant, finding several applications in household remedies. Sandal tree is a partial root parasite.

SANTOLINA Linn. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

S. chamaecyparissus Linn.

LAVENDER COTTON

Stimulant, emmenagogue, stomachic, antispasmodic, analgesic, vulnerary, and vermifuge. Yields an essential oil called Santolina Oil.

SAPINDUS Linn. *Sapindaceae*

S. attenuatus Wall. ex Hiern in part
see *Aphania rubra* (G. Don) Radlk.

S. emarginatus Vahl *see*

S. trifolius Linn. var. *emarginatus* (Vahl) Radlk.

S. laurifolius Vahl *see*
S. trifolius Linn.

S. mukorossi Gaertn.

SOAPNUT-TREE OF NORTH INDIA

Sans.—*Phenila*, *urista*; Hindi—*Ritha*, *reetha*, *aritha*, *dodan*, *kanmar*, *thali*; Beng.—*Ritha*; Oriya—*lta*; Punjab—*Reetha*; Simla—*Keeltha*; Lushai—*Hlingsi*.

Fruits emetic and expectorant, used in excessive salivation, epilepsy, and chlorosis. They act as a fish-poison; powdered seeds considered insecticidal. Fruit contains saponins which can be extracted by boiling the powdered fruits. Soapnuts used as detergent; also utilized for polishing jewellery and for washing and bleaching cardamoms. Saponin finds application as a textile auxiliary and also as an emulsifier in insecticides. Kernels contain a fixed oil which can be used for soap manufacture, and the exhausted cake as a filler and fertilizer. Wood used for charcoal-making.

S. rarak DC. *syn.*
Dittelasma rarak Hook. f.

Assam—*Am selenga*.

Fruits saponaceous, used like soapnuts as a detergent and for polishing jewellery; but it is said that nuts may damage clothes and lead to falling of hair. Infusion of fruits applied to pimples. Fruit juice intoxicates the fish. Infusion of seeds used in scabies. Seeds contain a fixed oil.

S. trifolius Linn. *syn.*
S. laurifolius Vahl

SOAPNUT-TREE OF SOUTH INDIA

Sans.—*Arishta*, *phenila*; Hindi—*Reetha*; Beng.—*Bara-ritha*; Mar.—*Rithe*, *ardal*, *pitha*, *ringin*; Guj.—*Aritha*; Tel.—*Kunkudu-chettu* (tree),

SAPINDUS

kunkullu, kunkudu-kayalu (fruit),
homie; Tam.—*Puvamkottai*; Kan.—
Antawalu, kunkatekaye (fruit),
lugatemara (tree); Mal.—
Urvanjikaya (fruit), *pasakotta*;
Oriya—*Muktamaya, muktimonjro,*
rettia; Punjab—*Reetha*.

Fruits emetic, tonic, astringent, and anthelmintic, used in asthma, colic due to indigestion, diarrhoea, cholera, tubercular glands, paralysis of limbs, and lumbago. Roots and bark expectorant and demulcent. Root-bark is saponaceous and used as a detergent like the fruits. Fruits as also the root-bark are used as fish-poison. Kernels yield a fixed oil used for soap manufacture and as a source of oleic and arachidic acids. Pessaries made from kernels used to stimulate uterus during childbirth. Hard black shell of the seed yields a black dye. Wood occasionally used for carts and small articles, also suitable for cabinet-work and turnery; it may also be employed for construction work.

— var. *emarginatus* (Vahl) Radlk.
syn. *S. emarginatus* Vahl

For economic purposes, the variety is not differentiated from the species.

SAPIUM P. Br. *Euphorbiaceae*

S. baccatum Roxb.

MOUSEDEER'S RUBBER-TREE

Assam—*Adamsali, seleng, larrna, lawa, billa*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-jalong-ehr*; Cachar—*Boloch*; Garo—*Samsim*; Lushai—*Thing-bok-pui*; Andamans—*Lelun*; Nepal—*Pudlikat, lal kainjal, ankrataruwa*. Trade—Seleng.

Wood used for packing-cases and sometimes for planks and has been recommended as a match wood. Fruits sweet used as a flavouring.

S. discolor Muell.-Arg.

Yields a softer tallow. Introduced into India.

S. eugeniifolium Buch.-Ham.

Assam—*Korha*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-soh-mrit*; Nepal—*Pipalpate, phirphire*.

Used for rearing *eri* silkworms.

S. indicum Willd.

Hindi & Mar.—*Hurna*; Beng.—
Huruu, batul, batan; Tam.—
Pencolum; Mal.—*Pencolum,*
karmmatti, venkshiri.

Leaves yield a dye. Fruits used as a fish-poison, contains a toxic principle aesculetin. Decoction of root-bark emetic and purgative, used in hydrophobia and insanity.

S. insigne Trimen

Hindi—*Khinna, khirun, khiria, khindra, kendwa*; Mar.—*Dudla, hure*; Tel.—*Kaduru, garbhasula*; Tam.—*Tillai, garpashola*; Kan.—*Kurudanandi kannupade, kurda, nanaka*; Punjab—*Bilodar, biloja, dudla, karalla, lendwa*; Assam—*Mah-kola*.

Wood used for floats, packing-cases, furniture, drums, toys, sandals, and match-boxes. Lopped for fodder of medium quality. Milky juice acrid and vesicant.

— var. *malabarica* Hook. f.

Mar.—*Sheror, sherod*.

Found in moist evergreen forests along the Konkan and North Kanara coast; the main species is found in the Himalayas.

S. sebiferum Roxb.

CHINESE TALLOW-TREE

Sans.—*Toyapippali*; Hindi—*Pippalyang*, *vilayati-shisham*, *Pahari-shisham*, *tarcharbi*; Beng.—*Mom-china*; Kan.—*Meenadabattimara*; Oriya—*Ronojita*.

Tree valued for its fruits which yield two types of fats: (i) the Chinese Vegetable Tallow (of low iod. val.) obtained from the waxy mass covering the seeds; and (ii) the kernel oil (of high iod. val.) known in commerce as Stillingia Oil. Chinese tallow used in the manufacture of candles, cosmetics and soaps, and for dressing cloth. Tallow resembles cacao butter and is edible after proper refining. Used also as a substitute for animal tallow and is employed in small quantities for stiffening softer edible fats. Stillingia Oil is a drying oil and is considered superior to linseed oil in drying and polymerizing properties. The oil, however, does not polymerize as easily as tung oil and is employed as an adulterant of the latter. It is used in paints and varnishes and plastics; also employed for illumination. Oil is vulnerary, emetic and purgative, used for cutaneous troubles. Seed meal used as a fertilizer and feed; it can also be refined and converted into flour fit for human consumption, it is rich in protien. Decoction of root bark given in dyspepsia, also used as a tonic; resin from the bark purgative. Wood used for toys, furniture, and inferior quality pencils; also suitable for cricket bats and block-mounts. Leaves yield a black dye and used for rearing eri silkworms. Latex acrid and powerfully vesicant.

SAPONARIA Linn.

Caryophyllaceae

S. officinalis Linn.

BOUNCING BET, SOAPWORT

Roots and leaves contain saponin and used for washing silk and wool. Roots also serve to make a 'heading' or foam for beer and ale. Roots expectorant, diaphoretic, and diuretic. Roots and leaves used for scrofula and skin troubles. The herb has also been employed for rheumatism, jaundice, hepatic eruptions and venereal ulcers.

S. vaccaria Linn.

Hindi—*Musna*, *sabuni*; Beng.—*Sabuni*.

Properties more or less identical with those of *S. officinalis*. Mucilaginous sap tonic and febrifuge, also used as a depurative in scabies and furuncles. Saponin of the seeds shows hemolytic activity.

SAPROSMA Blume *Rubiaceae*

S. ternatum Kurz; Hook. f. in part

Assam—*Bhedeli*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-socitnai*; Cachar—*Thaibrenjola*.

Leaves eaten to relieve flatulence and stomach-ache.

SARACA Linn. *Caesalpiniaceae*

S. asoca (Roxb.) De Wilde syn. *S. indica* auct., non Linn.

ASHOKA

Sans., Hindi & Beng.—*Asok*, *ashoka*; Mar.—*Ashoka*, *jasundi*; Guj.—*Ashopalava*, *asupala*; Tel.—*Asoka*, *karkeli*, *vanjulamu*; Tam.—*Asogam*; Kan.—*Aksunkar*, *asokadamara*, *kenkali*, *anchange*; Mal.—*Asokam*, *hemapushpam*, *vanjulam*; Oriya—*Oshoko*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-ja-mar-aih*, *dieng-sohkyrkha*; Lushai—*Husangidba*, *markam-par*.

SARACA

Bark astringent, used in uterine affections. It has a stimulating effect on endometrium and ovarian tissue and is useful in menorrhagia due to uterine fibroids, in leucorrhoea and internal bleeding hemorrhoids, and hemorrhagic dysentery. Bark also contains an oxytocic principle. Flowers used as a uterine tonic; used also in biliousness, hemorrhagic dysentery, and diabetes. Fruits chewed as a substitute for areca-nuts. Pods make a good forage. Wood used for ploughs and shafts.

S. declinata (Jack) Miq.

Seeds edible. Flowers used in soups. Wood used for knife-handles.

S. indica auct., non Linn. *see*

S. asoca (Roxb.) De Wilde

SARCOCEPHALUS Afzel. *ex*
R. Br.

S. cordatus Miq. *see*
Nuclea orientalis Linn.

S. missionis Haviland *see*
Nuclea missionis Wight & Arn.

SARCOCHLAMYS Gaudich.
Urticaceae

S. pulcherrima Gaudich.
DOGAL-TREE

Assam—*Mesaki*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-langshir, dieng-soh-khwa-lali*; Cachar—*Misagi-phang*; Miri—*Notke*; Garo—*Dogal*; Manipur—*Sanmarti*.

Bark yields a fibre used as a substitute for ramie, and also for cordage. Young shoots, fruits, and leaves eaten as a vegetable.

SARCOCOCCA Lindl. *Buxaceae*

S. pruniformis Hook. f. in part, non Lindl. *see S. saligna* Muell.-Arg.

S. saligna Muell.-Arg. *syn.*
S. pruniformis Hook. f. in part, non Lindl.

Kumaun—*Sukat sing*; Garhwal—*Paliata, guer*; Jaunsar—*Tiliari*; Khasi Hills —*Tiw-deng-pah*; Nepal—*Chilekath, chilne*.

Leaves used in rheumatism and as a febrifuge.

SARCOLOBUS R. Br.
Asclepiadaceae

S. carinatus Wall.

Similar to *S. globosus*, but no record of its uses.

S. globosus Wall.

Beng.—*Baoli lata*.

Fruits made into a conserve and leaves eaten with curries. Seeds poisonous, used to kill dogs and wild animals.

SARCOSPERMA Hook. f.
Sarcospermataceae

S. arboreum Hook. f.

Khasi Hills—*Dieng-thelandi, u-soh-sarloh*; Garo—*Thirkalwang, dumuk-nachil, bol-subok*; Lepcha—*Kulyatzo*; Nepal—*Pahar lampati, kalikath*.

Wood employed for canoes, also suitable for house construction. Leaves lopped for fodder.

SARCOSTEMMA R. Br.
Asclepiadaceae

S. acidum Voigt syn.
S. brevistigma Wight & Arn.

Sans.—*Soma*; Hindi & Beng.—*Somlata*; Mar.—*Somvel, ransher*; Tel.—*Kondapala, palmakastam, somalata*; Kan.—*Hambukalli, somalata*; Mundari—*Kulu-toa*.

Dried stems emetic. Infusion of roots given to persons bitten by rabid dogs. It does not appear to be *Soma* of Vedas.

S. brevistigma Wight & Arn. see
S. acidum Voigt

S. brunonianum Wight & Arn.
 Used in the same way as *S. acidum*.

S. intermedium Decne

Mar.—*Phok*; Kan.—*Konadabatti*.
 Used in the same way as *S. acidum*.

S. stocksii Hook. f.
 Used in the same way as *S. acidum*.

SARCOSTIGMA Wight & Arn.
Icacinaceae

S. edule Kurz
 Fruits eaten.

S. kleinii Wight & Arn.
 Sans.—*Ingudi*; Tam.—*Odal, puvenna*; Mal.—*Velleiodal*.

Fruits eaten, also used in rheumatism. Seeds yield a fatty oil used for rheumatism, also employed as an illuminant. The oil is, however, injurious to eyes. Seed meal used as a feed after extraction of oil. Powdered bark given with honey in rheumatism, leprosy and hysteria.

SARGASSUM C. Ag.
Sargassaceae

S. plagiophyllum (Mert.) Ag. see
S. wightii Grev.

S. tenerrimum J. Ag. see
S. wightii Grev.

S. wightii Grev.

The alga is a source of laminarin. Sodium laminarin sulphate is used as anti-coagulant of blood and as an anti-lipaemic agent. *S. tenerrimum* J. Ag. and *S. plagiophyllum* (Mert.) Ag. also yield laminarin.

SASSAFRAS Trew. *Lauraceae*

S. albidum (Nutt.) Nees syn.
S. officinale Nees & Eberm.;
S. variifolium Kuntze

SASSAFRAS, AGUE TREE

Roots stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, and depurative, used in cutaneous troubles, rheumatism, gout and scurvy. Decoction of roots and pith used as a demulcent in eye lotions. The root-bark marketed as a Sassafras after removing the outer cork and drying; therapeutic activity is due to the presence of an essential oil (Sassafras Oil) which may be used in small doses as a carminative and stimulant, poisonous in excessive doses. Sassafras Oil used extensively in soaps and cheap perfumes. Source of artificial heliotrope. Safrol, the principal constituent of the oil, has been shown to cause cancer in experimental animals and use of oil as flavouring agent in foods and beverages has been banned in USA. Wood used for cooerage and light boats.

S. officinale Nees & Eberm. see

S. albidum (Nutt.) Nees

S. variifolium Kuntze see

S. albidum (Nutt.) Nees

SATUREJA Linn.

Labiatae; Lamiaceae

SATUREJA

S. hortensis Linn. SUMMER SAVORY

Leaves used for flavouring meat and other culinary preparations. Savory of commerce consists of dried leaves and flowering tops, the best class consisting of leaves only. Herb carminative, digestive, diuretic, laxative, stomachic, sudorific, and vermifuge; used in menstrual suppression and flatulent colic. A tea prepared from the leaves is given as an expectorant and carminative. Yields an essential oil, Oil of Savory, used for the same purposes as the herb; possesses antibacterial and antifungal activity. Seeds yield a drying oil which is as good as linseed oil.

S. montana Linn. WINTER SAVORY

Used for the same purposes as *S. hortensis*. Flavour, is stronger than that of the other species.

SAURAUIA Willd.

Saurauiaceae

S. cerea Griff.

Assam—*Porbotia-hengunia*.

Wood used for house construction.

S. fasciculata Wall.

Nepal—*Sare-gogon*.

Leaves eaten by livestock.

S. griffithii Dyer

Lepcha—*Hlosiphakung*.

Wood resembles that of *S. napaulensis* and similarly used.

S. napaulensis DC.

Hindi—*Goganda, gogina, pangara*;
Jaunsar—*Ratendu*; Kumaun—*Gugna*;
Lepcha—*Kasur, kasur-kung*;
Nepal—*Gogen, gogun, tonshi*.

Fruits eaten. Wood used for minor type

of interior construction and may be useful for packing-cases. Leaves lopped for fodder.

S. punduana Wall.

Khasi Hills—*Dieng-soh-khijut, dieng-soh-la-pot, dieng-ja-la-ngap*;
Sikkim—*Rata-gogen, sipharung*.

Wood used for house construction.

S. roxburghii Wall.

Assam—*Bon-posola, hengunia, paniposola, porbotia-sengunia*;
Khasi Hills—*Dieng-soh-la-pied*;
Garó—*Bor-jir-sinnig, geng-sning*;
Cachar—*Bon-loisu-phang*; Naga—*Dia-ching, tong-bahu*;
Lushai—*Terpui*;
Manipur—*Sing-khrau*;
Lepcha—*Safar-kung, dangsipa*;
Nepal—*Aule gogun, gogan*.

Leaves lopped for fodder. Mucilage of leaves used for preparing hair-pomade. Wood used for the same purposes as that of *S. napaulensis*.

SAUROMATUM Schott

Araceae

S. guttatum Schott

see

S. venosum (Ait.) Kunth

S. pedatum Schott

see

S. venosum (Ait.) Kunth

S. venosum (Ait.) Kunth

syn.

S. guttatum Schott;

S. pedatum

Schott

Mar.—*Nurki*; U.P.—*Dhey, nin-kerowly*; Mundari—*Pindi*; Sadri—*Lapra*; Bombay—*Loth, diva kand*;
M.P.—*Bhasma-kand*.

Tubers acrid and poisonous, but used for edible purposes like *Dioscorea* tubers

SAUSSUREA

after thoroughly washing with water so as to remove the acrid principle. Tubers also used in stimulating poultices.

SAUROPUS Blume

Euphorbiaceae

S. albicans Blume see

S. androgynus Merrill

S. androgynus Merrill syn.

S. albicans Blume

‘STAR’ GOOSE-BERRY

Tam. — *Thavasai murungai*;

Lepcha—*Sengtungrung*; Khasi

Hills—*Dieng-soh-pit*.

Leaves and tender shoots eaten either raw or steamed, also used in soups. Plant is known for its high vitamin content and called Multivitamin Green. Decoction of roots given in stricture of the bladder and in fevers.

S. quadrangularis Muell.-Arg.

Dried leaves smoked as a cure for tonsillitis.

SAUSSUREA DC.

Compositae; Asteraceae

S. affinis Spreng.

Assam—*Gangamula*.

Juice of the roots is a common ingredient of medicines used for female troubles.

S. candicans C.B. Clarke see

S. heteromalla (D. Don) Raizada & Saxena

S. gossypiphora D. Don

Offered for worship in shrines in the hills, and used medicinally by the local people.

S. heteromalla (D. Don) Raizada & Saxena syn. *S. candicans*

C. B. Clarke; *Carduus heteromallus*

D. Don

Punjab— *Batula, kaliziri*;

Mundari—*Husuri puru*.

Seeds used as a carminative. Crushed leaves applied to wounds.

S. hypoleuca Spreng.

Leaves purgative and antisiphilitic. Roots used as an adulterant of Kuth (*S. lappa*) roots.

S. lappa C. B. Clarke

KUTH, COSTUS

Sans.—*Kushta*; Hindi & Beng.—

Kut, kur, pachak; Guj.—*Upuleta,*

kur; Mar.—*Kushta*; Tel.—

Changala, kustam; Tam.—

Kostum, put-chuk, goshtam; Mal.—

Sepuddy; Kan.—*Koshta*; Kashmir—

Kuth, chob-i-qut, post-khai. Trade —

Kuth.

Dried roots constitute the drug Saussurea. Roots tonic, stomachic, carminative, and stimulant; used as a spasmodic in asthma and cough, and in rheumatism and chronic skin diseases. Roots contain an essential oil, alkaloid saussurine, and a bitter resin. Alcoholic extract of roots, containing both the essential oil and alkaloid, has been found effective in bronchial asthma particularly of vagotonic type. Roots used as incense and for protection of shawls from insects.

S. obvallata Wall. ex C. B. Clarke

Punjab— *Kanwal, birm-kanwal*;

Kumaun—*Brahma-kamal*.

SAUSSUREA

Roots used in preparations applied to wounds and cuts.

S. sacra Edgew. YOGIRAJ PLANT,
SACRED SAUSSUREA

Kashmir— *Jogi padshah*;
Garhwal—*Ghuggi*.

Used for nervous debility.

SAXIFRAGA Linn.

S. ciliata Lindl., non Royle *see*
Bergia stracheyi (Hook. f. & Thoms.)
Engl.

S. ligulata Wall. *see*
Bergia ciliata Sternb.

S. pupurascens Hook. f. & Thoms.
see *Bergia purpurascens*
(Hook. f. & Thoms.) Engl.

S. stracheyi Hook. f. & Thoms. *see*
Bergia stracheyi (Hook. f. &
Thoms.) Engl.

SCAEVOLA Linn. *Goodeniaceae*

S. frutescens Krause *syn.*
S. koenigii Vahl

Mar.—*Bhadrak*, *bhadraksh*; Tam.—
Vella-muttagam; Mal.—*Vella*
modagam.

Leaves eaten as a vegetable and also smoked like tobacco. Leaves given for indigestion; poultice applied on tumours and swollen legs. Juice of the fruits used for eye troubles; taken internally for inducing menstruation. Decoction of roots used in dysentery. Wood from the basal part of the shrub is hard and can withstand salt water; used for wooden nails and pegs for boats. Branches and pith used for making fancy articles, such as artificial flowers, fruits, and birds. Pith may be substituted for elder-pith in microscopical work, also employed for

sun-hats, floats. and making a kind of rice paper.

S. koenigii Vahl *see*
S. frutescens Krause

SCAPHIUM Schott & Endl.
Sterculiaceae

S. affine (Mast.) Pierre *see*
S. macropodum (Miq.) Beumee

S. macropodum (Miq.) Beumee *syn.*
S. affine (Mast.) Pierre; *Sterculia*
affinis Mast.

Dried fruits used as a garnish; yield a lot of mucilage in water which is consumed as a jelly and also used as a stomachic and febrifuge, and for sprue and cough.

S. scaphigerum (G. Don) Guibourt
syn. *S. wallichii* Schott & Endl.;
Sterculia scaphigera Wall. ex
G. Don

Follicles used for pulmonary, renal, and bowel complaints. Seeds laxative, action due to mechanical stimulation of gut. Pericarp yields mucilage in water which is eaten as a delicacy. Mucilage may afford relief in diarrhoea, dysentery and piles due to demulcent action. Wood used for packing-cases and veneers. Inner bark yields a fibre.

S. wallichii Schott & Endl. *see*
S. scaphigerum (G. Don) Guibourt

SCENEDESMUS Meyen
Scendesmaceae

S. acutus Meyen

An alga with high protein content; trials for its cultivation are being considered.

SCHEFFLERA Forst. & Forst. f.
Araliaceae

S. elata (Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don) Harms syn. *Heptapleurum elatum* C. B. Clarke

Nepal—*Chinia, gufla*; Lepcha—*Prongzam*.

Wood used for box-planking.

S. elliptica (Blume) Harms syn. *Heptapleurum ellipticum* Seem. C. B. Clarke in part

Wood chewed for relief from tooth-ache.

S. hypoleuca (Kurz) Harms syn. *Heptapleurum hypoleucum* Kurz

Khasi Hills—*Dieng-la-tymphu*.

Poultice of leaves applied to swelling.

S. impressa (C. B. Clarke) Harms syn. *Heptapleurum impressum* C. B. Clarke

Nepal—*Balu chinia, bhalu chinde, bhalu phutta*; Lepcha—*Suntong*.

Leaves afford a good fodder; also yields a gum.

S. racemosa (Wight) Harms syn. *Heptapleurum racemosum* Bedd.

Tam.—*Ettileimarom*.

Wood used for small boxes and light packing material, but decays in a short time.

S. venulosa (Wight & Arn.) Harms syn. *Heptapleurum venulosum* Seem.; C. B. Clarke in part

Hindi—*Daln, kath-semul, kur-semul, karbot semul*; Beng.—*Bansimar*; Mar.—*Rawanito*; Tam.—*Moda-kama*; Kan.—*Bili bhuthala, tengar-bali, huli-pachki-balli*;

Oriya—*Jari*; Assam—*Jokhuni-hata, dhobailata*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-meising-hat, jarmi-mong-boi, dieng-soh-luait, mei-soh-syrkan*; Garo—*Jeng-jil, dorengmi*; Lushai—*Kelbu*; Santal—*Sunumjur*; Mundari—*Panikawar, superari, ned nanri*; Nepal—*Singhata*.

Roots are mixed with rice and eaten to cure dropsy.

S. wallichiana (Wight & Arn.) Harms syn. *Heptapleurum wallichianum* C. B. Clarke, non Seem.

Mal.—*Modakom*.

Wood may be used for tea-boxes.

SCHIMA Reinw. ex Blume
Theaceae

S. khasiana Dyer see

S. wallichii (DC.) Korth.

S. mollis Dyer see

S. wallichii (DC.) Korth.

S. wallichii (DC.) Korth. syn.

S. khasiana Dyer; *S. mollis* Dyer

NEEDLE WOOD

Hindi—*Chilauni, kanak, makusal*; Beng.—*Makrisal, cheloni*; Assam—*Makria chilauni, makriasal, noga-bhe*; Goalpara—*Gugera*; Garo—*Boldak*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-ngan, dingan*; Cachar—*Bonak, jam*; Lushai—*Khiang*; Nagaland—*Ingkhia-chin*; Lepcha—*Sambrangkung*; Nepal—*Aule-chilaune, goe-chassi, sule-chilauni*. Trade—Chilauni, needlewood.

SCHIMA

Wood used for building purposes, bridges, planking, canoes, agricultural implements, fancy articles, pit and mine-props, and veneers. Also suitable for teacheast plywood, rice mortars, and matches and paper-pulp. Bark used for dyeing and processing of skins. Bark and leaves contain tannin.

SCHINOPSIS Engl. *Anacardiaceae*

S. balansae Engl.

A native of South America. Source of Quebracho of commerce, imported into India. Quebracho extract is prepared from the heartwood; it is a quick acting tan-stuff used in the production of leathers ranging from the heaviest sole leathers to the lightest sheep skin leather for shoe linings. Extract is also used in oil drilling muds, and for dyeing and printing of fabrics.

S. lorentzii Engl. syn.

Quebrachia lorentzii Griseb.

QUEBRACHO,
AXE-BREAKING TREE

A native of South America. Also a source of Quebracho used for the same purposes as that from *S. balansae*.

SCHINUS Linn. *Anacardiaceae*

S. dependens Orteg.

Used for rheumatism.

S. molle Linn.

PERUVIAN PEPPER TREE OR
MASTIC TREE

Kan.—*Hucchu menasina mara*.

Fruits stomachic, expectorant, and diuretic, used in bronchial and urinary affections. If eaten in excess they cause vomiting and diarrhoea. Fruits are sweet at first, finally acquiring a sharp peppery taste; used as a substitute and adulterant

of pepper (*Piper nigrum* Linn.) and cubebs (*Piper cubeba* Linn. f.); they also yield an essential oil, used as a substitute for Black Pepper Oil. Leaves and bark diuretic. Aqueous extract of leaves given in dysmenorrhoea and amenorrhoea. Tree exudes a mastic-type gum-resin called American Mastic or Jesuit's Balsam; it is purgative expectorant and diuretic. Bark yields tannin (23%).

S. terebinthifolius Raddi

BRAZILIAN PEPPER TREE

Bark given as a stimulant, tonic, and astringent; also used in external applications for rheumatism and gout. Fruits, if eaten as such, produce toxic symptoms similar to those of *S. molle*; used only as a condiment. Stem yields a resin called Balsamo de Misiones.

SCHISANDRA Michx

Schisandraceae

S. grandiflora Hook. f. & Thoms.

Simla & Punjab—*Klandru*,
kaljendru; Jaunsar—*Ballon*, *bani*;
North Garhwal—*Agali*, *chimgaddi*;
Kumaun—*Sillangti*, *sirkul*;
Lepcha—*Taksietrik*; Nepal—
Singhatta lahara.

Fruits pleasantly acidic; seeds aromatic.

SCHISMATOGLOTTIS Zoll. &
Moritzi *Araceae*

S. calyptrata (Roxb.) Zoll. &
Moritzi syn. *S. longipes* Miq.;
Calla calyptrata Roxb.

All parts of the plant edible.

S. longipes Miq. see *S. calyptrata*
(Roxb.) Zoll. & Moritzi

SCHIZACHYRIUM Nees

Gramineae; Poaceae

SCHLEICHERA

S. brevifolium Nees syn.
Andropogon brevifolius Sw. f

Serves as a fodder grass, but has low food value.

S. exile Stapf syn.
Andropogon exilis Hochst.

Kan.—*Nale hullu*.

Young grass eaten by cattle; in dry season it becomes unpalatable. Also used for thatching and coarse matting; the grass may be chopped and mixed with clay for building huts.

S. semiberbe Nees syn.
Andropogon semiberbis Kunth

Good fodder for stock.

SCHIZAEA Sm. *Schizaeaceae*

S. dichotoma Sm.

Rhizomes used for cough and other throat troubles; also given after parturition.

SCHIZOLOBIUM Vog. *Caesalpiniaceae*

S. excelsum Vog. see

S. parahybun Blake

S. parahybun Blake syn.

S. excelsum Vog.

QUALM

Wood yields paper-pulp.

SCHIZOPHYLLUM Fr. *Agaricaceae*

S. commune Fr.

An edible fungus.

SCHIZOSTACHYUM Nees *Gramineae; Poaceae*

S. hasskarlianum Kurz

Young shoots cooked as a vegetable. Introduced into India.

S. rogersii Brandis

Bamboo used for making arrows and blow-pipes.

SCHLEICHERA Willd.

Sapindaceae

S. oleosa (Lour.) Oken. syn

S. trijuga Willd. & Klein

LAC TREE, MACASSAR OIL

TREE, CEYLON OAK

Hindi—*Kusum*; Beng.—*Kusum, kosano*; Mar.—*Kusumb, koon, kohan, peduman*; Guj.—*Kusum, kosumb*; Tel.—*Posuku, busi, kodali-pulusu, madaka-pulusu, botanga, pulusura-marajati, sagade-pusuku, mavita-vitiki*; Tam.—*Puvathipuvam, pulachi, karanchi, kula, pumaratha*; Kan.—*Sugade kendala, jendala chakota*; Mal.—*Puvam*; Oriya—*Kusamo, rusam, swad, kussum*; Punjab—*Sama, jamoa, gausam, kussam*; Coorg—*Chendala*.

Wood used for oil and sugar mills, rice pounders, pestles, axles and hubs, felloes and stocks of cart wheels, shafts, mortars, violin bows and agricultural implements, and tool-handles. Treated timber suitable for construction and cabinet-work and wagon building; also used for road paving, block flooring in mills and godowns and as pit-props, side-props in shafts and galleries in mines. It is a good fuel and makes excellent charcoal. Seeds yield a fatty oil called Macassar Oil which is used for hair dressing; also used for culinary and lighting purposes, as a lubricant for machinery and as a cure for skin troubles. It is used for massage in rheumatism. For edible purposes the oil is properly refined to remove cyanogenetic

SCHLEICHERA

glucosides. A common adulterant of mustard oil. When mixed in suitable proportion (2-15%) with oils consisting largely of oleic (and linoleic) acids, it considerably improves the lathering properties of laundry soap, imparts a better feel, and provides immunity from rancidity. Raw fruits pickled; ripe ones eaten as such. Young shoots eaten, also lopped for fodder. Bark contains 9.4% tannin. Flowers yield a dye. Bark used in applications for itch, pain in the back and loins, inflammations, and ulcers. Tree is an important host for Kusmi lac.

S. trijuga Willd. & Klein *see*
S. oleosa (Lour.) Oken.

SCHOENEFELDIA Kunth
Gramineae; Poaceae

S. gracilis Kunth *syn. Chloris pall* a Hook. f.; *C. myosuroides* Hook. f.

Rajasthan—*Tarwaria, machhighas.*

A good fodder for the sheep and camels. Also used for thatching and cordage.

SCHOENOCAULON A. Gray
Liliaceae

S. officinale A. Gray *syn.*
Asagraea officinalis Lindl.

An ointment made from the seeds, or the mixture of their alkaloids collectively called veratrine, is used for relief from neuralgic pains and arthritis, but should be used with caution as the drug is a muscular poison. Alkaloid mixture, particularly alkaloid cevadine, kills hair lice, thrips and a variety of other pests. Veratrine can be safely used on crops even shortly before harvest as it decomposes rapidly on exposure to sunlight and has no residual effect. Alkaloid vanilloyl-cervine exhibits hypotensive activity.

SCHOTIA Jacq. *Caesalpiniaceae*

S. brachypetala Sond.

BOERBOON

Wood suitable for furniture. Decoction of bark given in diarrhoea. Seeds edible. Wood as well as roots contain tannin.

SCHREBERA Roxb. *Oleaceae*

S. swietenoides Roxb.

WEAVER'S-BEAM TREE

Hindi—*Moka, banpalas, ghand, gay ka lundi*; Beng.—*Ghanta parul, ghanto*; Mar.—*Moka, mokadi, nakti*; Guj.—*Markho, mokho, ghant, naktinunjad, popiti*; Tel.—*Bullakaya, tondamukkidi, magalinga, mukkalppa*; Tam.—*Mogalingum*; Kan.—*Bula, gante, kalgante, mogalingamara, magganti*; Oriya—*Jantia, nemibure*; Rajasthan—*Mokha, jhaw*; Mundari—*Chabsing, sandabsing*; Santal—*Eksira*. Trade—*Mokha*.

Wood used for beams of weavers' looms, shuttles, oil and sugar mills, wooden utensils, agricultural implements, posts and poles, carts and wheels, brush-backs and turnery; for brush-backs preferred to mango wood. Also suitable for mathematical instruments and cabinet-work and for use as fuel and for charcoal making. Leaves eaten during times of scarcity; also used in enlargement of spleen and in urinary discharges. Roots used in leprosy; bark for boils and burns. Tree exudes a gum. Fruits used for hydrocoele.

SCHWEINFURTHIA A. Br.

Scrophulariaceae

S. sphaerocarpa A. Br.

Sans.— *Sannipat, nepala-nimba*;
Hindi—*Nepal nimb, sanipat*.

Broken pieces of fruits together with powdered leaves and portions of dried stems are used as a drug in fevers of the enteric group; also considered tonic and diuretic. Powdered leaves used as snuff to stop bleeding of the nose.

SCILLA Linn. *Liliaceae*

S. hohenackeri Fisch. & Mey.

Bulbs contain alkaloids.

S. hyacinthiana (Roth) Macb. syn.
S. indica Baker, non Roxb.;
Ledebouria hyacinthina Roth

SOUTH INDIAN SQUILL

Hindi & Beng.—*Safedi-khus*; Tel.—*Adavi tellagadda*; Tam.—*Kattu velvengayam, narivengayam*; Kan.—*Kadubellulli*; Mal.—*Kanthena*.

Bulbs employed as a substitute for true or White Squill *Urginea maritima* Baker and Indian squill (*Urginea indica* Kunth). Used as an expectorant, cardiac stimulant and diuretic.

S. indica Baker, non Roxb. *see*
S. hyacinthiana (Roth) Macb.

SCINDAPSUS Schott *Araceae*

S. officinalis Schott

Sans.—*Gaja-pippali, kari-pippali, kapiballi*; Hindi—*Gajapipal, pippal-jhanca, bari-pipli*; Beng.—*Gajapipal*; Mar.—*Thorapimpli*; Guj.—*Mottopiper*; Tel.—*Enuga-pippalu, gaja-pippallu*; Tam.—*Anattippili*; Kan.—*Dodda-hippali, gaja-hippali*; Mal.—*Anattippili*; Oriya—*Girudhuni, gojapippali*; Santal—*Dhare jhapak*; Dehra Dun *Portabel*; Deccan—*Hattippipli*.

Fruits stimulant, diaphoretic, carmina-

tive, and anthelmintic; also given in diarrhoea. Decoction given as an expectorant in asthma. Fruits as well as shoots show hypoglycaemic activity and the former also show antiprotozoal activity. Fruits yield a fatty oil. Leaves eaten as a vegetable. Stems yield a fibre.

SCIRPODENDRON Kurz

Cyperaceae

S. costatum Kurz *see*

S. ghaeri (Gaertn.) Merrill

S. ghaeri (Gaertn.) Merrill *syn.*

S. costatum Kurz

Leaves are dried after removing the prickly edges and midribs, and woven into mats. Plant also used for making hats. Succulent epicarp of the fruit eaten.

SCIRPUS Linn.

Cyperaceae

S. articulatus Linn.; C. B. Clarke in part

Hindi—*Chichora*; Beng.—*Laghu keruru, pappati chikha*; Oriya—*Gaichara*.

Dried plants used for thatching. Tubers given to stop diarrhoea and vomiting.

S. barbatus Rottb. *see*

Bulbostylis barbata (Rottb.)

C.B. Clarke

S. corymbosus Roth *see*

S. inclinatus Boiss.

S. erectus C.B. Clarke, non Poir.
see S. juncoides Roxb.

S. grossus Linn. f. *syn.*

S. kysoor Roxb.

Sans.—*Kaseruka*; Hindi & Beng.—*Kasuru, kesur*; Mar.—*Kasara*; Guj.—*Gundaro*; Tel.—*Gunda-tunga*

SCIRPUS

gaddi; Oriya—*Santara*; Punjab—*Dila, kaseru*; Mundari—*Jomekesari, marangkhesari*; Bombay—*Kachera*.

Green plants used as fodder; dried ones for covering roofs. Culms used for making mats, bags, and baskets. Ploughed in as green manure. Tubers are dried after removing the dark cuticle and fibres and ground into flour for making bread. Tubers are nutritious, diuretic, and astringent, used in diarrhoea and to stop vomiting.

S. inclinatus Boiss. syn.
S. corymbosus Roth

Peeled culms employed by the Egyptians for making artificial flowers.

S. juncoides Roxb. syn.
S. erectus C.B. Clarke, non Poir.

Comes up as a weed and eaten by cattle. Also ploughed in as green manure.

S. kysoor Roxb. see
S. grossus Linn. f.

S. lacustris Linn.
GREAT BULRUSH, CLUB-RUSH

Culms used for thatching, also woven into mats, seats of the chairs, and several other domestic articles. They are used for producing artificial silk and for paper manufacture. Rhizomes eaten or made into bread; they are astringent and diuretic and suspected of poisoning cattle. Considerable amounts of water soluble vitamins, particularly B-vitamins and vitamin C, are present in aerial parts of the plant; their use in feeds for stock is suggested.

S. littoralis Schrad.

Kan.—*Hommagali hullu*.

Used for making mats.

S. maritimus C.B. Clarke, non Linn.
see *S. tuberosus* Desf.

S. mucronatus Linn.

Kan.—*Hommagali hullu*.

Used for making mats.

S. tuberosus Desf. syn.
S. maritimus C.B. Clarke, non Linn.
SEACLUB-RUSH

Beng.—*Mahat-kesur*; Tel.—*Gurrapu sakatunga*; Punjab—*Dila, murak*.

Fresh plants form good forage, but dry up too soon. Rhizomes are made into flour for use in times of scarcity. Tubers laxative. Rhizomes contain an essential oil and a fixed oil.

SCLERIA Berg. Cyperaceae

S. biflora Roxb. subsp. *biflora*

Young plants eaten with rice either raw or steamed. Roots smell strongly of camphor or cajaput (*Melaleuca leucadendron* Linn.).

S. hebecarpa Nees see
S. levis Retz.

S. levis Retz. syn.
S. hebecarpa Nees

Fruits eaten in betel quids; useful in coughs. Rhizome used for stomach disorders.

S. lithosperma Sw.

Young tops given to children with enlarged stomach. Decoction of roots given after parturition. Plant antinephritic.

S. oryzoides Presl see
S. poaeformis Retz.

S. pergracilis (Nees) Kunth

Decoction given in coughs; also used in foot -and mouth-diseases in cattle. Lemon scented leaves are mosquito repellent.

S. poaeformis Retz. syn.
S. oryzoides Presl

Leaves used for making mats and for polishing wood. Fruiting panicles used in poultices.

S. scrobiculata Nees

Young tops and fruits eaten.

SCLEROCARYA Hochst.
Anacardiaceae

S. birrea Hochst.

Wood used for mortars, wooden bowls, furniture, saddles, and carvings; also used for matches. Fruits eaten; juice fermented to prepare a cider-like beverage. Kernels oily, edible. Infusion of bark given in dysentery, and a colourless gum exuding from bark used in the preparation of inks.

S. caffra Sond. MAROOLA NUT

Wood used for canoes, structural purposes, and furniture. Kernels yield an edible fatty oil, also used for industrial purposes. Defatted meal contains almost all amino acids and is particularly rich in arginine and aspartic and glutamic acids; the pattern of essential amino acids in the meal differs only slightly from that of human milk and eggs. Decoction of bark given in diarrhoea. Fruits edible; a beer fermented from the juice is rich in vitamin C. Fruit-pulp makes a good jelly.

SCLERODERMA Pers.
Lycoperdaceae

S. aurantium Pers.

An edible fungus.

S. verrucosum (Bull.) Pers.

An edible fungus.

SCLEROSTACHYA A. Camus
Gramineae; Poaceae

S. fusca (Roxb.) A. Camus syn.
Saccharum fuscum Roxb.

Hindi— *Khilut, tilluk, retwa*;
Beng.— *Khuree, pata-khuree*; Tel.—
Kandu-rellugaddi.

Culms made into pens and screens, also used for light fences. Leaves and culms used for thatching. Grass may be suitable for cheaper grade paper, wrappings, and boards and for other cellulose products. Leaf-sheaths may provide a fibre.

SCOLOPIA Schreb. *Flacourtiaceae*

S. crenata Clos

Tam.— *Charalu*; Mal.—
Sarelmarom; Kan.— *Dodd-*
dajaapaalajaple, adikejaple,
kodalimara, kokkari; Bombay—
Hitterlu.

Wood used for planks. Fruits edible. Seeds yield an essential oil.

S. gaertneri Thw. see
S. schreberi Gmel.

S. marcophylla Clos syn.
S. rhinantha Clos
MANGROVE-THORN

Wood used for house-building purposes.

S. rhinantha Clos see
S. macrophylla Clos

S. roxburghii Clos see
S. spinosa Warb.

S. schreberi Gmel. syn.
S. gaertneri Thw.

SCOLOPIA

Mal.—*Cherakanjni*.

Wood used for posts, wall plates, rafters, and tool-handles.

S. spinosa Warb. syn.
S. roxburghii Clos

Fruit edible. Wood used for house-building and for fences.

SCOPARIA Linn.

Scrophulariaceae

S. dulcis Linn.

SWEET BROOMWEED

Santal—*Jastimadhu*; Mundari—*Madukam, chinibuta, koara*;
Bastar—*Ghodatulsi, mithipatti*.

Infusion of leaves used in fever, cough, and bronchitis, and as a gargle for toothache. Decoction of plant used for gravel and other renal troubles. An antidiabetic compound, amellin, occurs in the leaves and stems of green plants. It is helpful in anaemia, albuminaria, ketonuria, retinitis, and other complications associated with diabetes mellitus. Plant used as cattle fodder.

SCOPOLIA Jacq. *Solanaceae*

S. anomala Airy Shaw syn.
S. lurida Dunal

Herb used like belladonna; leaf extracts are more active than belladonna infusions. Air-dried leaves contain hyoscyamine, himaline, atropine and scopolamine. Leaves contain also rutin. Tincture of leaves used to produce extreme dilatation of the pupils.

S. lurida Dunal see

S. anomala Airy Shaw

SCORZONERA Linn.

Compositae; Asteraceae

S. divaricata Turcz.

Woody tuberous roots and leaves eaten as a vegetable.

S. hispanica Linn. BLACK SALSIFY

Roots have an agreeable flavour and eaten as a vegetable; they are peeled and soaked before cooking to remove the bitter taste. Inulin is the chief carbohydrate present in the roots. Roots are stomachic, appetizing, sudorific, diuretic, and antipyretic. Leaves used in salads; they can also be employed for feeding silkworms.

SCROPHULARIA Linn.

Scrophulariaceae

S. dentata Royle

Ladakh—*Shusti*.

Used as a fodder for goats.

SCUTELLARIA Linn.

Labiatae; Lamiaceae

S. discolor Colebr.

Used in rheumatism.

S. galericulata Linn.

SCULLCAP

Used as a laxative, febrifuge, antispasmodic, nervine, anodyne, and stomachic. Decoction given in epilepsy, intermittent fever, and ague.

S. linearis Benth.

Punjab—*Mastiara*.

Eaten in parts of the western Himalayas.

SCUTIA Comm. ex Brongn.

Rhamnaceae

S. indica Brongn. see

S. myrtina Kurz

S. myrtina Kurz syn.

S. indica Brongn.

SECURINEGA

Tel.—*Gariki*; Tam.—*Tuvadi*; Beng.—*Shadaburi*; Tam.—
 Kan.—*Kurudi*; Bombay—*Chimṅt*. *Sagadam*; Kan.—*Siranige hambu*.

Fruits eaten. Leaves form an ingredient of an ointment locally applied to hasten parturition. Roots acrid, emetic.

SECHIUM P. Br.

Cucurbitaceae

SCYPHIPHORA Gaertn. f.

Rubiaceae

S. edule Sw.

CHOW-CHOW, CHAYOTE

S. hydrophyllacea Gaertn. f.

Warm extract given in stomach-ache. Wood used for small articles.

Tam.—*Seeme kattirikikai*; Kan.—
Seeme badane.

SEBASTIANA Spreng.

Euphorbiaceae

Unripe fruits used as a vegetable; also consumed in salads. Roots are a source of starch, used as a substitute of arrow-root starch. Seeds are cooked in butter and eaten. Tender shoots eaten as vegetable. Fruits, vines, and tubers used as fodder. Woody stems yield a fibre.

S. chamaelea Muell.-Arg.

Konkan—*Bhuerendi*; Mundari—
Pirimanara.

Decoction given with *ghee* as a tonic; also applied to head in vertigo. Juice used in diarrhoea.

SECURIGERA DC.

Papilionaceae; Fabaceae

SECALE Linn.

Gramineae;
Poaceae

S. securidaca (Linn.) Dalla Torre
& Sarntheim

Seeds imported into India for use in diabetes mellitus; yield a fixed oil.

S. cereale Linn.

RYE

Recommended as an alternative crop to wheat and barley in hilly areas in India where the latter two crops act as reservoirs for rust diseases that infect wheat crop in the plains; grain is used chiefly for bread. Rye is also grown for production of medicinal Ergot (*Claviceps purpurea* Tul.), or as green manure. Due to lack of gluten in the grain, the dough lacks elasticity. Rye biscuits are popular in some countries. It is used also for making *chapatties*, porridge, and alcoholic products. Makes a good cover crop. Straw used for thatching and as packing material; also employed to some extent in paper manufacture.

SECURINEGA Comm. ex Juss.
Euphorbiaceae

S. leucopyrus (Willd.) Muell.-Arg.
syn. *Flueggea leucopyrus* Willd.

Hindi—*Hartho, ainta*; Mar.—
Vorepuvan, kandekuvana,
pamdharphali, posheri; Guj.—
Shinwi, humri; Tel.—*Tella-*
pulugudu, tella-pulisara,
challamunta; Tam.—*Vellaippulanji,*
maappulanathi, kareioori; Kan.—
Bilchuli, gudahale, hooli, sooli;
Punjab—*Karkun, bhathi, rithei,*
vanuthi, girk; Rajasthan—
Salepan, halepan; Goa & Konkan—
parpo; Nepal—*Achal*.

SECAMONE R. Br.

Asclepiadaceae

S. emetica R. Br.

SECURINEGA

Leaves eaten. Juice or paste of the leaves used along with tobacco to destroy worms in the sores. Berries sweet and edible. Slender branches used for making wicker baskets and for thatching. Stem bark contains tannin (10% dry basis); employed as a fish-poison.

S. obovata Muell.-Arg. *see*
S. virosa (Roxb. ex Willd.) Pax & Hoffm.

S. ramiflora Muell.-Arg. *see*
S. suffruticosa (Pall.) Rehder

S. suffruticosa (Pall.) Rehder syn.
S. ramiflora Muell.-Arg.; *Flueggea suffruticosa* Baill.

It has been shown on the basis of experiments carried out in USSR that the plant can replace strychnine and nux-vomica in medicinal preparations. Alkaloid securinine in the leaves stimulates central nervous system in a manner similar to strychnine and is comparatively less toxic. It is useful in paresis and paralysis following infectious diseases and psychial disorders.

S. virosa (Roxb. ex Willd.) Pax & Hoffm. syn. *S. obovata* Muell.-Arg.; *Flueggea microcarpa* Blume

Hindi—*Dalme, patala, bakarcha, rithoul*; Mar.—*Kodarsi, pandharpali*; Guj.—*Shinwi, thumri*; Tel.—*Mekarayi, sulamunta*; Tam.—*Kottagom, pambiri, irubulai, varadhula, vellaippula*; Kan.—*Bili-hooli*; Mal.—*Perinklavu*; Oriya.—*janjngi, kanilehya*; Goa—*paropo*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-krong-wait-lam*; Garo—*Dumikron*; Cachar—*Sugane*; Santal—*Remrehorte, horte*; Lepcha—*Iktibi, mantel-kung*; Nepal—*Phalame*.

Bark used for tanning (tannin, 8.9%); also used for dyeing matting black. Roots analgesic and aphrodisiac. Leaf juice employed for destroying worms in the sores. Decoction of leaves given as a laxative and antipyretic. Fruits eaten. Mucilaginous gum exuding from the stem used as paste. Wood used for agricultural implements, walking-sticks, tent pegs, chair legs, wicker traps and fishing stakes; branches employed for thatching. Charcoal from the wood is powdered and used as a cicatrizant.

SEDUM Linn. *Crassulaceae*

S. asiaticum C. B. Clarke, non DC. *see* *S. crassipes* Hook. f.

S. crassipes Hook. f. syn.
S. asiaticum C.B. Clarke, non DC.

Emollient, resolvent, and vulnerary.

S. multicaule Wall. ex Lindl.

Emollient and vulnerary.

S. rhodiola DC. *see*

S. rosea Scop. ex Sprague

S. rosea Scop. ex Sprague syn.

S. rhodiola DC. ROSE ROOT

Lahaul—*Shrolo*.

Root-stocks fleshy with the odour of roses, pickled. Young leaves and stems eaten raw; mature ones eaten cooked.

S. tibeticum Hook. f. & thoms.

Lahaul—*Kindut*.

Leaves eaten.

SEHIMA Forsk. *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

S. nervosum (Rottl.) Stapf syn.
Ischaemum laxum (R. Br.) Hook. f.

Hindi—*Sedwa*; Mar.—*Shara, sheda*; Tel.—*Telagadi, nendra*

SELINUM

gaddi; Tam.—*Kuraitti, nendra pul*;
 Kan.—*Chikka sali hullu, karikpoda
 hullu, nalai hullu*; U.P.—*Sain,*
sairan, saina, send; M.P.—*Sainar,*
sain, sen; Bombay—*Sheda, pavna,*
paunat; Rajasthan—*Sagen, gundra,*
gandhi.

One of the best hill fodder grasses, both palatable and nutritious. It can be made into hay and silage. Also used for thatching.

S. notatum (Hack.) A. Camus syn.
Ischaemum notatum Hack.

Grass can be used for paper-pulp along with *Cymbopogon martini* Wats.

S. sulcatum (Hack.) A. Camus syn.
Ischaemum sulcatum Hack.

Hindi—*Ponai, pohna*; M.P.—
Pawana, paona, paonia; Bombay—
sheda, pavna, pavanya.

Valued for both green fodder and hay and silage; most nutritious at the flowering stage. Drought-resistant and quick growing.

SELAGINELLA Beauv.
Selaginellaceae

S. involvens Spring

Said to have the property of prolonging life.

S. tamariscina Spring

Said to have the property of prolonging life; var. *pulvinata* Alston occurs from Kumaun to Assam.

S. wallichii Spring

Decoction given as a protective medicine after parturition.

S. willdenovii Baker

Infusion given to bring down high fever. Ashes form an ingredient of a liniment used for backache. Young shoots bitter but accredited with medicinal virtues; eaten with other food.

SELENICEREUS (A. Berger)
 Britton & Rose

S. grandiflorus Britton & Rose *see*
Cereus grandiflorus Mill.

SELINUM Linn. *Umbelliferae*;
Apiaceae

S. candollei DC. syn.

S. tenuifolium Wall. ex DC.

Simla—*Khes havo*; Jammu &
 Kashmir—*Bhootakeshi*.

Esteemed as fodder for the sheep.

S. elatum (Edgew.) Hiroe syn.
S. tenuifolium var. *elatum* C. B.
 Clarke

Used as fodder for sheep; not differentiated from *S. candollei* for fodder purposes.

S. monnieri Linn. syn. *Seseli
 daucifolium* C. B. Clarke; *Cnidium
 monnieri* (Linn.) Cusson

Fruits sedative and aphrodisiac. Seeds prescribed in rheumatism and renal troubles.

S. tenuifolium Wall. ex DC. *see*
S. candollei DC.

—var. *elatum* C. B. Clarke *see*
S. elatum (Edgew.) Hiroe

S. vaginatum C. B. Clarke

Kumaun—*Moor*; Kashmir—*Push-
 wari, bhootakeshi*.

Roots used as a nervine sedative; also employed as incense; yield an essential oil

SELINUM

with hypotensive, sedative, and analgesic properties.

SEMECARPUS Linn. f.

Anacardiaceae

S. anacardium Linn. f.

MARKING NUT TREE,
ORIENTAL CASHEW

Hindi—*Bhela, bhilawa*; Beng.—*Bhela, bhelatuki*; Mar.—*Bibha, bhilava*; Guj.—*Bhilamu*; Tel.—*Bhallataki, jidi*; Tam.—*Shenkottei, erimugi*; Kan.—*Goddu geru, karigeru*; Mal.—*Chera*; Oriya—*Balia, bhollia*; Punjab—*Bhela, bhilawa*; Assam—*Bhala, bholaguti*; Nepal—*Bhalai*.

Fleshy, orange cup (hypocarp) of the fruit eaten when ripe; significantly astringent. Pericarp abounds in a black, oily, bitter, and highly vesicant juice, which has been traditionally used for marking linen. Vesicant juice, known in the trade as Bhilawan Shell Liquid (BSL) is a rich source of phenols. A number of processes have been developed and patented for converting BSL in to non-vesicating semi-solid or solid resins, which are utilized as bases for the manufacture of varnishes, lacquers, enamels, paints, moulding compositions, and water proofing and insulating electrical materials. In the processes employed for extraction of shell liquid and subsequent treatment of the liquid for conversion into resins, catechol, an essential oil, and a high boiling phenolic constituent are obtained as byproducts. Kernels edible; yield a semi-drying oil used as a wood preservative and as a lubricant for wooden axles of carts. Wood suitable for cheap and light furniture, packing-boxes, and crating; fairly good for match-boxes and splints. Tree exudes a gum-resin used in leprosy and nervous debility. Juice from the pericarp is an ingredient of marking inks.

Fruits used for ascites, rheumatism, asthma, neuralgia, epilepsy and psoriasis, and also for warts and tumours. Biological tests have shown that extract of the fruit is effective against human epidermoid carcinoma of the nasopharynx in tissue culture; extract also shows hypoglycaemic action.

S. auriculata Bedd.

Tam.—*Vellei cherei*; Mal.—*Charei*.

Wood suitable for match-boxes.

S. hetrophylla Blume

Contains a black resin, which causes skin eruptions.

S. kurzii Engler

Hindi—*Bara bhilawa*.

Leaves used as fodder for elephants. Acrid juice from the pericarp causes skin blisters.

S. travancorica Bedd.

Tel.—*Natu sengote*; Tam.—*Kattu shen-kottai*; Kan.—*Kadu gobbi*; Mal.—*Avukaram*.

Juice of pericarp and also exudation from the stem can be converted to solid resins which may be used in lacquers, varnishes, stoving enamels, waterproofing agents, and moulding compositions. Surface coating compositions, prepared from the resin, give glossy, hard, tenacious films; hard-baked films are unaffected by water, common organic solvents, and dilute acids and alkalies.

SEMPERVIVUM Linn.

Crassulaceae

S. tectorum Linn.

Leaves refrigerant, astringent, and antispasmodic. Used also in poultices for

inflammatory conditions of the skin. Juice of the leaves is applied to warts and corns; decoction given as a vermifuge.

SENECIO Linn. *Compositae;*
Asteraceae

S. alatus Wall. ex DC.
U.P.—*Ghuni dhool*.

A plant forming pastures at high altitudes in the Himalayas.

S. arnicoides Wall. ex C.B. Clarke

Causes diarrhoea and tympany in livestock.

S. chrysanthemoides DC.

Toxic to cattle. Yields an essential oil which may be found suitable as a perfumery material.

S. coronopifolius Desf.

Used as fodder for sheep and goats.

S. densiflorus Wall. ex DC.

Punjab—*Chitawala*.

Leaves applied to boils as an emollient and maturant.

S. jacquemontianus Benth.

Kashmir—*Poshkar*, *hatermul*.

Root used as a nervine tonic and for cutaneous troubles; also used as an adulterant of kuth (*Saussurea lappa* C.B. Clarke). Yields an essential oil.

S. kaempferi DC. *see* *Ligularia tussilaginea* (Burm. f.) Makino

S. nudicaulis D. Don

Credited with medicinal virtues; a new alkaloid, which does not agree with any of the known *Senecio* alkaloids has been isolated.

S. quinquelobus Hook.f. & Thoms. ex C.B. Clarke *see* *Cacalia quinquelobus* (DC.) Kitamura

S. scandens D. Don

Emetic, employed in jaundice. Leaves used for eye troubles.

S. tenuifolius Burm. f.

Leaves emollient and vulnerary.

S. vulgaris Linn. GROUNDSEL

Used in dysmenorrhoea and amenorrhoea and also as a diaphoretic, diuretic, and tonic; action similar to that of ergot. Infusion used as a lotion in chronic mastitis, hemorrhoids, and gout; extract given in colic and as a vermifuge. Decoction purgative and emetic.

SEQUOIA Endl. *Taxodiaceae*

S. sempervirens Endl. syn.
Taxodium sempervirens D. Don
CALIFORNIAN REDWOOD,
REDWOOD

Wood used for construction work, joinery, furniture, panelling, shingles, fence posts, water- and wine-tanks, veneered table tops, etc. Wood-waste used for paper-pulp. Bark yields a fibre used as an insulating material and as a preventive measure against termite infestation. Cleaned fibre, upto 9.9 mm long, used as a blending agent with wool, cotton, and the like. Confined to pacific coastal region of North America, introduced for ornament into India. A long-lived tree living up to 800 years or even more.

SERISSA Comm. ex Juss.

Rubiaceae

S. foetida Willd.

Leaves used for carbuncles and cancer.

SESAMUM

SESAMUM Linn. *Pedaliaceae*

S. indicum Linn. syn. *S. orientale*
Linn. **SESAME, GINGELLY**

Sans.—*Tila*; Hindi & Mar.—*Til*;
Guj.—*Tal*; Tel.—*Nuvvulu*; Tam. &
Kan.—*Ellu*; Mal.—*Karuthellu*;
Oriya—*Khasa, rasi*; Punjab—
Til, tili.

Oleaginous edible seeds, traditionally obtained for their oil, have acquired additional importance as a source of protein, the principal protein being a globulin. Seeds are fairly rich also in thiamine and niacine. Used in bread cookies, cakes and sweetmeats, and confectionery. They are nourishing, emollient, lactagogue, and diuretic. A plaster made from the seeds is applied to burns, scalds, etc.; mixed with butter, their paste is applied to piles. Seeds yield a fatty oil called Sesame Oil, Gingelly Oil or Til Oil, the bulk of which is utilized for edible purposes. It is also used as an ingredient of confectionery and in the manufacture of soaps, cosmetics, perfumes, insecticides, and pharmaceutical products. Small quantity is used in hair oils. Cake esteemed as an animal feed. It may also be used as a source material for proteins used in glues and sizes. The utilization of sesame cake, from dehulled seeds, as a source of protein for human consumption is an important development. Fresh leaves used in affections of kidneys and bladder; externally applied in ophthalmic and cutaneous complaints.

S. orientale Linn. *see*

S. indicum Linn.

SESBANIA Scop. *Papilionaceae*;
Fabaceae

S. aculeata Pers. *see*

S. cannabina (Retz.) Pers.

— var. *cannabina* Baker *see*

S. cannabina (Retz.) Pers.

— var. *paludosa* Baker in part *see*
S. roxburghii Merrill

S. aegyptiaca Pers. *see*

S. sesban Merrill

S. bispinosa W. F. Wight

Put more or less to the same uses as
S. cannabina.

S. cannabina (Retz.) Pers. syn.

S. aculeata Pers.; *S. aculeata* Pers.

var. *cannabina* Baker

DAINCHA, PRICKLY SESBAN

Sans.—*Jayanti, itakata*; Hindi—
Dhunchi; Mar.—*Ran shevari*;
Guj.—*Sasi ikad*; Tel.—*Errajiluga,*
ettajenga; Tam.—*Mullagathi,*
malsaembai, neer-saembai; Kan.—
Mullujeerangi, dhaincha; Mal.—
Kitannu; Oriya—*Dhaincha, tentua*;
Punjab—*Jayanti, jhijan, jhinjan*;
Assam—*Dhaincha*.

Gained popularity as a green manure crop for rice, sugarcane, cotton, and coconut crops. Also cultivated for fibre, used for sails, fishing-nets and lines, and ropes. It is durable under water. Daincha is also used as fodder. Seeds yield gum, having properties similar to those of guar gum, which has industrial possibilities. The plant is useful in the reclamation of saline and alkaline lands.

S. grandiflora Pers.

AGATHI, SWAMP PEA, SESBAN

Sans.—*Agati, agasti, anari*; Hindi—

Bak, agasti, basna, hattiya; Beng.—

Agati, agusta, bak, bagphal; Mar.—

Madga, agasta, shevari; Guj.—

SESBANIA

Agatoio, ayathio; Tel.—*Avasinana, avesi*; Tam.—*Agathi, peragathi*; Kan.—*Agase, agache*; Mal.—*Akatthi, athi*; Oriya—*Buko, ogosti*.

Bark yields a fibre. Grown as a support for pepper and betel vines, as shade plant for coconut seedlings, and as a windbreak in banana plantations. Tender leaves, pods, and flowers eaten as vegetable. Yields fodder. Leaf protein is considered to be of good quality with a biological value of 64% and a digestibility coefficient of 85 at 5% level of protein intake. Seeds unpalatable and toxic; protein has low biological value, but can be used as a filler for casein and other glues. Inner bark yields a fibre used for cords. Wood used for toys; yields gun powder charcoal. Juice of bark used for toughening nets and tanning, and for colouring mats. Juice of the roots given with honey as an expectorant. Bark tonic and febrifuge; decoction taken in small doses in diarrhoea and dysentery. Pounded bark applied to scabies; also used for the ulceration of tongue and alimentary canal. Leaves aperient, tonic, and diuretic. Juice of flowers dropped in eyes to improve dimness of vision. Seeds emmenagogue.

S. procumbens Wight & Arn.

Kan.—*Bendugida*.

Grazed by cattle. Seeds used as food in times of scarcity.

S. roxburghii Merrill syn.
S. aculeata Pers. var. *paludosa*
Baker in part

Hindi & Beng.—*Kathsola*; Kan.—*Kareejeenanghi*.

Leaves eaten, also used as fodder; much used in poultices. Seeds stimulant and emmenagogue.

S. sesban Merrill syn.
S. aegyptiaca Pers.

COMMON SESBAN,
EGYPTIAN RATTLE POD

Sans.—*Jayantika, jayanti*; Hindi—*Jainti, jait, rawasan*; Beng.—*Jainti, jayant*; Mar.—*Shewarie, jayat, jarjan*; Guj.—*Jayati, raishingin*; Tel.—*Samintha, suiminta*; Tam.—*Chithagathi, karunchembai, champai*; Kan.—*Arisina jeenangi, karijeenangimara*; Mal.—*Sempa, nellithalai, kedangu*; Oriya—*Thaitimul, barya-jantis, joyontri*; Punjab—*Jaint, jait*; Assam—*Jintri, jayantri*.

Grown for shade in coffee, turmeric, and cotton plantations, and for support to betel, pepper and grape-vines, and cucurbitaceous plants. Grown also for green manure. Leaves and flowers eaten; young leaves and branches lopped for fodder. Seeds used as food in times of scarcity only; though they are rich in protein, it is of poor quality due to the presence of canavanine which is an inhibitor of arginine. Bark is a source of fibre, used for ropes. Pith used for fishing-floats; softer pith is dyed and used for mats. Sesban is grown in Deccan for poles, used as a substitute for bamboos, and for roofing huts. Wood used for making toys. Seeds stimulant, emmenagogue, and astringent, used in diarrhoea and spleen enlargement; also form an ingredient of ointments used for itches and skin eruptions. Petroleum ether extract and the inorganic fraction obtained from aqueous extract of flowers exhibits antifertility activity.

S. speciosa Taub.

Tam.—*Seemai agathi*.

Yields fibre for ropes which compares favourably with coir ropes. Grown for green manure in rice fields. Also provides

SESBANIA

good shade for coconut seedlings; being a perennial, unlike daincha, it need not be sown every year. Wood has possibility of being used for paper-pulp.

SESELI Linn. *Umbelliferae*;
Apiaceae

S. daucifolium C.B. Clarke *see*
Selinum monnieri Linn.

S. diffusum (Roxb. ex Sm.)
Santapau & Wagh syn. *S. indicum*
Wight & Arn.; *Ligusticum diffusum*
Roxb.

Sans.—*Vanayamani*; Beng.—*Ban-*
jowan; Mar.—*Kirminji-ajvan*;
Kan.—*Kirumanji ajwana, kadu*
ajwana.

Fruits stimulant, anthelmintic, and carminative, used mostly in veterinary medicine; yield an essential oil (Ajmod Oil) and a fatty oil.

S. indicum Wight & Arn. *see*
S. diffusum (Roxb. ex Sm.)
Santapau & Wagh

S. sibiricum Benth. ex C. B. Clarke
Jammu & Kashmir—*Bhootakeshi*.

Used for mental disorders. Roots as well as aerial parts yield volatile oils. Volatile oil from aerial parts causes a fall in blood pressure, vasoconstriction, and stimulation of respiration; the action appears to be tranquillizing.

SESUVIUM Linn. *Aizoaceae*

S. portulacastrum Linn.
SEASIDE PURSLANE

Beng.—*Jadu palang*; Tel.—
Vangarreddi kura, Tam.—*Van ktru*
valai, vungaravasi; Bombay—*Dhapa*.

Stems and leaves eaten after boiling well to remove excess of salt.

SETARIA Beauv. *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

S. glauca Beauv.

PIGEON OR BOTTLE GRASS,
YELLOW FOXTAIL MILLET,
YELLOW BRISTLE-GRASS

Hindi—*Bandra*; Beng.—*Pingi-*
natchi; Mar.—*Barati* (cultivated),
bhadlt (wild); Guj.—*Kolaat, kunchi,*
zipti ghas; Tel.—*Nakka korra*;
Kan.—*Bilikorla hullu*; Punjab—
Bandra, dissi, kotu, ban kangni;
Delhi—*Bandari ghas*; Santal—
Kukra.

A good green fodder. Grains consumed as food; either boiled and eaten or made into flour, also used for making alcohol. Sometimes grains are employed as an adulterant of anise (*Pimpinella anisum* Linn.). A good lawn grass.

S. homonyma Chiov.

A good fodder grass.

S. intermedia Roem. & Schult. *see*
S. tomentosa Kunth

S. italica (Linn.) Beauv.; Hook. f.
in part

ITALIAN OR FOX-TAIL MILLET

Sans.—*Chinaka, kangu, kanguni,*
kangunika, pitatandula, priyangu;
Hindi—*Kala kangni, koni,*
kanghuni; Beng.—*Kangu, kora*;
Mar.—*Kangu, rala, chenna*; Guj.—
Kang, karang; Tel.—*Korralu, korra*;
Tam.—*Tenai*; Kan.—*Navane, kari-*
biragu, ksongu, priangu thene;
Mal.—*Tena, thina*; Oriya—*Tangun*,

kangu; Assam—*Kaon*; Punjab—*Kangni*, *chiurr*, *khar*, *khauni*, *salau*, *shak*, *kusht*; Kashmir—*Shali*, *pingi*; Santal & Mundari—*Erba*; Khasi Hills—*U'ral-shoho*; Andamans—*Tanahal*.

Grains consumed in the form of cakes or porridge. A type of food poisoning resulting in septic tonsillitis is caused by the grain which has remained exposed in the field during the winter months; toxicity is attributed to the products of oxidation of unsaturated fatty acids present in the grain. Grain is said to enhance intoxication of beer. Plant used as a sedative to the gravid uterus. Grain is a popular medicine for alleviating pains after parturition. Straw is a good fodder; also makes good hay and used for thatching.

S. pallide-fusca (Schum.) Stapf & Hubbard

A noxious weed of cultivation; may be controlled by a pre-emergence treatment with Diuron.

S. planifolia Stapf syn. *Panicum plicatum* Hook. f.

Much confused with *S. plicata*, but their economic uses are similar.

S. plicata T. Cooke syn. *Panicum plicatum* Lam.; Hook. f. in part

Emollient and diuretic. Tender shoots eaten as a vegetable. Leaves enter into a compound decoction used in irregular menstruation.

S. poiretiana Kunth

A good ornamental grass due to its handsome plicate leaves and very dense panicles.

S. sphacelata (Schum.) Stapf & Hubbard ex Moss

KAZUNGULA GRASS

An excellent grazing grass; also popular for hay and silage.

S. tomentosa Kunth syn.
S. intermedia Roem. & Schult.

Tel.—*Arranki gaddi*; Kan.—*Dodda-antapurlai hullu*, *kari-ottai hullu*.

Grass liked by cattle, but grains have low viability.

S. verticillata Beauv.

BUR, ROUGH BRISTLE-GRASS

Beng—*Dorayra*; Tel.—*Chick-lenta*; Punjab—*Chir chira*, *bar chitta*, *kulta*; Santal—*Bir kauni*.

Young grass grazed by cattle; on maturity the bristles become rigid and such spikes may be used to cover granaries as a protection against rats. Sometimes cultivated in parts of Africa for its grain which are used for the preparation of an alcoholic drink. Grains also consumed as food by the desert tribes.

S. viridis Beauv.

GREEN BRISTLE-GRASS

Gives high yields of grain and hay; drought-resistant.

SHOREA Roxb. *Dipterocarpaceae*

S. assamica Dyer

Assam—*Makai*. Trade—*Makai*.

Wood used for beams, planks and scantlings for constructional purposes, and for bridges and canoes; also used for furniture, veneers, commercial and teacheast plywood, and packing-cases. Suitable for cement-bonded wood-wool boards and inferior quality telephone and telegraph poles. Mixed with other hard woods used for paper-pulp.

S. robusta Gaertn f.

Hindi & Beng.—*Sal*, *sakhu*, *shal*;

SHOREA

Mar. & Guj.—*Ral, rala* (resin);
Tel.—*Gugal, guggilamu* (resin);
Tam.—*Kungiliyam* (resin); Kan.—*Kabba* (resin); Mal.—*Maramaram* (resin); Oriya—*Sal, sagua, salwa, sekwa*; Punjab & Haryana—*Sal, seral* (resin); Lepcha—*Taksal-kung*; Assam—*Sal, dieng-blei, hal-orang, bolsal*. Trade—*Sal*.

Sal wood ranks with teak and deodar as one of the best sleeper woods in India; also in great demand in form of bellies and poles. After treatment, the poles are suitable for overhead electric, telegraph, and telephone lines. As domestic timber it is used for beams, scantlings, rafters, and floors; also used for piles, mine work and pit-props, bridges, dug-out boats, carriage and wagon building, spokes, fellows and hubs of wheels, agricultural implements, tool-handles, tent pegs, liquid storage vats, and beer and oil casks. Bark and leaves used for tanning. Spent bark is suitable material for production of boards and isolation of cellulose. Good results have been obtained by its use as a filler in phenolic plastics as a substitute for wood flour. Tree yields an oleoresin called *Sal Dammar* or *Bengal Dammar* (*Laldhuna ral, dhup, guggal*), used as an incense and also employed in paints and varnishes, and for caulking boats. It has been employed for hardening softer waxes for use in shoe polishes, and for carbon papers and ribbons. Medicinally used as an astringent in diarrhoea and dysentery. *Sal* resin yields an essential oil called *Chua Oil*, used as a fixative, and for flavouring chewing as well as smoking tobacco; also employed for ear troubles and cutaneous diseases. Seeds eaten after roasting; yield a fatty oil, *Sal Butter*, used locally for cooking and lighting and as an adulterant of *ghee*; also suitable as a substitute for cocoa butter in the manufacture of chocolates. Cake can be used as a feed for cattle and poultry. Leaves used for mak-

ing *bidis*. Flowers are a good source of honey and fruits used in diarrhoea.

S. roxburghii G. Don syn.
S. talura Roxb.

Tel.—*Jalari*; Tam.—*Talura, talari, kungiti*; Kan.—*Jhallmara, jaluda*; Mysore—*Jhallanda, jalla*.

Wood mostly used for construction purposes, such as beams, piles, and bridges; also used for rough furniture. An excellent fuel wood. Flowers yield an essential oil.

S. talura Roxb. see
S. roxburghii G. Don

S. tumbergaia Roxb.

Tel.— *Thamba, guggilamu, nalladammar*; Tam.—*Tambagom, karuppudamar, cangu*; Mal.—*Tampakam, vanbogar*.

Wood used for construction work especially as beams, posts, door and window frames, and occasionally for planking; also used for plough-handles and for lining of wells. Recommended for turnery.

SHUTERIA Wight & Arn.

Papilionaceae; Fabaceae

S. vestita Wight & Arn.

Used as green manure in tea and cinchona plantations in Indonesia.

SIBBALDIA Linn. *Rosaceae*

S. procumbens Linn. syn.
Potentilla sibbaldii Hallier. f.

Herb grazed by sheep.

SIDA Linn. *Malvaceae*

S. acuta Burm. f. syn.
S. carpinifolia Mast. in part, non Linn.f.

Sans.—*Bala*; Hindi—*Bartara*, *kareta*, *kharenta*; Beng.—*Pilabarela-shikar*, *sweet berela*; Mar.—*Tupkaria*, *rukati*, *chikana*, *pata*; Guj.—*Balajungli-methi*, *bala dungaraubal*; Tel.—*Neelabenda*, *visha boddi*, *chitimutti*, *mutuvapulam*; Tam.—*Vattatirippi*, *malaitangi*, *mayir-manikhham*, *pazhampaasi*, *ariva-mooku kelrai*, *pon musuttai*, *kayapunalu*; Kan.—*Cheruparuva*, *malatanni*; Oriya—*Ancharna*, *siobola*, *sunakhodika*; Punjab—*Bariara*, *karenta*; Assam—*Boriala*; Lushai—*Ting-khilow*; Santal—*Vir miru baha*; Mundari—*Iptripijon*; Goa—*Cha da India*; Andamans—*Sirivadibabila*.

Yields fibre used as a substitute for jute. Leaves demulcent and diuretic; boiled in oil, they are applied to testicular swellings and in elephantiasis. In Africa, used as an abortifacient. Decoction of leaves and roots emollient, used for hemorrhoids and impotence. Roots tonic, stomachic, diaphoretic, and antipyretic, used in nervous and urinary disorders and bowel complaints; also used as an electuary for expelling worms.

S. carpinifolia Mast. in part, non Linn. f. *see S. acuta* Burm.f.

S. cordifolia Linn.

COUNTRY-MALLOW

Hindi—*Kungyi*; Beng.—*Sweetberela*, *brala*, *bala*; Guj.—*Bala baldana*, *mahabala*, *khapat*; Tel.—*Tellanisa*, *tellagorra*, *chirwbenda*, *suvarnamu*; Tam.—*Nilatutti*, *paniar-tuthi*; Kan.—*Hettuthi*, *hettugigada*, *kisangi*, *chittuharalu*; Mal.—*Kurunthott*, *vellurum*, *kathuram*; Oriya—*Badianaula*, *bisvokopari*;

Punjab—*Kowar*, *simak*; Mundari—*Marang lupa araba*, *huringmindilata*.

Source of a fibre which compares favourably with jute. Young parts eaten by cattle. Leaves demulcent and febrifuge; also used in dysentery. Roots astringent, diuretic and tonic; infusion given in urinary troubles, cystitis, strangury, and hematuria. In hemiplagia, sciatica, and facial paralysis roots are used in combination with asafoetida and rock salt. Powdered roots given with milk in leucorrhoea and frequent micturition.

S. glutinosa Cav. syn.

S. mysorensis Wight & Arn.

Yields a fibre used for ropes.

S. grewioides Guill. & Perr. *see*

S. ovata Forsk.

S. humilis Cav. *see*

S. veronicaefolia Lam.

S. mysorensis Wight & Arn. *see*

S. glutinosa Cav.

S. ovata Forsk. syn.

S. grewioides Guill. & Perr.

Rajasthan—*Ball*.

Powdered seeds are mixed with jaggery and given in lumbago.

S. rhombifolia Linn., Mast. in part

Hindi—*Bhiunli*, *lal berela*, *sahadevi*;

Beng.—*Lalberela*; Mar.—*Sahadevi*;

Guj.—*Khetraubat-atibala*, *baladana*

tenacham; Tel.—*Athibala chettu*,

muttava pulagamu, *gubatada*;

Tam.—*Chitra mutti*, *athibala chedi*,

sirramutti; Kan.—*Binnegarugagida*,

bolamgadale, *gobetade gida*,

kallangadale; Mal.—*Anakurunthotti*,

valan-kuruntotti, *vatturam*; Oriya—

SIDA

Dholabadiamla, *nalo-badianla*; Mundari—Jongki, *mindilat*,
Assam—*Boriala*; Khasi Hills—*mindilatnari*.
Soh-byrthit-rit; Mundari—
Pipiroinng.

Used in rheumatism and tuberculosis. Stem abounds in mucilage and used as a demulcent and emollient; used also for skin troubles and as a diuretic and febrifuge. Leaves as well as roots contain ephedrine. Yields a good fibre. Leaves used as a tea in some parts of Canary Islands.

-- var. *rhomboidea* (Roxb.) Mast.
Fibre yielded by the variety is of better quality.

S. spinosa Linn. PRICKLY SIDA

Hindi—*Gulsakari*, *jangli methi*,
bhariat, *gangeram*; Beng.—
Gorakchaulia, *pila-barella*, *bon*
methi; Mar.—*Ganded haman*,
gangeti, *kanteritu-kati*, *tukati-*
khareti; Guj.—*Kantolobal*, *nagbala*,
gangeti, *khareti*; Tel.—*Naagabala*,
teranellabenda; Tam.—
Arivalmanaippundu, *mayirmanik-*
kam; Kan.—*Kaadu menthya*;
Mal.—*Kattuventiyam*; Mundari—
Mindilat.

Roots tonic and diaphoretic, used in debility and fevers. Decoction given as a demulcent in irritability of bladder and in gonorrhoea. Ethanolic extract hypoglycaemic.

S. veronicaefolia Lam. syn.
S. humilis Cav.

Hindi—*Bhiunli*, *banantyar*; Beng.—
Junka; Mar.—*Bhoybal*, *bhuichikna*;
Guj.—*Bhoybal*; Tel.—*Gayapaaku*;
Tam.—*Palampasi*; Kan.—
Bekkenatalegida; Santal—*Bir*,
tandi, *bariat*, *jokha sakam*, *rengta*;

Tonic and astringent, used in fevers and urinary complaints. Root-bark used in leucorrhoea, micturition, and gonorrhoea. In experimental animals, oral administration of herb prevented arthritic swellings. Poultice of leaves applied to cuts and bruises. Leaves given to pregnant women to stop diarrhoea. Flowers and fruits given with sugar for relief from burning sensation in cases of micturition.

SIDEROXYLON Linn.

Sapotaceae

S. assamicum C.B. Clarke see
Xantolis assamica (C.B. Clarke)
Van Royen

S. ferrugineum Hook. & Arn. see
Planchonella obovata (R.Br.) Pierre

S. hookeri C.B. Clarke see
Xantolis hookeri (C.B. Clarke)
Van Royen

S. inerme Linn.

Wood very durable, used for boat-building, bridges, and agricultural implements. Bark astringent. Introduced into Karnataka from South Africa.

S. longipetiolatum King & Prain see
Planchonella longipetiolata (King
& Prain) H.J. Lam

S. tomentosum Roxb. see
Xantolis tomentosa (Roxb.) Rafin.

SIEGESBECKIA Linn.

Compositae; Asteraceae

S. orientalis Linn.

Guj.—*Pilibadkadi*; Tel. & Tam.—
Katampam, *kadambu*; Garhwal—

SINAPIS

Lichkura; Bihar—*Latlatia*,
marangkalmegh; Assam—*Ggwal*
bahalgani, soh-barthud-lib.

Said to possess healing properties in gangrenous ulcers and sores. Tincture of plant used externally with glycerine to cure ringworm and other parasitic infections. Herb considered diaphoretic, cardiogenic, antiscorbutic, and sialagogue; used in rheumatism and renal colic. Extract of the plant is accredited with hypoglycaemic activity as well as some antiviral activity against Ranikhet disease of poultry. Roots contain an essential oil

SILENE Linn. *Caryophyllaceae*

S. armeria Linn.

Contain saponin.

S. conoidea Linn.

Uses similar to those of *S. cucubalus*.

S. cucubalus Wibel syn.

S. inflata Sm.

BLADDER CAMPION

Emollient, also used as a fumigant. Juice used in ophthalmia. Contains saponin.

S. gallica Linn.

Uses similar to those of *S. cucubalus*.

S. griffithii Boiss.

Roots and leaves are mixed with natural impure carbonate of soda and used as a substitute for soap.

S. inflata Sm. see

S. cucubalus Wibel

SILPHIUM Linn. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

S. laciniatum Linn.

COMPASS-PLANT

Antipyretic, used in dry obstinate cough and asthma. Contains inulin.

SILYBUM Adams. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

S. marianum Gaertn.

MILK THISTLE

Used in jaundice and other biliary affections; intermittent fevers, dropsy, and uterine trouble; also a reliable galactagogue. Decoction used as an application for cancer. Leaves aperient and sudorific. Seeds used in jaundice, calculi of liver and gallbladder, and hemorrhages. Root eaten as a pot-herb after boiling; young leaves serve as salad and flowering heads are consumed by diabetics. Alcoholic extract of seeds used in hemorrhoids and as a general substitute for adrenaline. Seeds contain a fatty oil which may be used for edible purposes and also as a lubricant.

SINAPIS Linn.

S. brassicata Linn. see *Brassica chinensis* Juslen, non Duthie & Fuller

S. cuneifolia Roxb. see *Brassica juncea* (Linn.) Czern. & Coss. subsp. *integrifolia* (West.) Thell. var. *integrifolia*

S. dichotoma Roxb. see *Brassica napus* Linn.

S. erysimoides Roxb. see *Brassica nigra* (Linn.) Koch

S. glauca Roxb. see *Brassica napus* Linn. var. *glauca* (Roxb.) Schulz.

S. integrifolia West. see *Brassica juncea* (Linn.) Czern. & Coss. subsp. *integrifolia* (West.) Thell. var. *integrifolia*

SINAPIS

S. juncea Linn. (excluding the synonym of Herman) *see* Brassica juncea (Linn.) Czern. & Coss.

S. nigra Linn. *see* Brassica nigra (Linn.) Koch

S. ramosa Roxb. *see* Brassica juncea (Linn.) Czern. & Coss.

S. rugosa Roxb. *see* Brassica juncea (Linn.) Czern. & Coss. subsp. *integrifolia* (West.) Thell. var. *rugosa* (Roxb.) Tsen & Lee

S. trilocularis Roxb. *see* Brassica napus Linn. var. *ulti* (Prain) Schulz.

SINOAMBUSA Makino

Gramineae; Poaceae

S. elegans (Kurz) Nakai *syn.* *Arundinaria elegans* Kurz

Used in house construction. Tender culms pickled.

SIPHONODON Griff.

Celastraceae

S. celastrineus Griff.

Wood used for posts and frames.

SISYMBRIUM Linn.

Cruciferae; Brassicaceae

S. alliaria Scop. *see* *Alliaria petiolata* (Bieb.) Cavara & Grande

S. altissimum Linn. *syn.*

S. pannonicum Jacq.; Hook. f. & T. Anders. in part

TUMBLE-MUSTARD,

TALL-ROCKET

Leaves and flowers astringent and anti-scorbutic. Herb is grazed by cattle and sheep and is harmless when young. Seeds yield a fatty oil; meal is rich in proteins and used in processed feeds.

S. brassiciforme C. A. Mey. *syn.* *S. columnae* Hook. f. & T. Anders., non Jacq.

Seeds contain a fatty oil.

S. columnae Hook. f. & T. Anders., non Jacq. *see* *S. brassiciforme* C.A. Mey.

S. irio Linn. LONDON-ROCKET

Hindi—*Khubkalan* (seeds); Mar.—*Ran-tikhi*; Punjab—*Maktrusa*, *janglisarson*; Bombay—*Khakshi* (seeds); Rajasthan—*Parjan*.

Leaves eaten either raw or cooked; they are rich in vitamin C (176 mg/100 g), β -carotene (10,000 I. U./ 100g) and minerals. Seeds expectorant, febrifuge, and rubefacient, used in asthma, and employed in the preparation of stimulating poultices. They yield a semi-drying oil, used for soap-making and lubrication.

S. loeselii Linn.

Seeds used in scurvy and scrofula. They yield a fatty oil.

S. pannonicum Jacq.; Hook. f. & T. Anders. in part *see*

S. altissimum Linn.

S. sophia Linn. *see* *Descurainia sophia* (Linn.) Webb. ex Prantl

S. thalianum (Linn.) J. Gay & Monn. *see* *Arabidopsis thaliana* (Linn.) Heynh.

SIUM Linn.

Umbelliferae; Apiaceae

S. latijugum C. B. Clarke

Alcoholic extract of the root when administered intraperitoneally into mice produced depression of the central nervous system at moderate doses, and

irritability at high doses. Herb contains an essential oil.

SKIMMIA Thunb. *Rutaceae*

S. arborescens T. Anders. ex Gamble syn. *S. laureola* Hook. f. in part, non Sieb. & Zucc.

Punjab—*Ner, barru, shalangli, patrang*; Jaunsar—*Kathur-chara, gurlpata*; Garhwal—*Nair*; Kumaun—*Nihar, nayaipati*; Kashmir—*Patar, ner, nera*; Lepcha—*Timburnyok*.

Leaves used as incense. They are scented like musk and used as a flavouring; yield a volatile oil which is a potential source of linalyl acetate and may also be used in perfumery as a substitute of Petitgrain Oil (*Citrus aurantium* Linn.). Seeds yield a semi-drying oil. Wood used for hoes and axe-handles.

S. laureola Hook. f. in part, non Sieb. & Zucc. see *S. arborescens* T. Anders. ex Gamble

SMILACINA Desf. *Liliaceae*

S. oleracea Hook. f.

Used as a pot-herb.

S. pallida Royle

Used as a pot-herb.

SMILAX Linn. *Liliaceae*

S. aspera Linn.

Roots used as a substitute for Indian Sarsaparilla (*Hemidesmus indicus* R. Br.). Roots are rich in tannin.

S. china Linn. CHINA ROOT

Sans., Hindi, Beng. & Mar.—*Chob-chini*.

Tubers used in venereal diseases, rheumatic disorders, and chronic skin affections; contain tannin, steroidal saponin, and other compounds.

S. davidiana A. DC. syn. *S. thomsoniana* A. DC.

Often confounded with *S. china*.

S. extensa Wall. ex Hook. f. see *S. megacarpa* A. DC.

S. glabra Roxb.

Hindi—*Barichob-chini*; Beng.—*Harina-shuk-china*; Garo—*Hazina*.

Decoction of roots used for sores and venereal diseases.

S. glaucophylla Klotzsch syn. *S. parvifolia* Wall. ex Hook. f.; *S. longibracteolata* Hook. f.

Kumaun—*Kukardara*.

Shoots eaten in times of scarcity. Extracts of different parts of the herb show antispasmodic action on isolated guinea-pig ileum.

S. lanceifolia Roxb.

Hindi—*Hindichobchini*; Beng.—*Gutea shuk china*.

Juice of tuberos roots, resembling those of *S. china*, given in rheumatic pains, and the refuse after extraction of juice used as poultice over the affected parts.

S. longibracteolata Hook. f. see *S. glaucophylla* Klotzsch

S. macrophylla Roxb., non Willd. see *S. ovalifolia* Roxb.

S. megacarpa A. DC. syn. *S. extensa* Wall. ex Hook. f.

Rhizomes consumed as food and the

SMILAX

berries employed for the preparation of conserve.

S. ocreata A. DC. syn.
S. roxburghiana Wall. ex Hook. f.
in part

Roots used in dysentery.

S. ovalifolia Roxb. syn.
S. macrophylla Roxb., non Willd.

Hindi—*Jangli-aushbah*, *chob-chini*;
Beng.—*Kumarika*; Mar.—*Ghotvel*,
guti; Tel.—*Konda tamara*; Tam.—
Malaittamarai; Kan.—*Nirubetta*;
Mal.—*Kaltamara*; Oriya—*Mitri*;
Mundari—*Pundi marang atikir*;
Santal—*Atkir*; Lushai—*Kaiha*,
kamakua.

Roots used as a substitute for *Sarsaparilla* (*Hemidesmus indicus* Linn.) for venereal diseases; also enter into applications for rheumatism and employed for urinary complaints and dysentery. Some botanists consider this plant as synonymous with *S. zeylanica* Linn.

S. parvifolia Wall. ex Hook. f. *see*
S. glaucophylla Klotzsch

S. perfoliata Lour. syn.
S. prolifera Roxb.

Used medicinally in the same way as
S. ovalifolia

S. prolifera Roxb. *see*
S. perfoliata Lour.

S. roxburghiana Wall. ex Hook. f.
in part *see* *S. ocreata* A. DC.

S. thomsoniana A. DC. *see*
S. davidiana A. DC.

S. zeylanica Linn.

Roots eaten in venereal and skin diseases; decoction given for sores, swellings

and abscesses. Leaves consumed as a vegetable (see also *S. ovalifolia*).

SMITHIA Ait. *Papilionaceae*;
Fabaceae

S. bigemina Dalz.

Mar.—*Berki*.

Useful for checking erosions and as green manure.

S. conferta Sm. syn.
S. germiniflora Roth (including
var. *conferta* Baker).

Mar.—*Naichibha*; Tam.—*Elakanni*;
Mal.—*Elakanni*, *thiruthali*;
Mundari—*Boror ara*, *loyongma-*
suria, *puimasuria*.

Leaves used as a vegetable. Herb laxative and tonic, used in biliousness and rheumatism; also given to women to cure sterility.

S. germiniflora Roth var. *conferta*
Baker *see* *S. conferta* Sm.

S. sensitiva Ait.

Hindi & Punjabi—*Odubrini*;
Beng.—*Nullakashina*; Mar.—
Kaola; Mundari—*Masuri sing*.

Leaves eaten as a pot-herb. Grazed by cattle and makes excellent hay. Herb boiled and given for gravel and difficulty in micturition.

S. setulosa Dalz.

Used as a pasture plant.

SOJA Moench.

S. max Piper *see*
Glycine max Merrill

SOLANDRA Sw. *Solanaceae*

S. grandiflora Sw.

SHOWY CHALICEWINE,
SILVER CUP

Fruits edible. Cuticular wax from the leaves consists mainly of alkanes (92%). A climber suitable for covering stumps of large trees.

SOLANUM Linn. *Solanaceae*

S. aculeatissimum Jacq.

Fruit is charred and pounded and applied to skin complaints. Decoction of fruits used as enema. Pounded roots applied to gums in tooth-ache. Smoke produced by burning the seeds is inhaled for relief in ulcerated nose. Extracts of tender parts show antibacterial activity.

S. albicaule Kotschy ex Dunal

Rajasthan—*Narkanta*.

Decoction of twigs used for ulcers.

S. aviculare Forst. f.

Source of solasodine, a nitrogen analogue of diosgenin, a starting material for the synthesis of corticosteroids and other steroidal hormones. Herb used in poultices for sores and ulcers; sap applied to itch and scabies. Ripe fruits eaten either raw or boiled, or baked. Leaves yield an essential oil.

S. betaceum Cav. *see*
Cyphomandra betacea (Cav.) Sendt.

S. capsicoides Mart.

Introduced into Indian gardens. Fruits and leaves contain alkaloids.

S. coagulans Forsk. *see*
S. melongena Linn. var. *incanum*
Kuntze

S. crassipetalum Wall. ex Roxb.
see *Lycianthes pachypetala* Hassl.

S. dubium Fresen

Seeds used in venereal diseases. Hides are soaked in the infusion of the plant for removal of hair.

S. dulcamara Linn.

BITTERSWEET, DULCAMARA,
WOODY NIGHTSHADE

Sans.—*Kakmachi*; Punjabi—*Ruba-barik* (leaves).

Used for tumours and warts, chronic rheumatism and skin affections. Infusion of dried branches credited with sedative and analgesic properties. Alcoholic extract of dried rhizomes and roots, also that of flowering and fruiting twigs, shows significant tumor-inhibiting activity against *Sarcoma 180* in mice. The active principle appears to be β -solammarine. Poisoning among children due to consumption of berries has been recorded.

S. elaeagnifolium Cav.

WHITE HORSE-NETTLE

Fruits and leaves contain solasodine, a steroidal alkaloid. They are also rich in diosgenin. Though the allied species, *S. khasianum* (q. v.) yields fruits, which are richer in solasodine, *S. elaeagnifolium*, which is spineless, is a more convenient source.

S. erianthum D. Don *syn.*

S. verbascifolium auct., non Linn.
POTATO-TREE

Sans.—*Vidari*; Mar.—*Kutri*;
Tel.—*Rasagadimaanu*; Tam. &
Mal.—*Chunda*; Kan.—
Sowdangigida, kadusinde; Punjab—
Kala mewa, kharawine; Lepcha—
Sivor; M.P.—*Ch.chora*; Nepal—
Dursul.

Decoction of roots used for body pains, vertigo, and urinary troubles. Leaves

SOLANUM

given in vaginal discharges. Also, given to horses afflicted with glanders.

S. esuriale Lindl.

Suspected of poisoning livestock.

S. ferox Linn.

Sans.—*Garbhada*; Beng.—*Ram begun*; Tel.—*Mulakkayi*; Tam.—*Molakkai, anachundai*; Mal.—*Velutha vazuthana*; Kan.—*Haladigulla anesundegida*.

Employed for sore-throat, cough, asthma, pain in the chest, dropsy and rheumatism; decoction given as an antipyretic. Decoction of roots given as a digestive and to relieve labour pain. Seeds and roots given to improve appetite. Berries used in curries.

S. giganteum Jacq.

Mar.—*Kutri*; Tam.—*Putharichunda*; Mal.—*Cheruchunda, putharichunda*.

Leaves used as a dressing for foul ulcers. Berries used for abscesses in the throat.

S. gracllipes Decne

Punjab—*Howa, marghi pal*.

Leaves eaten and fruits used in otitis.

S. hispidum Pers.

Tests show that extracts of the plant effect the contraction of isolated guinea-pig ileum. Fruits are a good source of hecogenin.

S. incanum Linn. *see*
S. melongena Linn. var. *incanum*
Kuntze

S. indicum Linn. POISON-BERRY

Sans.—*Vrihati, bhantaki*; Hindi—*Barhanta, birhatta*; Beng.—

Byakura, gurkamai; Mar.—*Ringani, dorli, inoti ringni*; Tel.—*Tella-mulaka, kakamunchi*; Tam.—*Mulli, pappara-mulli, kartmulli*; Mal.—*Cheru-chunda, cheruvaz-hudhena*; Punjab—*Katang-kari*; Assam—*Tid bhagnri*.

Roots carminative and expectorant, useful in coughs and catarrhal affections, dysuria, and colic. It is pounded and applied to nasal ulcers. Also an ingredient of *Dasamula*, an important Ayurvedic medicine. Half-ripe fruits used in curries, chutneys, and preserves. Leaves eaten as a vegetable and also serve as fodder. Fruits laxative and digestive. Extracts of herb affect human epidermal carcinoma of the naso-pharynx in tissue culture and on Friend-virus leukaemia (solid) in mice. Utilization of fruits as an alternative source of steroidal material for preparation of cortisone and steroid sex hormones has been suggested. Seeds yield a semi-drying oil.

S. jasminoides Paxt.

POTATO-CREEPER

Leaves and fruits contain solasodine. Berries poisonous to fowls.

S. khasianum C. B. Clarke emend. Sen Gupta

A rich source of solasodine. Alcoholic extract of the plant affect the contraction of isolated ileum of guinea-pig and also influence central nervous system.

—var. *chatterjeeanum* Sen Gupta

A source of solasodine.

S. kurzii Brace ex Prain

Garó—*Khim-kha*.

Fruits cooked and eaten.

S. macranthum Dunal

Fruits contain solasodine.

S. melongena Linn.

EGGPLANT, BRINJAL

Sans.—*Vartaku vatigama, vatigana, bhantaki, jukutam, hingoli*; Hindi—*Baingan, bhanta, badanjan*; Beng.—*Begun, kuli-begun, bartaku, mahoti hinpoli*; Mar.—*Vangi*; Guj.—*Ringni, vengni, vantak*; Tel.—*Chirivanga vangachettu* (plant), *niruvanga, mettavangu, eruvanga, vankaya*; Tam.—*Kathirikai, vankaya*; Kan.—*Badanekayi, dodda badane*; Mal.—*Vazhuthana*; Oriya—*Baigun*; Kashmir—*Vangun*; Punjab—*Baingan, vataun*; Assam—*Jati bengani*.

Besides being consumed as a vegetable, brinjals are also pickled; sliced fruits are dried and stored. Roots antiasthmatic and general stimulant; juice employed for otitis; pounded and applied to ulcers in the nose. Leaves sialagogue, used in bronchitis, asthma, and dysuria. Brinjals given in liver complaints; they stimulate interhepatic metabolism of cholesterol. Aqueous extract of fruits inhibit choline esterase activity of human plasma. Percentage of vitamin B₁ is higher than many other vegetables. Seeds yield a fatty oil.

S. melongena Linn. var. **incanum**

Kuntze syn. *S. coagulans* Forsk.; *S. incanum* Linn.

Guj.—*Ubhi ringani*; Punjab—*Bari mauhari, tingi, maraghune*; Rajasthan—*Asind*.

Fruit juice contains dimethyl nitrosamine and several nitrosamines are carcinogenic and causing oesophageal cancer. A high incidence of oesophageal cancer has been observed in certain localized areas of Transkei where curds prepared with the

use of this plant is consumed. Various parts of the plant contain steroidal alkaloids; presence of solasodine in the green fruit has been reported.

S. nigrum Linn.

BLACK NIGHTSHADE

Sans.—*Kakamachi*; Hindi—*Makoi*; Beng.—*Gurkamai, kakmachi, tulidun*; Guj.—*Piludi*; Tel.—*Kachchipundu, kachi, kamanchi, gajju chettu*; Tam.—*Munatakali*; Punjab—*Mako, kambei, kachmach, riaungi* (fruit); Assam—*Pichkati*; Bombay—*Kamuni, ghati, mako*.

Antiseptic and antidysenteric, used in cardalgia and gripe. Infusion of herb applied to anthrax pustules. The herb also used as a diuretic and laxative; decoction narcotic and antispasmodic. Freshly prepared extract of herb is effective in cirrhosis of liver. Juice of fresh leaves produces dilatation of the pupils. Berries tonic, diuretic and cathartic, used in anasarca and heart diseases. They are employed as a domestic remedy in fevers, diarrhoea and eye troubles. Leaves and tender shoots are boiled and eaten like spinach. Leaves used as an adulterant of belladonna. Ripe fruits used in pies and preserves and make a delightful jam. Immature fruits contain four steroidal glycoalkaloids. Seeds contain a fatty oil.

S. pseudocapsicum Linn.

JERUSALEM-CHERRY

All parts contain steroidal alkaloid solanocapsine; its systemic action is wholly intra-cardiac, the effect being mainly on the sinus, large doses disturbing conduction and disorganizing the action of the heart.

S. seafortianum Andr.

POTATO-CREEPER

Extract shows antiprotozoal activity

SOLANUM

against *Entamoeba histolytica* strain STA. Extracts have been fractioned and their hypotensive activity confirmed. Leaves contain steroidal saponins.

S. sisymbriifolium Lam.

Fruits sweet, eaten, but suspected of poisoning children.

S. spirale Roxb.

Hindi—*Mungaskajur*; Beng.—*Banga*; Bihar—*Mungas kajur* (root), *chatu bili* (plant); Assam—*Titakuchi*; Miri—*Oko-ing*; Garo—*Loratita*; Khasi Hills—*Soh-jaring, soh-jhari*.

Leaves cooked and eaten. Fruits eaten raw as well as after cooking. Roots narcotic and diuretic. Unripe berries poisonous.

S. surattense Burm. f. syn.
S. xanthocarpum Schrad. & Wendl.

YELLOW-BERRIED
NIGHTSHADE

Sans.—*Kantakari, nidigadhika*;
Hindi—*Kateli, katai, ringani*;
Beng.—*Kantakari*; Mar.—*Bhui-ringani*;
Guj.—*Bhoyaringani*; Tel.—*Pinnamulaka, nelamulaka, vankuda*;
Tam. & Mal.—*Kandankattiri*;
Oriya—*Bheji-begun, ankranti*;
Punjab—*Kandyali, mahori, warumba*;
Bihar—*Rengnie, bhatkhataya, rangaini janum*.

Roots expectorant, form a constituent of the well-known Ayurvedic preparation *Dasamula*. They are employed in cough, asthma, and pain in the chest. Stem, flowers, and fruits carminative, used in the burning sensation in the feet accompanied by vesicular watery eruptions. Juice of berries used for sore-throat. Like

roots, seeds also administered as an expectorant in asthma and cough. Juice of the leaves, mixed with black pepper, is prescribed in rheumatism. Herb is an ingredient of a compound, *Arkadhi*, useful in dengue fever, bronchitis, and fever accompanied by chest affections. Fruits used in curries. Seeds also eaten. Seeds yield a semi-drying oil. Pharmacological studies have shown that aqueous and alcoholic extracts of the plant possess hypotensive effect which is partly inhibited by atropine. The beneficial effect in bronchial asthma may be attributed to the depletion of histamine from bronchial and lung-tissue. Extract of the herb shows antiviral activity against *Ranikhet* disease virus and also against *Sarcoma 180* in mice.

S. torvum Sw.

Beng.—*Gota begun*; Tel.—*Chundaikai, kottuvastu, ustekaya*;
Tam.—*Sundaikai*; Mal.—*Kaatuchunta*;
Kan.—*Kadusunde, sondaegida, sundakkayi*;
Delhi—*Ranbaingan, bhurat*;
Bihar—*Bengar betahet, kutunbi, rangaini tangaiji, marang*;
Assam—*Bhit-tita, hathibhekuri*;
Khasi Hills—*Dieng-soh nonag*;
Cachar—*Khem-khatai-baphangl*.

Fruits cooked and eaten as a vegetable; also dried and preserved. Useful in liver as well as spleen enlargement, and their decoction given for cough. Herb is used as a sedative, diuretic and digestive. Leaves hemostatic, but do not contain vitamin K. Roots used in poultices used for cracks in the feet. Herb poisonous to livestock.

S. trilobatum Linn.

Sans.—*Alarka*; Tel.—*Uste, tellaliste mundlamuste*;
Tam.—*Tudhuvelum, roothuvilai*;
Mal.—*Tutavalam*;

SOLIDAGO

Kan.—*Mullumusta, habbusundae-gida*; Oriya—*Nab-hiankuri*.

Roots used for consumption in the form of electuary, decoction or powder. Berries and flowers used for cough. Leaves cooked and eaten as a vegetable. Fruits and leaves contain solasodine.

S. tuberosum Linn. POTATO

Hindi & Beng.—*Alu*; Mar. & Guj.—*Batata*; Tel.—*Bangaladumpa, uralagadda*; Tam.—*Uralakilangu, wallaraikilangu*; Kan.—*Batate, alu-gidde*; Mal.—*Urulan kizhangu*; Punjab, Kumaun, Bihar, Orissa & Assam—*Alu*.

potatoes are tuberous underground stems widely consumed as food and used in a variety of ways. Surplus and cull potatoes are used as feed for livestock and also as raw material for manufacture of starch, ethyl alcohol, and some other industrial products. Potato is among richest foods in potassium and poorest in sodium. Biological value of potato protein is 68 and protein efficiency ratio 1.9 and it decreases on storage, more so at room temperature than at 4°C. Cooking improves digestibility of potato protein. Tuberin has a high nutritive value, being superior to wheat protein, but inferior to milk protein. Potatoes contain phosphorylase (P-enzyme), amylase and several other enzymes including proteolytic enzymes. Potato flesh, even at its natural high moisture content, is superior to 72 per cent extraction of wheat flour as a source of vitamin B₁, riboflavin and nicotianic acid. Concentration of thiamine is lower and that of riboflavin and folic acid is higher at the periphery than in the interior of tuber. Potato leaf haulms are a useful source of α-cellulose. Potatoes are used as antiscorbutic, aperient, diuretic, and galactagogue. Extract of leaves used as antispasmodic in cough. Tuber is ground and made into a paste

for application to burns with much benefit. Potato products include potato-chips, frozen French fries, potato granules, potato flakes, potato flour, spaghetti-like potato, canned potatoes, prepeeled potatoes, potato starch, and fermentation products. Potatoes are used for the preparation of nutrient media for culture of micro-organism and for potato broth, used in microbiological work.

S. verbascifolium auct., non Linn. see *S. erianthum* D. Don

S. wendlandii Hook. f.

GIANT POTATO-VINE

An ornamental climber suited for pergolas and as a climber for beautifying trees. Poisonous to horses; green fruits contain an alkaloid. A native of Costa Rica, introduced into Indian gardens.

S. wrightii Benth.

A Mexican shrub introduced into Indian gardens. Unripe fruits contain steroidal alkaloids solasodine, solasonine, and solamargine.

S. xanthocarpum Schrad. & Wendl. see *S. surattense* Burm. f.

SOLIDAGO Linn. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

S. canadensis Linn.

Used for hemorrhagic nephritis; action is due to quercetin. Herb yields an essential oil called Canadian Golden Rod Oil.

S. nemoralis Ait.

Extract of the herb possesses anti-tumour properties. Yields an essential oil.

S. virgaurea Linn.

WOUNDWORT, EUROPEAN GOLDENROD

Diuretic, lithontriptic, vulnerary, sudorific, and carminative, used in uremic

SOLIDAGO

asthma, whooping cough, internal lesions, dropsy, and chronic eczema. Also used in acute and chronic nephritis and oedema of renal nature with history of dystrophy. In powder form the herb is used for cicatrization of old ulcers. Dried and powdered roots used in diarrhoea and dysentery. Quercetin in the plant accounts for the value of the herb in the treatment of hemorrhagic nephritis.

SONCHUS Linn. *Compositae;*
Asteraceae

S. arvensis Linn.

CORN SOW THISTLE

Hindi—*Sahadevi bari*; Beng.—*Banpalang*; Tel.—*Jangli tamaku*; Mundari—*Huring najom puru*; Khasi Hills—*Ki-lan-jiat*; Santal—*Birbarangon*.

Soporific. Roots used in cough, bronchitis, asthma, and pertussis. Leaves applied to swellings. Latex used for eye troubles. Young shoots eaten as salad, and the leaves as a vegetable. Herb relished by horses and cattle. Aerial parts, including fruits, yield a fatty oil.

S. asper Hill

SPINYLEAVED SOW THISTLE

Hindi—*Didhi*; Mar.—*Mhatara*.

Young shoots eaten as salad; seeds also eaten. Herb used as an emollient; it is pounded and applied to wounds and boils.

S. oleraceus Linn. MILK THISTLE

Hindi—*Dudhi, dodak*; Mar.—*Pathari, mhatara*; Tel.—*Ratrinta*; Bihar—*Titaliya*.

Valued as a galactagogue and for liver troubles. Leaves and roots used in indigestion and as a febrifuge. Roots vermifuge. Stems given as a tonic and sedative. Gum produced by evaporating the latex is a cathartic, used for ascites

and hydrothorax. Herb consumed as a salad and vegetable; also used as fodder for sheep, goats, and cattle, but is suspected of poisoning horses. Used as an anti-opiate. Subcutaneous injection of aqueous or oil suspension produces histologically demonstrable damage to *Sarcoma-37* cells.

SONERILA Roxb.

Melastomataceae

S. tenera Royle

Mundari—*Huring sorobjang*.

Root used in veterinary medicine for diseases of throat.

SONNERATIA Linn. f.

Sonneratiaceae

S. acida Linn. f.

see

S. caseolaris Engl.

S. alba Sm.

Oriya—*Urava*.

Fruits eaten raw or cooked. Leaves also eaten. Wood used for ship-building, bridges, cheap planking, and interior construction work. Bark contains 9-10 per cent tannin.

S. apetala Buch.-Ham.

Beng.—*Keora*; Mar.—*Kandal, undi*; Tel.—*Kyalanki*; Tam.—*Marama*; Oriya—*Keora, kerua*.

Wood used mostly for packing-cases, also suitable for opium chests. Other uses include its employment in house construction as planks, scantlings and door boards, and for rough furniture, boat-making, textile mill bobbins, jute mill rollers and rove bobbins with 3-ply ends. Different parts, particularly bark and fruits, are used for tanning. Fruits eaten in curries.

S. caseolaris Engl.

see syn.

S. acida Linn. f.

Beng.—*Orcha, archa, archaka, ora*;
 Mar.—*Tiwar, chipi*; Tam.—*Kinnari*;
 Kan.—*Kandale*; Mal.—*Thirala, blatti*;
 Oriya—*Sundarignua*.

Fruits eaten raw or cooked; raw ones used for flavouring curries and chutnies; also used in the preparation of vinegar. Pericarp used as a vermifuge. With precaution wood used for piles, bridges, boat and ship-building, paving blocks, doors, ceilings, floorings, furniture, cabinet-work, and musical instruments. Pulping studies on wood from Australia have indicated its suitability for craft paper.

SOPHORA Linn. *Papilionaceae*;
Fabaceae

S. flavescens Ait.

Roots used in jaundice, dysentery, scrofula, and as a stomachic.

S. griffithii Stocks *see*
Edwardsia griffithii (Stocks) Philip.

S. japonica Linn.

JAPANESE PAGODA TREE,
 CHINESE SCHOLAR TREE,
 UMBRELLA TREE

Leaves used as fodder (crude protein 18.2%, dry wt). Wood used for pillars and door frames. Seeds yield a fatty oil with poor drying properties; seed cake contains 30% protein and may be used as a live-stock feed after removing the glycosides in it. Endosperm yields a mucilage which may be employed as a substitute for carob mucilage (*Ceratonia siliqua* Linn.). Flowers astringent and styptic. Flower buds are a rich source of rutin (16.0-23.0%, dry wt basis). Flower buds and pods yield a yellow dye used in batik work. Plant shows estrogenic activity.

S. mollis Grah. ex Baker *see*
Edwardsia mollis Royle

S. oroboides Bergius *see*
Virgilia oroboides (Bergius) Salter
S. secundiflora Lag. ex DC.

MESCAL OR CORAL-BEAN

Seeds insecticidal and intoxicating; seeds as well as flowers extremely poisonous. Cytisine present in seeds is enough for fatal poisoning.

S. tomentosa Linn.

SEACOAST LABURNUM,
 SILVER BUSH

Seeds astringent, febrifugal, stomachic, and dangerously emetocathartic. Leaves also are powerfully emetocathartic. Seeds yield a fatty oil with expectorant properties. Decoction of seeds and roots given in bilious disorders.

SOPUBIA Buch. Ham. ex D. Don
Scrophulariaceae

S. delphinifolia G. Don

Mar. & Guj.—*Dudhali*; Santal—*Dak-kadur*.

Juice applied to sores on feet, caused by exposure to moisture.

SORBARIA (Ser. ex DC.) A. Br.
Rosaceae

S. tomentosa (Lindl) Rehd. syn.
Spiraea sorbifolia Hook. f. in part,
 non Linn.; *Spiraea lindleyana* Wall.
 ex Lindl.

HARDHACK STEEPLE BUSH

Bark collected from Kashmir contains 14.54% tannin. Recommended for cultivation on a commercial scale.

SORBUS Linn. *Rosaceae*

S. aucuparia Linn. syn.

Pyrus aucuparia Gaertn.

ROWAN TREE, MOUNTAIN ASH

Punjab—*Baltal, wampulitsi, rangrek*.

Ripe fruits (Rowan Berries) used in the preparation of extracts, syrups, and

SORBUS

juices; extracts also find use in brandies, liqueurs, lemonades, marmalades and confectionery, and in foods and coffee additives as a flavouring agent. In times of scarcity dry fruits are ground into flour for making bread. Preserves are a low cost source of vitamin C; candied fruits contain 30-40 mg/100 g of the vitamin. A concentrate prepared from the fruits, particularly of var. *moravica* Dippel, which bears larger fruits of agreeable flavour, is nutritious for infants. Fruits depurative, diuretic, emmenagogue, aperient, and antiscorbutic. An infusion of the fruits is useful in hemorrhoids and strangury; extract used in strangury and irritation of gall-bladder. A preparation of the fruits, containing vitamin P and vitamin C normalized capillary resistance in patients suffering from myocardial infarction and angina pectoris and treated with anticoagulating agents to reduce capillary resistance. In homoeopathy a strong decoction of berries is employed in peripneumonia in cattle. Infusion of leaves laxative and used as a pectoral in cough and bronchitis. Leaves and flowers used in tea mixtures. Decoction of bark given in diarrhoea and as a vaginal injection in leucorrhoea. Bark used for tanning. Seeds yield a fatty oil. Wood is a source of cellulose and for turnery.

var. *moravica* Dippel *see*

S. aucuparia Linn.

S. cuspidata (Spach) Hedl. *syn.*
Pyrus vestita Wall. ex Hook. f.

HIMALAYAN WHITEBEAM

Kumaun—*Mauli*.

Fruits edible. Grown for its ornamental foliage.

S. foliolosa (Wall.) Spach *syn.*
Pyrus foliolosa Wall.; *P. wallichii*
Hook. f.

Leaves used as fodder.

S. granulosa (Bertol.) Rehd. *syn.*
Pyrus granulosa Bertol.

Used as stock for grafting.

S. khasiana (Decne) Rehd. *syn.*
Pyrus khasiana Decne

Used as a stock for grafting.

S. lanata (D. Don) S. Schauer *syn.*
Pyrus lanata D. Don

Hindi—*Galion*, *mauli*, *paltu*,
banpalti; Punjab—*Maila*, *ban pala*,
morphal; Kumaun—*Pahi*, *singka*.

Fruits eaten. Wood may be used for boxes.

S. ursina Decne *syn.*
Pyrus foliolosa Hook. f., non Wall.

Punjab—*Sulia*, *hulia*; Lahaul—
Wampu liisi.

Wood white to brown, hard, and close-grained, but warps readily.

SORGHUM Moench *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

Grain from various spp., used as a cereal, is known as Jowar; fodder obtained from sorghums is also known by the same name. Many derivatives and adjectival modifications of this name as well as of some other regional names are common, especially in South India: Tel. & Oriya—*Jonna*; Tam. & Mal.—*Cholam*; Kan.—*Jola*. Regional names are confusing and cannot be easily related to correct botanical names of species, several sorghum varieties with juicy and palatable stalks have been developed and grown exclusively for fodder purposes; the plant is cut after flowering or seeding and fed to cattle green or after drying, or ensiling. Green stalks are chopped before feeding. Grain may also be used as feedstuff. In composition and feeding value, sorghum grain resembles maize. Leaves and stalks

SORGHUM

of most varieties contain a cyanogenetic glucoside, dhurrin, which decreases with maturity of the plant. In addition to grain and fodder, Sorghum Oil, obtained from the germ fraction separated in the wet-milling process, is used after refining in salads or for general cooking. A hydrogenated product has also been produced from the oil.

S. alnum Parodi

Grown for fodder. A hybrid introduced into India from Argentina.

S. bicolor (Linn.) Moench (Race Bicolor)

Grown mostly for fodder. Grain rarely used as human food. Some of the sweetest forms are chewed like sugarcane. Different varieties are given below:

- var. *arduini* (Koern.) Snowden
- var. *bicolor*
- var. *picigutta* Snowden
- var. *subglobosum* (Hack.) Snowden

S. caffrorum Beauv. (Race Kafir) KAFIRS

An important species of cultivated sorghums much grown in Africa, mainly south of equator.

- var. *albofuscum* (Koern.) Snowden
DWARF MILO
- Introduced into Maharashtra.

S. caudatum Stapf (Parts of Races Caudatum, Guinea-caudatum, and Durra-caudatum)

Grown mostly as a rain-fed crop.

- var. *feterita* Stapf

Sorghum flour from this variety, mixed with 75% wheat flour, has been found suitable for bread making. It yields less

bran than wheat. Also suitable for use as forage or as silage.

S. cernuum Host (Race Durra) WHITE DURRA

Forms with sweet stems are much sought after for fodder. Dangers of hydrocyanic acid poisoning are not very great, provided the stock is prevented from feeding on young plants, particularly in dry weather; there is no risk once the plants are in flower. Different varieties grown in India are given below:

- var. *agricolarum* Snowden
- var. *cernuum*
- var. *globosum* (Hack.) Snowden
syn. *Andropogon sorghum* Brot. var. *globosus* Hack.
- var. *orbiculatum* Snowden
- var. *subcylindricum* Snowden
- var. *truchmenorum* (Koch) Snowden
- var. *yemense* (Koern.) Snowden

S. conspicuum Snowden (Race Guinea)

Toxic properties of this species are not pronounced and cases of poisoning of stock are rare. However, it has been recommended not to feed the cattle before the flowering stage of the plants, or when growth is stunted owing to drought. Different varieties grown in India are given below:

- var. *orientale* Snowden
- var. *usaramense* (Buss & Pilger) Snowden

S. controversum (Steud.) Snowden syn. *Andropogon halepensis* Hook.f. in part; *A. laxus* Roxb., non Willd.

It is a wild species which has been treated as a variety or form of *S. halepense*, probably it has uses similar to *S. halepense*.

SORGHUM

S. dochna (Forsk.) Snowden syn. *Andropogon sorghum* Brot. var. *saccharatus* Koern.; *Sorghum saccharatum* Pers. (Race Bicolor)

Mostly grown for fodder; should not be fed green as there is a danger of sorghum poisoning. Grain eaten only in times of scarcity. Different varieties grown in India are given below:

- var. *atrum* Snowden
- var. *irungu* Snowden
- var. *melliferum* Snowden
- var. *obovatum* (Hack.) Snowden syn. *Andropogon sorghum* Brot. var. *obovatus* (Hack.) Hook.f.
- var. *pulchrum* Snowden
- var. *technicum* (Koern.) Snowden
- var. *wightii* (Hack.) Snowden syn. *Andropogon sorghum* Brot. var. *wightii* (Hack.) Hook.f.

S. durra (Forsk.) Stapf (Race Durra)

DURRA, BROWN DURRA

One of the best grain sorghums and, in addition, provides good fodder. The flour is good for making bread. Grains also used for making beer. Different varieties grown in India are given below:

- var. *aegyptiacum* (Koern.) Snowden
- var. *coimboricum* Snowden
- var. *elongatum* Snowden
- var. *eois* Snowden
- var. *fecundum* Snowden
- var. *fuscum* Snowden
- var. *javanicum* (Hack.) Snowden
- var. *maximum* Snowden
- var. *mediocre* Snowden
- var. *rivulare* Snowden

S. halepense (Linn.) Pers. syn. *Andropogon halepensis* Hook. f. in part

JOHNSON GRASS

Hindi—*Baru*.

Grown for fodder, but injurious to cattle when eaten young or when stunted by drought. Grains diuretic and demulcent; used as food only in times of scarcity. A wild sorghum.

S. leiocladum (Hack.) C. E. Hubbard.

A wild sorghum native to Australia, introduced into India.

S. membranaceum Chiov. (Various Races)

Forms with sweet stems are grown for fodder. Grains are of ordinary quality; red-grained forms are less valued for food. Different varieties grown in India are given below:

- var. *baldratianum* Chiov. see *S. membranaceum* Chiov. var. *membranaceum*
- var. *ehrenbergianum* (Koern.) Snowden syn. *Andropogon sorghum* Brot. var. *thomsonii* Stapf ex Hook. f.
- var. *lateritium* (Stapf) Snowden
- var. *membranaceum* Chiov. syn. *S. membranaceum* Chiov. var. *baldratianum* Chiov.

S. miliaceum (Roxb.) Snowden syn. *Andropogon halepensis* Hook. f. in part

Uses similar to those of *S. halepense* as it is usually not considered distinct. A wild species. Varieties grown in India are given below:

- var. *miliaceum*
- var. *parvispiculum* Snowden

SORGHUM

S. miliiforme (Hack.) Snowden syn. *Andropogon sorghum* Brot f. var. *miliiformis* (Hack.) Hook. f.

Grain inferior. Some forms, particularly late maturing, yield good fodder. It is, however, dangerous to allow the stock to feed on young plants as they may prove toxic. Varieties grown in India are given below:

- var. *miliiforme*
- var. *rotundulum* Snowden
- var. *sikkimense* Snowden

S. nervosum Bess. ex Schult. (Parts of Race Bicolor, Caudatum-bicolor, and Kafir-bicolor)

KAOLIANGS

Light coloured grains are ground into flour used for making bread, or boiled in water and served like porridge. Dark coloured grains used for wine manufacture, or fed to horses and mules. Stems and leaves used for thatching, mats, and basketry. Leaves stripped off, cured in the sun for a few days, and stacked for use as fodder; stems when mature are too dry and woody for the purpose. One of the most important grain crops in Manchuria.

S. nitidum (Vahl) Pers. syn. *Andropogon serratus* Thunb.

Used for brooms.

S. propinquum (Kunth) Hitchcock

Common in South-East Asia. Var. *siamense* (Piper) Snowden is met with in South India. In spite of abundance of its comparatively broader leaves, it does not appear to have received much attention as a fodder crop. This is probably due to its thick culms, late maturity, and difficulty in harvesting grain because of fragility of racemes. A wild sorghum.

- var. *siamense* (Piper) Snowden see *S. propinquum* (Kunth) Hitchcock

S. purpureo-sericeum (Hochst. ex A. Rich.) Aschers. & Schweinf. syn. *Andropogon purpureo-sericeus* Hochst. ex A. Rich.

Grass relished by cattle in green as well as dry form; also used for silage. A drought resistant grass. A wild sorghum.

S. roxburghii Stapf syn. *Andropogon sorghum* Brot. var. *roxburghii* (Hack.) Hook. f.

SHALLUS

Grains are small, considered to be of average or below average quality. They are good for popping and parching, though sometimes they are fried, or ground into flour. Tall slender culms provide good, though rather coarse, fodder. Plants have little toxic properties, but it is better not to allow feeding during drought and before the plants reach the flowering stage. Varieties grown in India are given below:

- var. *fulvum* (Hack.) Snowden
- var. *hians* Stapf syn. *Andropogon sorghum* Brot. var. *hians* Stapf
- var. *nanum* Snowden

S. saccharatum Pers. (Race Bicolor) see *S. dochna* (Forsk.) Snowden

S. subglabrescens (Steud.) Schweinf. & Aschers. (Race Durra-bicolor) **MILO**

Grown both for grain and fodder; varieties with loose panicles for fodder, and with dense panicles for grain. There is danger of stock poisoning if allowed to feed on drought stricken plants or on young plants. As a rule this danger is over after flowering commences. Varieties grown in India are given below:

- var. *compactum* Snowden

SORGHUM

—var. *irungiforme* Snowden syn. *Andropogon sorghum* Brot. var. *bicolor* (Hack.) Hook. f. in part

—var. *latum* Snowden

—var. *oviforme* Snowden

—var. *pabulare* Snowden

—var. *paniculatellum* (Chiov.)
Snowden

—var. *rubidum* Snowden

—var. *rugulosum* (Hack.) Snowden

—var. *subglabrescens*

S. sudanense (Piper) Stapf

SUDAN GRASS

Used as pasture grass, also as hay. Poisonous to stock under drought conditions, stunted growth, and frost damage. But the toxic principle, dhurrin, is present in much smaller quantities as compared to other fodder sorghums and nutritive value of Sudan Grass is comparable to that of *Kanguni* (*Setaria italica* Beauv.). Hay is laxative; it is satisfactory as roughage for horses and mules for dairy and beef cattle and for the sheep. The grass can also be converted into silage.

S. verticilliflorum (Steud.) Stapf

Grown for fodder, much like *S. sudanense* in properties. Some varieties have been used in hybridization experiments.

SORINDEIA Thouars

Anacardiaceae

S. madagascariensis DC.

GRAPE MANGO

Sweet mango-like fruits edible.

SOYMIDA A. Juss.

Meliaceae

S. febrifuga A. Juss.

INDIAN REDWOOD

Hindi—*Rohun*, *rohunna*, *rakat rohan*; Beng.—*Rohan*, *rohina*; Mar.

—*Ruhin*, *ruhan*; Guj.—*Rohina*; Tel.—*Sumi*, *sonda manu*; Tam.—*Shem*, *wond*; Kan.—*Suani*; Oriya—*Karwi*, *sohan*; Deccan—*Rohun*, *rohunna*; Santal—*Ruhen*.

Bark used in the treatment of diarrhoea, dysentery, and fevers, and also as a general tonic; decoction used for gargles, vaginal infections, rheumatic swellings and enemata. It is a rich source of tannin (17.41% dry wt). Gum exuded from the bark is a good adhesive mucilage. Bark also yields fibre used for ropes. Wood used for posts, rafters, and beams, for well-work, plough-shares, pestles and pounders, and furniture; also well suited for carving and turnery, and may also be tried for wooden flooring. Wood compares with Spanish mahogany for high class furniture.

SPARGANIUM Linn.

Sparganiaceae

S. ramosum Hook. f. in part see

S. stoloniferum Buch.-Ham. ex
Juzepczuk

S. stoloniferum Buch.-Ham. ex
Juzepczuk syn. *S. ramosum* Hook.f.
in part COMMON BURREED

Fruits astringent and hemostatic; decoction used as a vulnerary.

SPARRMANNIA Linn.f.

Tillaceae

S. africana Linn. f.

AFRICAN HEMP, STOCKROSE

Mucilage of leaves and flowers employed for inflamed eyes, also in the treatment of breast troubles. Bark yields a fibre used for cordage.

SPARTIUM Linn. *Papilionaceae*;
Fabaceae

S. junceum Linn.

SPANISH OR WEAVERS' BROOM

SPHAGNUM

Fibre employed in the manufacture of mats and ropes and for filling mattresses and pillows; also used for paper-making and for the manufacture of rubberized belts for conveyors in mines. Said to be superior to flax or cotton for conveyor belts as it does not rot or lose strength under humid conditions. Solvent extraction of flowers as well as seeds are laxative, diuretic, and narcotic.

SPATHODEA Beauv.

Bignoniaceae

S. campanulata Beauv.

AFRICAN TULIP TREE,
SQUIRT TREE

Hindi—*Rugtoora*; Tel.—*Patade*,
patadiya; Tam.—*Patadi*; Kan.—
Lujjekaye, *neerukaye*.

Wood suitable for carpentry work and may also prove useful as a source of paper-pulp. It shows resistance to fire and is used for black smith's bellows. Seeds edible. Pulverized bark used for skin diseases; decoction given in dysentery and renal and gastrointestinal troubles. Infusion of leaves used for urethral inflammation. Decoction of fruit used by the tribals to poison animals and birds.

SPATHOLOBUS Hassk.

S. roxburghii Benth. *see*
Butea parviflora Roxb.

SPERGULA Linn.

Caryophyllaceae

S. arvensis Linn. CORN-SPURRY
Delhi—*Muchmuchia*, *khandidal*.

Cultivated for fodder in Europe and South Africa; also recommended as green manure and soil conservator. Herb used as a diuretic. Seeds yield a fatty oil. Used in pulmonary tuberculosis.

S. rubra D. Dietr. *see* *Spergularia rubra* (Linn.) J. Presl & C. Presl

SPERGULARIA J. Presl & C. Presl *Caryophyllaceae*

S. rubra (Linn.) J. Presl & C. Presl
syn. *Spergula rubra* D. Dietr.

SAND-SPURRY

Herb used in cystitis and urethral pain.

SPERMACOCE Linn.

S. articularis Linn. f. *see* *Borreria articularis* (Linn. f.) F.N. Williams

SPHAERANTHUS Linn.

Compositae; Asteraceae

S. africanus Linn.

Sans.—*Sveta hapusa*; Mal.—*Velutha adakkamaniyan*.

Emollient and resolvent. Juice of the leaves used in gargles. Herb used as the cattle fodder. Aqueous extract of leafy twigs is toxic to American cockroaches.

S. indicus Linn.

Sans.—*Mahamundi*, *mundi*, *hapusa*;
Hindi, Beng., Mar. & Guj.—*Mundi*,
gorakh mundi; Tel.—*Boddatarupu*,
boddasoram; Tam.—
Kottakarantai; Mal.—*Mirangani*,
adakkamaniyan; Oriya—*Murisa*,
buikadamba, *bokashungi*; Punjab—
Khamadrus, *ghundi*; Santal—
Belaunja; Mundari—*Mundi*.

Juice styptic, also used in hepatic and gastric disorders. Pulverized seeds and roots used as an anthelmintic. Decoction used in cough and other chest troubles; credited with antitubercular properties. Flowers tonic and depurative. Leaves eaten as a pot-herb. Herb used as a fish-poison, also stuffed into holes of crabs to kill them. Aqueous extract poisonous to American cockroaches. Herb yields an essential oil and a fatty oil.

SPHAGNUM Linn. *Sphagnaceae*
Sphagnum spp., other mosses, and some-

SPHAGNUM

times reeds and sedges are responsible for the formation of peat; some peats, in fact, are little else than the compressed remains of *Sphagnum*. Peat serves as a raw material for the production of many industrial products, such as acetic, humic and other acids, alcohols, paraffin, naphtha, lignin, etc. Also used for making paper, polythene and woven fabrics, and as a medium for bacterial culture. Peat retains and deodorizes liquid manure more easily than other types of litter and is commonly added as a filler or conditioner to concentrated fertilizers; it is a source of organic matter for soils. Peat is used as a packing material and for sound proofing the wooden houses, caulking ships, and as cover in stables.

S. acutifolium Ehrh. *see*
S. nemoreum Scop.

S. cuspidatum Ehrh. ex Mitt.
emend.

A constituent of peat leaves, triangular on the axis.

S. fimbriatum Wils.

A constituent of peat. Included in the diet of reindeer.

S. magellanicum Brid.

A constituent of peat. In war time it was employed as a substitute for surgical cotton.

S. nemoreum Scop. *syn.*

S. acutifolium Ehrh.

A constituent of peat.

S. palustre Linn.

A constituent of peat. In war time it was employed as a substitute for surgical cotton.

S. papillosum Lindb.

A constituent of peat. In war time it was employed as a substitute for surgical cotton.

S. plumulosum Roehl.

A constituent of peat. Leaves oblong-lingulate on the axis.

S. squarrosus Crom.

A constituent of peat. Leaves oblong-lingulate on the axis.

SPHENOCLEA Gaertn.

Campanulaceae

S. zeylanica Gaertn.

Beng.—*Jhil-mirich*; Delhi—
Phulanghas, mirchi.

Young plant and tips of older ones steamed and eaten; they are slightly bitter in taste.

SPHENODESME Jack

Verbenaceae

S. involucrata (Presl) Rob. var.
involucrata *syn.* *S. unguiculata*
Schauer; *S. paniculata sensu*
Gamble in part

Used in the same way as *S. involucrata* var. *paniculata* (q.v.).

S. involucrata (Presl) Rob. var.
paniculata (C. B. Clarke) Munir
syn. *S. paniculata* C. B. Clarke,
sensu Gamble in part

Sans.—*Varshiki*; Tam.—
Mazhamulla.

Pulverized roots or their decoction used in abdominal disorders and ear troubles and also against worms and burns.

S. paniculata C. B. Clarke, *sensu*
Gamble in part *see*

S. involucrata (Presl) Rob. var.
paniculata (C. B. Clarke) Munir

S. paniculata sensu Gamble in
part *see S. involucrata* (Presl) Rob.
var. *involucrata*

SPINACIA

S. pentandra Jack

Cachar—*Tukhakararing*; Mikir—*Baking-raprikang, arkeng-ke-et.*

Decoction of roots used in rheumatism.

S. unguiculata Schauer *see*

S. involucrata (Presl) Rob. var. *involucrata*

PHENOMERIS Maxon

Polypodiaceae

S. chusana (Linn.) Copeland syn. *Stenoloma chinensis* (Linn.) Bedd.; *Trichomanes chinense* Linn.; *Adiantum chusanum* Linn. including *Davallia tenuifolia* Hook.

Prescribed in chronic enteritis.

SPILANTHES Jacq.

Compositae; Asteraceae

S. acmella Hook. f. var. *calva*
C. B. Clarke *see S. calva* DC.

—var. *paniculata* C. B. Clarke *see*
S. paniculata Wall. ex DC.

S. acmella Murr. syn.
S. mauritiana DC.

Mar.—*Akkalkara, pipulka*; Tel.—*Maratimogga, maratiteega*; Kan.—*Vanamugali, hemmugulu*; Mal.—*Kuppa manjel*; Punjab—*Akarkarha, pokarmul*; Mundari—*Raipuru*; Assam—*Pirazha*.

Pungent flowers are chewed for relief in throat affections and paralysis of tongue; also used for stammering in children. Tincture of the capitula acts as a sialagogue and stimulant and used in caries and inflammation of jaw-bones. Herb used in dysentery. Decoction given as a lithontriptic and diuretic; also used in scabies and psoriasis. Roots purgative.

Plant used as a fish-poison. Ether extract of fresh flowering-tops is lethal to anopheline larvae even in great dilutions with water. Dried capitula contain spilanthol which shows strong sialagogic action, acts as a local anaesthetic, and a powerful insecticide.

—var. *oleracea* Hook. f. *see*
S. oleracea Murr.

S. calva DC. syn. *S. acmella*
Hook. f. var. *calva* C. B. Clarke

Much allied to *S. acmella* and similarly used.

S. mauritiana DC. *see*
S. acmella Murr.

S. oleracea Murr. syn.
S. acmella Murr. var. *oleracea*
Hook. f.

PARA CRESS, BRAZILIAN CRESS

Eaten raw or after steaming. Tincture used against gum troubles; also given internally for gout and pain in the bladder. Aqueous extract toxic to American cockroaches.

S. paniculata Wall. ex DC. syn.
S. acmella Hook. f. var. *paniculata*
C. B. Clarke

Much allied to *S. acmella* and similarly used.

SPINACIA Linn.

Chenopodiaceae

S. oleracea Linn.

GARDEN SPINACH

Hindi—*Isfanaj, palak*; Beng.—*Palang, pinnis*; Mar. & Guj.—*Palak*; Tel.—*Dumpabachhali, matturbachhali*; Tam.—*Vasayle ykiray*; Kan.—*Spinach-soppu, spinaksoppu*; Oriya—

SPINACIA

Palaksag, mithapalanga; Punjab—*Palak, isfanak, valayati sag*;
Assam—*Palangsag*.

Leaves nutritious, used as a vegetable and employed in soups and salads. They are diuretic; also employed as a source of chlorophyll. Lipids in the leaves possess antibacterial action. Fruits demulcent and diuretic, employed in fevers and inflammation of bowels.

SPINIFEX Linn. *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

S. littoreus Merrill syn.

S. squarrosus Linn.

WATER-PINK

Tel.—*Ravanaasurudimeesaalu*;

Tam.—*Ravanan meesai*; Kan.—

Raavanameesehullu; Oriya—

Gundu kanko.

An excellent sand-binder, but a worthless fodder. Dried grass used as fuel by the fishermen.

S. squarrosus Linn. *see*

S. littoreus Merrill

SPIRAEA Linn. *Rosaceae*

S. aruncus Hook. f. in part *see*

Aruncus dioicus (Walt.) Fernald
var. *triternatus* Hara

S. bella Sims

Seeds contain a saponin.

S. callosa Thunb. *see*

S. japonica Linn. f.

S. canescens D. Don

Simla—*Chaku, taku*; Kumaun—

Bhuti; Garhwal—*Katamatialna*,

mairab; Jaunsar—*Chakroi, takof*.

Branches used for light walking-sticks.

Seeds contain saponin.

S. japonica Linn. f. syn.

S. callosa Thunb.

JAPANESE EMBROIDERED
CHRYSANTHEMUM

Khasi Hills—*Soh-byrrhit*.

Seeds contain saponin. Ten alkaloids have been isolated from the plant; of these, spiradine F and G are the main alkaloidal components.

S. lindleyana Wall. ex Lindl. *see*

Sorbaria tomentosa (Lindl.) Rehd.

S. prunifolia Sieb. & Zucc.

BRIDAL WREATH,
LAUGHING-FACE FLOWER

Plant contains hydrocyanic acid, the leaves yielding 0.015-0.020% and the roots containing only a trace.

S. sorbifolia Hook. f. in part, non
Linn. *see* *Sorbaria tomentosa*
(Lindl.) Rehd.

SPIRULINA Twepin

Oscillatoriaceae

S. platensis (Nordst.) Geitl.

An alga with high protein content; trials for its cultivation are being conducted.

SPONDIAS Linn.

Anacardiaceae

S. acuminata Gamble, non Roxb.
see *Choerospondias axillaris*
(Roxb.) Burtt & Hill

S. acuminata Roxb., non Gamble
see *S. pinnata* (Linn. f.) Kurz

S. axillaris Roxb. *see*
Choerospondias axillaris (Roxb.)
Burtt & Hill

S. cytherea Sonn. syn.

S. dulcis Soland. ex Forst. f.

GREAT HOG-PLUM, AMBARELLA,
OTAHEITE APPLE, GOLDEN APPLE

SPOROBOLUS

Fruits edible, possess mango-like or pineapple-like flavour. Fresh ripe fruits yield a delicious juice which is used for making beverages and sherbets. Unripe fruits made into jelly, pickles, preserves, and marmalades; also used for flavouring sauces, soups, and stews. Leaves stewed or steamed and eaten; sometimes cooked with meat to make it tender.

S. dulcis Soland. ex Forst. f. *see*
S. cytherea Sonn.

S. lutea Linn. *see*
S. mombin Linn.

S. mangifera Willd. *see*
S. pinnata (Linn. f.) Kurz

S. mombin Linn. *syn.*
S. lutea Linn.

YELLOW SPANISH PLUM, YELLOW MOMBIN

Acidic fruits eaten raw or cooked; also used for jams and jellies. Juice used for making a refreshing drink, employed as a diuretic and febrifuge. Livestock eat the fruit greedily. Infusion of leaves and roots given in cough, also used as a laxative. Decoction of leaves used as a lotion for eye troubles. Leaves are used along with lemon as a vermifuge. Bark astringent and purgative; decoction given in severe cough with inflammatory symptoms. Also used for tanning. Tree exudes a gum, used as an expectorant, taenifuge and vulnerary. Wood used for house posts, utility plywood, match-splints, interior construction, and for paper manufacture.

S. pinnata (Linn. f.) Kurz *syn.*
S. mangifera Willd.; *S. acuminata*
 Roxb., non Gamble

WILD MANGO, HOG-PLUM

Hindi—*Amara, jangli am*; Beng.—*Amna, amra, ambra*; Mar.—*Ran-amba, amb, an bada*; Guj.—

Ranamba; Tel.—*Adavtmaamidi, kondamaamidi, ivurumaamidi, touramaamidi*; Tam.—*Kotamara, katamara, mari-man-chedi, manpulichi, ambalam, ampallai ambiram, eginam, ibangam, kathimagirangai, pullipullama*; Kan.—*Amatekaye, ambattemara, poondi, gooddamate, kaadamate, marahunsie, vrykshamla*; Mal.—*Kataambolam, ambazham, manpuli, puliman*; Oriya—*Ambula, amodo, amaratoko*; Assam—*Amora, amratenga*; Punjab—*Bahamb; ambara*; Mundari—*Ambaru, arbaru*; Andamans—*Gue*; Lepcha—*Ranchi ling*; Nepal—*Amra*.

Wood employed for packing-cases and tea-chests, and for floats, canoes, and boats; suitable for match-splints and non-ornamental plywood and fairly good for unbleached wood-pulp. Ripe fruits eaten, young ones used as a vegetable. They are also used as a condiment and made into chutneys, pickles, jams, and stews. Fruits are astringent and anti-scorbutic; also used in bilious dyspepsia. Bark astringent and refrigerant, used in diarrhoea and dysentery; a paste of it is applied in rheumatism. Bark also used for tanning. Roots employed for regulating menstruation. Tree is also credited with anti-tubercular properties. Gum yielded by the tree forms a gelatinous mucilage with water and is used as a demulcent; also employed for fumigation. Leaves used for flavouring. Flowers eaten as such, made into a curry, or used as a flavouring.

SPONIA Comm. ex Lour.

S. politoria Planch. *see*

Trema politoria (Planch.) Blume

SPOROBOLUS R. Br.

Gramineae; Poaceae

SPOROBOLUS

S. airoides Torr.

One of the best grasses for grazing; particularly suited to the alkaline tracts.

S. arabicus Boiss. see

S. marginatus Hochst. ex A. Rich.

S. ciliatus Munro ex Hook. f.,
non Presl *see S. piliferus* Kunth

S. coromandelianus Kunth

A good fodder.

S. diander Beauv.

Hindi—*Ciriya-ka-dana*, *tandlen*;
Beng.—*Bena-joni*; Kan.—*Navilu*
dendi hullu; Punjab—*Nonak*;
Delhi—*Doob*.

Fodder for horses and cattle. Also used for making brooms. A good sand-binder.

S. fimbriatus Nees

A good fodder. Spikelets made into porridge and eaten in times of scarcity.

S. glaucifolius Hochst. ex Steud.
see S. helvolus Dur. & Schinz

S. helvolus Dur. & Schinz syn.
S. glaucifolius Hochst. ex Steud.

A good fodder for cattle, camels, and horses; makes good hay.

S. indicus R. Br.

A good fodder grass, especially when young. *S. indicus* R. Br. *sensu stricto* is not found in India and further investigations are necessary to establish the correct identity of the plant occurring in India.

S. maderaspatanus Bor syn.

S. orientalis Kunth

Hindi—*Usar-ke-ghas*.

A good fodder for horses and cattle; makes good hay.

S. marginatus Hochst. ex A. Rich.
syn. *S. arabicus* Boiss.

A good fodder.

S. orientalis Kunth see

S. maderaspatanus Bor

S. piliferus Kunth syn.

S. ciliatus Munro ex Hook. f.,
non Presl

Eaten by livestock.

S. pulchellus Hook. f., non R. Br.
see S. tetragonus Bor

S. tetragonus Bor syn.

S. pulchellus Hook. f., non R. Br.

A good fodder.

S. tremulus Kunth

Tam.—*Uppurutnam pillu*.

A pasture and fodder grass and a good sand-binder.

S. virginicus Kunth

A good sand-binder.

S. wallichii Munro ex Trimen

Used as fodder.

SPREKELIA Heister

Amaryllidaceae

S. formosissima (Linn.) Herb. syn.

Amaryllis formosissima Linn.

JACOBAN LILY,

ST JAMES LILY

Poultice prepared from the bulbs applied to inflammatory tumours.

STACHYS Linn.

Labiatae;
Lamiaceae

S. lanata Jacq.

see

S. olympica Poir.

STACHYTARPHETA

S. olympica Poir. syn.
S. lanata Jacq. f.

Injection of aqueous infusion of the plant increases contraction of uterine muscles as in the case of ergot. Seeds contain a fatty oil. Alkaloid stachydrine has been isolated from the plant.

S. palustris Linn.
 ALLHEAL, MARSH WOUNDWORT

Antispasmodic, expectorant, emetic, emmenagogue, and sedative. Used in gout, pain in the joints, cramps, falling sickness, and vertigo. Bruised leaves applied to wounds as a hemostatic; juice given to stop hemorrhages and in dysentery. Seeds contain a fatty oil. Alkaloid stachydrine has been reported in the plant.

S. parviflora Benth.
 Punjab—*Baggibuti*, *kirimar*.

Bruised leaves applied to abscesses caused by the guinea-worm. Leaves and tender shoots browsed by cattle.

S. sericea Wall.
 Contains the alkaloid stachydrine.

S. sieboldii Miq. syn.
S. tuberifera Naud.

CHINESE ARTICHOKE,
 JAPANESE POTATO

Tubers eaten raw or cooked. Solution obtained by boiling the tuberous rhizomes in water is used in the preparation of culture media for bacteria and moulds.

S. sylvatica Linn.
 HEDGE WOUNDWORT

Tonic and diuretic. The plant is used primarily for the same purposes as *S. palustris*.

S. tuberifera Naud. see
S. sieboldii Miq.

STACHYTARPHETA Vahl
 Verbenaceae

S. indica C. B. Clarke in part see
S. urticaefolia Sims

S. indica C. B. Clarke, in part,
 non Vahl see *S. jamaicensis* Vahl

S. jamaicensis Vahl syn. *S. indica*
 C. B. Clarke in part, non Vahl

BRAZILIAN TEA, BASTARD
 VERVAIN, JAMAICA FALSE
 VERVAIN, AARON'S ROD

Hindi—*Kariyartharani*; Tam.—*Simalnayuruvi*, *naioringi*,
simainavirunji; Kan.—*Kadu*
uttarani, *uttirani*; Mal.—*Katapunuthu*;
 Oriya—*Jalajali*;
 Mundari—*Marang circiti*; Ranchi
 —*Chirchiti*, *seta sitir kad*, *marang*
chirchiti.

Eaten like spinach. Dried leaves are marketed under the name Brazilian Tea. Herb used for intestinal worms, venereal diseases, ulcers, erysipelas, dropsy, and stomach ailments; juice employed to remove cataract and decoction as an abortifacient. Infusion of bark used in diarrhoea and dysentery. Leaves employed for cardiac troubles; their decoction used for ulceration of the nose.

S. mutabilis Vahl
 Leaves used as an adulterant of tea. A decoction of leaves is administered along with the leaves of *Aerua sanguinolenta* Blume for painful menstruation. Leaves used as an abortifacient. Aqueous extract of plant is toxic to mice.

S. urticaefolia Sims syn.

S. indica C. B. Clarke in part
 No distinction is made between this species and *S. jamaicensis* for economic purposes.

STAPHYLEA

STAPHYLEA Linn.

Staphyleaceae

S. emodi Wall. ex Brandis

SNAKE-STICK

Kashmir—*Chitra, kurkni*; Punjab
—*Sablata, chitra, nagdaun*.

Long straight shoots with their ornamental bark are used as walking-sticks.

STELLARIA Linn.

Caryophyllaceae

S. alsine Grimm var. *undulata*
(Thunb.) Ohwi syn. *S. uliginosa*
Murr. *sensu* Edgew. & Hook. f.

Decoction of leaves used as a galactagogue.

S. aquatica Scop.

WATER STARWORT

Used for fistula. Decoction of leaves used as a galactagogue.

S. crispata Wall. ex D. Don

Consumed as a vegetable.

S. graminea Linn.

Poisonous. Contains alkaloids, their content is maximum during flowering.

S. media (Linn.) Vill. syn.
Alsine media Linn.

CHICKWEED

Assam—*Morolia*; Delhi—*Safed phulkee, buchbucha, pani*.

Tender leaves and stalks eaten as a vegetable, raw or boiled. Sometimes grown as green manure. Eaten by cattle, but consumption in large quantities proves fatal to lambs and horses. Over dose may cause temporary paralysis even in human beings; herb contains toxic nitrate concentrates. Aerial parts were found to

contain 44 mg/100g of vitamin E during the post-flowering period.

S. saxatilis Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don
see *S. vestita* Kurz

S. semivestita Edgew.

Alcoholic extract shows anticancer activity against human epidermoid carcinoma of the nasopharynx in tissue culture.

S. uliginosa Murr., *sensu* Edgew. & Hook. f. see *S. alsine* Grimm var. *undulata* (Thunb.) Ohwi

S. vestita Kurz syn.
S. saxatilis Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don

Decoction given in rheumatism and to relieve bone-ache.

STEMODIA Linn.

Scrophulariaceae

S. viscosa Roxb.

Beng.—*Nukachuni*; Tel.—
Boddasaramu, guntakaminam.

Dried plants are slightly fragrant and mucilaginous and used as a demulcent.

STEMONA Lour.

Stemonaceae

S. minor Hook. f. see *S. tuberosa*
Lour. var. *minor* Fischer

S. tuberosa Lour.

Tel.—*Kaniputeega, ijedigadda*.

Roots contain alkaloid stemonine and a few other alkaloids. A solution (0.15%) of stemonine paralyses earthworms which recover when taken out of the solution; the heart is first stimulated and later paralyzed. Tuberos roots show bacteriostatic activity and are used against phthysis and cough.

STEPHANIA

—var. **minor** Fischer syn. *S. minor* Hook. f.; *Roxburghia gloriosbides* Wight

Roots show bacteriostatic activity and used in phthisis and coughs; the drug soothes the respiratory centres without affecting the heart. Alcoholic extract of roots is used as antiseptic and is also effective against lice.

STENOCHLAENA J. Smith

Polypodiaceae

S. palustris Bedd.

Young shoots eaten as salad, or after cooking. Rhizomes show durability in salt water and used as cordage for binding fishing-traps, and as anchor ropes; also used for caulking boats and for making baskets. Decoction of fronds used as a febrifuge.

STENOLOMA Fee

S. chinensis (Linn.) Bedd. *see*
Sphenomeris chusana (Linn.)
Copeland

STENOTAPHRUM Trin.

Gramineae; Poaceae

S. dimidiatum Brongn. *syn.*

S. glabrum Trin.

A good pasturage. Decoction of rhizomes diuretic and sudorific.

S. glabrum Trin. *see*

S. dimidiatum Brongn.

STEPHANIA Lour.

Menispermaceae

S. glabra Miers *syn. S. rotunda* Hook. f. & Thoms. in part, non Lour.

Garhwal—*Gindaru*; Dehra Dun—*Parha*; Nepal—*Barkuli lahara*, *nimi lahara*, *tambarki*.

Tubers attain a large size, some of them may have a diameter of 23 cm and weigh as much as 30 kg. They are used in pulmonary tuberculosis, asthma, and intestinal complaints and also show hypoglycaemic action. Tubers contain several alkaloids: palmitine exhibits anti-biotic activity; stepharine anti-cholinesterase activity; cycleanine anti-inflammatory action; and hyndarine sedative action. Tetrahydro palmatine produces sedative and anticonvulsive effects on animals at a dose of 100-150 mg/kg body weight; the neurosedative effect is similar but weaker to that of chlorpromazine and it is less toxic than the synthetic drug.

S. glandulifera Miers *syn.*
S. rotunda Hook. f. & Thoms. in part, non Lour.

Khasi Hills—*Soh-pung-um-lang-sang*; Nepal—*Gana-garjo*; Sikkim—*Kuntea-pot*.

A climber more or less allied to *S. glabra* and similarly used.

S. hernandiifolia Walp. *see*

S. japonica Miers

S. japonica Miers including *S. hernandiifolia* Walp.; *S. rotunda* Hook. f. & Thoms. in part, non Lour.

TAPE-VINE

Sans.—*Vanatiktika*; Beng.—*Akanadi, nimuka*; Kan.—

Sahasrahalli; Mal.—*Pataki annu, patavalli*; Oriya—*Musakani, nimukha, okanobhindi, sondhimali*; Assam—*Tubuki-lot, goldua*; Garo—*Kharkha*.

Roots used for fevers, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, and urinary diseases. Of the alkaloids present in the plant, mostly concentrated in the rhizome, the alkaloid aknadine shows significant antispasmodic

STEPHANIA

activity on uterine spasms, brought about by the posterior pituitary-lobe extract, and it may be useful in obstetrical practice. *d*- and *dl*-tetrandrine, fangchinoline, and *d*-isochondrodendrine exhibit significant cytotoxicity against human carcinoma of nasopharynx in tissue-culture, and *d*- and *al*-tetrandrine also against Walker-256 intramuscular carcinosarcoma in rats.

—var. **discolor** (Miq.) Forman

Tubers bitter and astringent, used for fevers, diarrhoea, stomach-ache and urinary diseases. When leaves are crushed in water they form a gelatinous mass which is applied to breast infections. paste of leaves is applied to boils and septic inflammations.

S. rotunda Hook. f. & Thoms. in part, non Lour. *see* *S. glabra* Miers; *S. glandulifera* Miers; *S. japonica* Miers

STEPHEGYNE Korth.

S. diversifolia Hook. f. *see*
Mitragyna rotundifolia (Roxb.)
Kuntze

S. parvifolia Korth. *see*
Mitragyna parvifolia (Roxb.)
Korth.

S. tubulosa Hook. f. *see*
Mitragyna tubulosa (Arn.) Kuntze

STERCULIA Linn. *Sterculiaceae*

S. affinis Mast. *see*
Scaphium macropodum (Miq.)
Beume

S. alata Roxb. *see*
Pterygota alata R. Br.

S. balanghas Linn.
Tam. & Mal.—*Kavalam*.

Seeds roasted and eaten. Fruits laxative. Bark yields a fibre used for cordage and for making hats.

S. campanulata Wall. ex Mast. *see*
Pterocymbium tinctorium Merrill

S. coccinea Roxb., non Jack *see*
S. indica Merrill

S. colorata Roxb. *see*
Erythropsis colorata (Roxb.)
Burkill

S. foetida Linn.

Hindi, Beng. & Mar.—*Jangli badam*;
Tel.—*Gurapa* or
guttapubadamu; Tam.—
Pottaikavalam; Kan.—*Bhatala penari*;
Mal.—*Pottakavalum*.

Seeds called Java Olives or Stinking Beans are eaten as such or after roasting; if taken in excess they may cause nausea and diarrhoea. Seeds yield a fatty oil suitable for culinary purposes, but mostly used as an illuminant. Other likely applications are its uses in soap-making.

S. guttata Roxb.

Mar.—*Kuhar, goldava*; Tam.—
Kavalam, thondi; Kan.—*Happu-savaga jaynkatalu*;
Mal.—*Kithondi*.
Bark yields a fibre used for cordage and rough fabrics. Seeds roasted and eaten. Tree exudes a gum resembling tragacanth.

S. indica Merrill *syn.*
S. coccinea Roxb., non Jack

Assam—*Nakchepeta*; Nepal—
Chiwaripta; Lepcha—*Kanthior-kung*.

Bark yields a strong but coarse fibre, used for cordage. Tender fruits eaten after cooking and the seeds after roasting or frying.

STERCULIA

- S. maingayi* Mast. see
S. parviflora Roxb. ↙
S. pallens Wall. see
Erythropsis pallens Ridley
S. parviflora Roxb. syn.
S. maingayi Mast.

Wood used for wheels of carts and other rough work.

S. roxburghii Wall.

North Bengal— *Chiwariyat*,
kanthior; Assam—*Nag-phona*.

Bark yields fibre suitable for cordage.
 Seeds eaten after roasting.

S. rubiginosa Vent.

Fruits used as a mild laxative. Wood may be used for rough unexposed construction.

S. scaphigera Wall. ex G. Don *see*
Scaphium scaphigerum (G. Don)
 Guibourt

S. urens Roxb.

Hindi—*Gular, gulu, kulu*; Mar.—*Karai, kandel*; Guj.—*Karai, kagdol*;
 Tel.—*Errapunikichettu, kavili, tabsu*;
 Tam.—*Kavalam*; Kan.—*Kempudale*;
 Mal.—*Thondi*; Oriya—*Kavili*;
 Assam—*Odlu, hatchanda, pangkhau*.
 Trade—*Karaya, kadaya* (gum).

Yields a gum known as Gum Karaya or Kadaya, or Indian Tragacanth, as it resembles Gum Tragacanth from species of *Astragalus*, and has long been used as substitute and adulterant of the latter. Gum Karaya is confused with Gum Katira from *Cochlospermum religiosum* Alston. It is one of the least water-soluble of exudation gums. Wood used for toys, guitars, inferior packing-cases and boarding, and occasionally for dug-

outs. It is also suitable for cement barrels, cheap match-boxes and splints and low grade pencils, and for moulded picture-frames and slate-frames. Quarter sawn pieces of heartwood may be used for small panels and inlay work in better class furniture. Yields pulp and is a good fuel. Seeds eaten after roasting or cooking; yield a fatty oil which is suitable for edible purposes and soap-making. Bark yields a fibre used for cordage. Pulverized bark given to women to facilitate delivery. Leaves and tender shoots yield mucilage when steeped in water; it is used for pleuropneumonia in cattle. Tender roots eaten after cooking; leaves are nutritious and used as fodder; rich in vitamin A. A glue made from the proteins of seeds is used as an adhesive in plywood manufacture.

S. villosa Roxb.

Hindi—*Udal, udar*; Mar.—*Sardal, sardu, kuthada*; Tel.—*Kummari-poliki*;
 Tam.—*Murattham, arni vakenar*;
 Kan.—*Savaya, chauri, bilidale*;
 Mal.—*Vakka*; Oriya—*Kodalo*;
 Punjab—*Gulbodla, gulkandar*;
 Bihar—*Ganjher*;
 Lepcha—*Kanhlyem*; Assam—*Udal, odol*;
 Khasi Hills—*Dieng-star*;
 Garo—*Ubak*. Trade—*Udal* (wood).

Wood used chiefly for tea-boxes and light packing-cases. The other possible uses are in ship-building, for inferior match-boxes and splints, three-ply work, and as a core material in sandwich construction employed to withstand buckling stresses or deflection by loads normal to the surfaces. A good fuel wood. Bark yields a coarse but strong fibre used for cordage and for making rough bags. It is much used and specially valued for breast bands of elephants for dragging timber and for tying cattle. Seeds eaten after roasting or cooking. Pericarp yields a dye. Bark yields a gum used in veterinary medicine.

STEREOSPERMUM

STEREOSPERMUM Cham.

Bignoniaceae

S. chelonoides auct., A. DC. in part see *S. personatum* (Hassk.)

D. Chatterjee

S. personatum (Hassk.)

D. Chatterjee syn. *S. chelonoides* auct., A. DC. in part; *S. tetragonum* A. DC

TRUMPET-FLOWER,
YELLOW SNAKETREE

Hindi—*Parral, pader, padri*; Beng.—*Dharmar, atcapali*; Mar.—*Kirsel, koosga, padhri, padvale, tuatuka*; Guj.—*Padeli*; Tel.—*Tagada, kalagora, magavepa, pisulu, kapagargu*; Tam.—*Ambuvagini, padri, pompadri, pathiri, vellaippadri*; Kan.—*Kalludi bondh, vala, kaala-adri, vaadari*; Mal.—*Pathiri, piimbathiri*; Oriya—*Pamphunia*; Assam—*Parolli*; Cachar—*Pareya-auwal*; Garo—*Bolzel*; Lushai—*Zihngal*; Nepal—*Parari*; Lepcha—*Singyen*.

Wood used for canoes, oars, heavy packing-cases, house-building, tea-boxes, match-boxes and splints; yokes shafts, ploughs, constructional work, and for furniture and fancy articles. Suitable for sleepers after treatment. Attractive plywood and floor-boards can be made from the wood, yields excellent charcoal. Decoction of roots used in asthma, cough, and excessive thirst, and that of leaves used in chronic dyspepsia. Ethanolic extract of aerial parts showed activity against lymphocytic leukaemia in mice. Leaves lopped for fodder.

S. suaveolens DC.

Sans.—*Patala*; Hindi—*Paral*,

padiala, padaria; Beng.—*Parlu, ghunta, mug*; Mar.—*Padal, padialu, parul, kalagori*; Tel.—*Goddalipulusu, kalagora, kuberakshi, patali*; Tam.—*Padri*; Kan.—*Hudaybilla, vulunantrimarada, kavi*; Oriya—*Patoli*; Kashmir—*Phallat*; Punjab—*Padal, kalthaun, summe*; Santal—*Pader*; Nepal—*Parari*; Lepcha—*Singyen*.

Wood employed for constructional work, planks and beams, carts, carriages and wagons, furniture, cabinet-work, and tool-handles; may also be suitable for turnery. An excellent firewood and makes good quality charcoal. Root-bark is an ingredient of *Dasamoola*. Decoction of roots used for intermittent and puerperal fevers, inflammatory chest affections, and affections of the brain. Stem-bark diuretic and tonic. Flowers given with honey to stop hiccup. Ethanolic extract showed activity against *Ranikhet* disease; also showed hypoglycaemic action in rats, and anticancer activity against human epidermoid carcinoma of the nasopharynx in tissue-culture. Leaves lopped for fodder.

S. tetragonum A. DC. see

S. personatum (Hassk.)

D. Chatterjee

S. xylocarpum Benth. & Hook. f.

see *Radermachera xylocarpa* (Roxb.) K. Schum.

STEUDNERA C. Koch *Araceae*

S. virosa Prain syn.

Colocasia virosa Kunth

Plant poisonous.

STICTA Schreb. *Stictaceae*

S. crocata (Linn.) Ach.

A lichen, source of gamboge; yields a brown dye.

STREBLUS

STIPA Linn.

Gramineae; Poaceae

S. capensis Thunb. syn.
S. tortilis Desf

Contains hydrocyanic acid.

S. capillata Linn. NEEDLEGRASS

Eaten by cattle up to heading time, but not later. Serves as a fattening feed for milch mares. Koumiss, fermented milk, from mares fed on this grass is found to be superior to that obtained from mares fed on other plants.

S. himalaica Roshev.

Used as fodder.

S. orientalis Trin.

A good fodder, but does not occur in sufficiently large quantities.

S. orthoraphium Steud. see

S. roylei Mez

S. roylei Mez syn.

S. orthoraphium Steud.

A useful fodder.

S. sibirica Lam.

POISONOUS GRASS OF KASHMIR

Kashmir—*Gumai, gobu, gogu, gurghas.*

Contains hydrocyanic acid and young plants may be fatal to the grazing animals. Poisonous effect is considerably reduced in hay. The grass may be tried as a source of pulp for paper-making.

S. splendens Trin.

Valued as a fodder.

S. tortilis Desf. see

S. capensis Thunb.

STIXIS Lour. *Capparidaceae*

S. suaveolens (Roxb.) Pierre syn.
Roydsia suaveolens Roxb.

Assam—*Madhumalati, madhumalati*; Nepal—*Kasonli lahora*; Lepcha—*Tunggorrik.*

Ripe fruits aromatic and sweet, eaten.

STIZOLOBIUM P. Br.

S. deeringianum Bort see

Mucuna deeringiana (Bort) Merrill

S. niveum Kuntze see

Mucuna cochinchinensis Cheval.

STRANVAESIA Lindl. *Rosaceae*

S. glaucescens Lindl. see

S. nussia Decne

S. nussia Decne syn.

S. glaucescens Lindl.

Kumaun—*Gadh-mehal, sund*
Khasi Hills—*Dieng-sia-saw, dieng-soh-sao-chi.*

Leaves contain hydrocyanic acid. Wood fine- and even-textured; seasons and polishes well.

STREBLUS Lour. *Moraceae*

S. asper Lour.

SIAMESE ROUGH-BUSH

Sans.—*Shakhotaka*; Hindi—*Siora, karchanua, rusa, daheya; cherootpathi*; Beng.—*Sehora*; Mar.—*Karera, kharaoili, kharota, paraya, poi*; Tam.—*Barivenkachtu, barinki, pakki, kakkabedi, sitanike*; Tam.—*Piraayamaram, pira, kurripla, kuttippirai, pasuna, pukki, vittil*; Mal.—*Paruka, parava, tintapparaya*; Kan.—*Mittlemare, mitligade, ponalige, punje*; Oriya—*Sahuda*; Punjab—*Jindi, sihora*

STREBLUS

dahya; Assam—*Khorua*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-soh-khyrdang*; Garo—*Kharanchi-bol*; Cachar—*Serphang*; Santal—*Sahra*; Nepal—*Kakshi*.

Berries eaten. Leaves lopped for fodder for cattle and elephants. Leaves substituted for sandpaper for polishing wood, ivory and horns, and for cleaning utensils. Wood chips, mixed with tobacco, are used for making Burmese cheroots. Leaves used as a galactagogue. Infusion of leaves taken as a substitute for tea; their poultice applied to swellings and bufoes. Poultice of roots applied to ulcers, sinuses, swellings, and boils. Pulverized roots given in dysentery. Decoction of bark used in fevers, diarrhoea, and dysentery. Latex astringent and antiseptic and applied to sore heals, chapped hands and glandular swellings; also applied to the temples as a sedative in neuralgia. Seeds used in epistaxis, piles, and diarrhoea; externally, their paste applied in leucoderma. Wood used for making yokes and wheels of carts. An excellent fuel. Bark yields a fibre; also used for paper-making.

S. indicus (Bureau) Corner syn. *Pseudostreblus indicus* Bureau

Wood takes fine polish and is suitable for cabinet-work. Berries edible.

STRIGA Lour. *Scrophulariaceae*

S. asiatica (Linn.) Kuntze *see*
S. lutea Lour.

S. gesneroides Vatke *syn.*
S. orobanchoides Benth.

Used in diabetes, but laboratory trials have shown that it has no hypoglycaemic activity.

S. lutea Lour. *syn.*
S. asiatica (Linn.) Kuntze

Hindi & Guj.—*Agia*; Mar.—*Talap, tahuli*; Tel.—*Pogaakumalle*; Tam.—*Pallipoondu*; Mal.—*Theepalli*.

Given to improve appetite.

S. orobanchoides Benth. *see*
S. gesneroides Vatke

STROBILANTHES Blume
Acanthaceae

S. atropurpureus Nees

Kumaun—*Titana*.

Mature plants eaten by sheep, but new leaves are poisonous, and may cause tympany, diarrhoea, and even death.

S. auriculatus Nees *see*
Perilepta auriculata (Nees) Bremek.

S. callosus Nees *see*
Carvia callosa (Nees) Bremek.

S. ciliatus Nees *see*
Nilgirianthus ciliatus (Nees) Bremek.

S. cusia (Nees) Imlay *syn.*
S. flaccidifolius Nees
RUM, ASSAM INDIGO

Assam—*Rum, rampat*; Sibsagar—*Raspat*; Lushai—*Tiny*; Manipur—*Khuma, khum*.

Leaves astringent, diuretic, and lithon-
triptic. A poultice of leaves is applied
in ague. Twigs are a source of a blue
dye, which, in combination with turme-
ric, lime, and safflower (*Carthamus tinc-*
torius Linn.) produce shades of green,
deep blue-black, and purple, respectively.

S. flaccidifolius Nees *see*
S. cusia (Nees) Imlay

S. helictus T. Anders.
Leaves used in applications for arthritis.

STRYCHNOS

S. ixiocephalus Benth. *see*
Thelepaepale ixiocephala (Benth.)
 Bremek.

S. kunthianus T. Anders. *see*
Phlebophyllum kunthianum
 (T. Anders.) Nees

S. lupulinus Nees *see* *Nilgirianthus*
lupulinus (Nees) Bremek.

S. reticulatus Stapf *see*
Nilgirianthus reticulatus (Stapf)
 Bremek.

S. wallichii Nees *see*
Goldfussia thomsonii (Nees)
 Bremek.

STROMBOSIA Blume *Olacaceae*

S. ceylanica Gardner *syn.*
S. leprosa Talbot

Mar.—*Raktrorar*; Mal.—
Kalavarai, kalkadamba.

Wood suitable for light construction
 and interior fittings. Also a good fuel.

S. leprosa Talbot *see*
S. ceylanica Gardner

STROPHANTHUS DC.

Apocynaceae

S. gratus Baill.

Seeds used as a substitute for strophanthus seeds, used in cardiac troubles. The seeds contain G-strophanthin or ouabain which is more active than strophanthin. Brown Strophanthus is obtained from *S. hispidus* and Green Strophanthus from *S. kombe*.

S. ispidus DC.

Seeds constitute Brown strophanthus, used in cardiac troubles.

S. kombe Oliver

Seeds constitute Green Strophanthus, used in cardiac troubles.

S. wightianus Wall. ex Wight

Tam.—*Neivalli*; Mal.—*Kambetti*.

Tinctures prepared from the seeds compare favourably with those from seeds of *S. kombe*.

STRYCHNOS Linn. *Loganiaceae*

S. bourdillonii Brandis *see*
S. cinnamomifolia Thw.; C. B.
 Clarke in part

S. cinnamomifolia Thw.; C. B.
 Clarke in part *syn. S. bourdillonii*
 Brandis

Madras—*Valli-kanjiram*.

Decoction of roots used in rheumatism, ulcers, elephantiasis, fevers, and epilepsy.

S. colubrina Linn.

Hindi & Beng.—*Kuchila lata*;
 Mar.—*Kajar wel*; Tel.—*Nuagamushadi, kongu-kandira, tansu-paum*;
 Mal.—*Madura kanjiram*;
 Bombay—*Goagari lakei*.

Used medicinally for the same purposes as *nux-vomica*. Contains alkaloids *bucine* and *strychnine*. Wood used as a tonic in dyspepsia and malarial affections and also in cutaneous troubles. Leaves and roots are boiled in oil and applied to rheumatic swellings. Roots purgative, febrifuge and anthelmintic; also used in cutaneous troubles.

S. ignatii Bergius

ST IGNATIUS BEANS

Hindi, Beng. & Bombay—*Pipita*;
 Tam.—*Kayap-pankottai*.

Seeds used as an alexipharmac and nervine tonic; also given in cholera, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, and piles. Very poisonous, imported for medicinal use.

STRYCHNOS

S. laurina Wall. ex A. DC.

Garó—*Hrui-khal*, *dukhonkha*;
Assam—*Boyalata*.

Fruits used as an anthelmintic.

S. nux-vomica Linn.

SNAKE-WOOD, NUX-VOMICA,
STRYCHNINE TREE

Sans.—*Karaskara*, *chipita*,
dirghapatra, *geradruma*,
kakasphurja, *marakatindu*,
vishamushti; Hindi—*Bailewa*,
chibbige, *kajra*, *kuchla*; Beng.—
Kuchila, *thalkesur*; Mar.—
Jharkatachura, *kajra*, *kar*, *kara*;
Guj.—*Kuchla*; Tel.—*Mushti*,
muchidi; Tam.—*Etti*, *kagodi*,
kanjirai; Kan.—*Hemmush*, *ittangi*,
itti, *kunjira*; Mal.—*Kanjiram*,
kariram; Oriya—*Kachila*, *kora*,
kosila; Punjab—*Kagophale*, *rajra*,
ruchila; Bombay—*Jharakatachura*,
kajra, *kara*; M. P.—*Kuchla*; Nepal
—*Nirmali*.

Nux-vomica consists of dry ripe seeds which possess intensely and persistently bitter taste; used as a tonic, stimulant, and febrifuge, also used in preparations for nervous disorders. Seeds are prescribed in colic and as an emetic, also form a constituent of medicated preparations for the scalp. Alkaloids brucine and strychnin are present not only in the seeds, but also in roots, wood, bark, leaves, fruit pulp, and the hard fruit-shells. Leaves are applied as a poultice on sloughing wounds and maggot infested ulcers. Roots and bark febrifuge. Decoction of bark used in epilepsy. Strychnine is extensively used for destroying stray dogs, rats, mice, and vermin. Wood is not attacked by termites and used for agricultural implements, tool-handles, ploughs, cart-

wheels, cots, and fancy cabinet-work. Juice of fresh wood is used in dysentery, fevers, cholera, and dyspepsia.

S. potatorum Linn.

CLEARING-NUT TREE

Sans.—*Kataka*, *ambu-prasada*;
Hindi—*Nirmali*, *nelmal*, *neimal*;
Beng.—*Nirmali*; Tel.—
Indupachettu, *chillachettu* (tree),
katakami, *indupa-* or *chillaginjala*
(seed); Tam.—*Tetan-kotai*, *tettran*,
tetta; Kan.—*Chilu*, *chilladabeeja*
(seeds); Mal.—*Tetran-paral*,
tettamparel; Oriya—*Kotaku*;
Bombay—*Nirmali*, *gajrah*; Santal—
Kuchla.

Seeds tonic, stomachic, demulcent, and emetic, used in diarrhoea, diabetes, and gonorrhoea; also employed in eye troubles. Fruits eaten and also made into preserves; used as a substitute for Ipecac (*Cephaelis ipecacuanha* A. Rich.).

S. rheedei C. B. Clarke

Mal.—*Mothira-kanjiram*.

Roots used in diarrhoea; also form an ingredient of a liniment for pains in joints.

STYLOSANTHES Sw.

Papilionaceae; *Fabaceae*

S. bojeri Vog. *see*

S. fruticosa Alston

S. fruticosa Alston

syn.

S. mucronata Willd.;

S. bojeri

Vog.

WILD LUCERNE

Tel.—*Saillekampa*.

Recommend as a fodder for domestic animals. In Africa, leaves used for

diarrhoea. Infusion of herb given for colds. Leaves smoked like tobacco.

S. gracilis H. B. & K. see

S. guyanensis (Aubl.) Sw. subsp. *guyanensis*

S. guyanensis (Aubl.) Sw. subsp. *guyanensis* syn. *S. gracilis* H. B. & K.

STYLO, BRAZILIAN LUCERNE,
TROPICAL LUCERNE

Ranchi—*Gram pasand*.

A useful fodder rich in proteins and minerals, particularly calcium and phosphorus. More palatable as hay or when wilted. Grown also for protection against soil erosion.

S. mucronata Miq., non Willd.
see *S. sundaica* Taub.

S. mucronata Willd. see
S. fruticosa Alston

S. sundaica Taub. syn.
S. mucronata Miq., non Willd.

TOWNSVILLE LUCERNE

Excellent for pastures. May also be used as a cover-crop for tea and coffee and to check soil erosion.

STYRAX Linn. *Styracaceae*

S. benzoin Dry. BENZOIN TREE

Hindi, Beng., Mar. & Guj.—*Luban, loban*; Tel.—*Sambaraani*; Tam. & Kan.—*Sambirani*; Mal.—*Kaminian, sambrani*.

Yields a resin which is imported into India under the name Benzoin. Sumatra Benzoin and Siam Benzoin are the finest varieties of benzoin. Benzoin is an irritating expectorant, carminative and diuretic and is also an ingredient of

preparations inhaled in catarrh. Also employed as a fixative. In veterinary medicine, applied to indolent sores and foul ulcers. It forms a constituent of varnishes and is employed in the manufacture of waterproof laminated plastic sheets. Imported into India from Malaysia and Indonesia. Resin is a pathological product which develops only on incising the bark.

S. officinale Linn.

TRUE STORAX TREE

Resin (Storax) was imported into India for use as an incense, but the storax of present day commerce is the product of *Liquidambar orientalis* Mill.

S. serrulatum Roxb.; C. B. Clarke in part

Beng.—*Kum-jameva, kukiribicha*; Assam—*Phulkat, bhakulipatol*; Nepal—*Khari*; Lepcha—*Chamo*.

Yields a resin inferior to Benzoin.

SUAEDA Forsk ex Scop.

Chenopodiaceae

S. fruticosa Forsk. ex J. F. Gmel.

SEABLITE

Hindi—*Lunak, chhoti-lani*; Guj.—*Moras, ushuklani*; Punjab—*Lunak, lana, dana, kasakasa* (leaves); Delhi—*Bui, lonia, nunkhuri*; Rajasthan—*Lunki*.

Plant produces woolly excrescences on the tips of branches which are used in an oily medium to cure sores on camel backs. Aqueous infusion used as an emetic. Eaten by camels and goats. Recommended for treating waterlogged and saline soils.

SUAEDA

S. maritima Dum. syn.
S. nudiflora Moq.; *Salsola indica*
Willd.

COMMON INDIAN SALTWORT

Hindi—*Khari lani*; Mar. & Guj.—
Moras, lana lani, lano; Tel.—
Ilakoorā, ravakada; Tam.—
Vellakeerai, nariumari, uppukeerai;
Oriya—*Geria*.

Leaves consumed as a vegetable in times
of scarcity. May also be used for recla-
mation of saline soils and for fixing sand
along sea-shores.

S. monoica Forsk. ex J. F. Gmel.

Tel.—*Koyyalakoorā, vellakoorā*;
Tam.—*Umarinandi, karu-vumari*;
Oriya—*Nunia*.

A good fodder for camels, sheep and
goats. May also be employed for recla-
mation of saline soils.

S. nudiflora Moq. see

S. maritima Dum.

SURIANA Linn. *Simaroubaceae*

S. maritima Linn. BAY-CEDAR

Wood suitable for turnery.

SUTHERLANDIA R. Br.

Papilionaceae; Fabaceae

S. frutescens R. Br. syn.

S. microphylla Burchardt ex DC.

BLADDERSENNA, CANCERWORT,

CAPE BALLOON PEA

Infusion or decoction of leaves given in
stomach and intestinal troubles and
in uterus and liver complaints. Also
used against influenza, rheumatism,
hemorrhoids, dropsy and backache.
Pulverized roots and leaves used for eye
troubles.

S. microphylla Burchardt ex DC.
see *S. frutescens* R. Br.

SWERTIA Linn. *Gentianaceae*

S. affinis C. B. Clarke see

S. angustifolia Buch.-Ham. ex

D. Don var. *pulchella* Burkill

S. alata (D. Don) Royle ex

C. B. Clarke

Kashmir—*Bui*; Punjab—*Chiretta*,
atmul.

Infusion used as a tonic and febrifuge.

S. angustifolia Buch.-Ham. ex

D. Don

Hindi—*Pahari kiretta, mitha*

kirayat; Mar.—*Pahari kiraita*;

H.P.—*Chirata, chirayata*.

Used as a substitute for *S. chirayita*,
but inferior in its bitter tonic properties.

—var. *pulchella* Burkill syn.

S. pulchella C. B. Clarke;

S. affinis C. B. Clarke

Hindi—*Chiretta*; Beng.—

Bansarguja, chirata; Oraon—

Alkhra punp; Mundari—*Chiringi*

ba, chauli ba, taben ba; Lushai—

khasusikdam-dawi; Khasi Hills—

Chireta.

Used as a febrifuge and tonic.

S. bimaculata Hook. f. & Thoms.

Beng.—*Chireto*.

Sometimes substituted for *S. chirayita*.

S. chirata Buch.-Ham. ex C. B.

Clarke see *S. chirayita* (Roxb. ex

Flem.) Karst.

SWIETENIA

S. chirayita (Roxb. ex Flemp.)
Karst. syn. *S. chirata* Buch.-Ham.
ex C. B. Clarke CHIRETTA

Sans.—*Kirata-tikta*, *bhunimba*;
Hindi, Beng., Mar. & Guj.—*Chirayita*;
Tel.—*Neelavemú*,
neelaveru; Tam.—*Shirat-kuch-chi*,
nila-vembu; Kan.—*Nelabevu*;
Mal.—*Nilaveppa*.

Dried plants constitute the drug *Chirata*, or *Brown or White Chiretta*, which is distinct from *Green Chiretta* derived from *Andrographis paniculata* Nees, used as an adulterant. *Chiretta* is esteemed as a bitter tonic and febrifuge; also used against asthma and liver disorders. If taken with sandalwood paste, it stops internal hemorrhage of the stomach. Herb also yields a dye.

S. ciliata (G. Don) Burt syn.
S. purpurascens Wall. ex C. B.
Clarke

Hindi & Beng.—*Chiretta*.

Used as a substitute for *S. chirayita*.

S. corymbosa var. *lawii* C.B.
Clarke *see S. lawii* Burkill

S. decussata Nimmo *see*
S. densifolia (Griseb.) Kashyapa

S. densifolia (Griseb.) Kashyapa
syn. *S. decussata* Nimmo

Mar.—*Silajit*, *kadu*, *kavadi*;
Kan.—*Shilajit*.

An excellent substitute for *S. chirayita*
and *Gentian*.

S. lawii Burkill syn. *S. corymbosa*
var. *lawii* C. B. Clarke

Used as a substitute for *S. chirayita*.

S. minor Cooke *see*
S. minor (Griseb.) Knobl.

S. minor (Griseb.) Knobl. syn.
S. minor Cooke; *Pleurogyne minor*
Benth.

Used as a substitute for *S. chirayita* in the
treatment of malarial and other fevers.

S. paniculata Wall.

Substitute for *S. chirayita*.

S. pulchella C.B. Clarke *see*
S. angustifolia Buch.-Ham. ex
D. Don var. *pulchella* Burkill

S. purpurascens Wall. ex C.B.
Clarke *see S. ciliata* (G. Don)
Burt

SWIETENIA Jacq. *Meliaceae*

S. humilis Zucc.

Wood is more or less similar to *Mahagony* in colour, weight, and properties and is similarly used. Introduced in the Indian Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

S. macrophylla King

HONDURAS, COLÓMBIAN,
MEXICAN, BRAZILIAN OR
PERUVIAN MAHOGANY TREE

Beng.—*Bara-mahagoni*; Mal.—
Mahagony.

Wood used for jetty-piles, furniture, and plywood. It was tried for pencils, but found unsuitable. Inferior to true *Mahagony*. Seeds yield a fatty oil, useful as a moderate drying oil, and for soap-making.

S. mahagoni Jacq.

SPANISH, CUBAN, PUERTO RICO,
OR JAMAICA MAHAGONY TREE

Beng.—*Mahagni*; Tel.—*Maha-*
gonichettu, *mahaagontchekka*

SWIETENIA

(wood); Tam.—*Mahagony*,
ctminukku; Mal.—*Cheriamo-*
gany, *mahagony*.

Wood highly prized for decorative furni-
ture, panelling, cabinet-work, novelties
and carved wood-work; an ideal timber
for veneer and plywood. Suitable for
second grade pencils. Bark contains
tannin and used as an antipyretic, tonic
and astringent; used as a substitute for
cinchona bark.

SWINTONIA Griff.

Anacardiaceae

S. floribunda Griff. syn. *S. griffithii*
Kurz; *S. schwenckii* Teijsm. &
Binn.

CIVIT

Beng.—*Boilam*, *boilsur*, *am-barola*.

Wood suitable for ship-building and for
sampan, dug-outs, and other boats,
match-boxes and second quality splints,
veneers, plywood, packing-cases, and
tea-chests. Yields a fibre.

S. griffithii Kurz *see*
S. floribunda Griff.

S. schwenckii Teijsm. & Binn. *see*
S. floribunda Griff.

SYAGRUS Mart. *Palmae*;
Arecaceae

S. coronata Becc. syn.
Cocos coronata Mart.

Leaves used for making hats, sacks, mats,
and ropes. A hard, brittle, yellow wax,
called Ouricury Wax or Licury Wax,
is obtained from the leaves; it resembles
Carnauba Wax (*Copernicia cerifera* Mart.)
and has similar uses. Fruits edible.
Kernels yield an oil resembling coconut
oil in taste and colour.

SYMPHOREMA Roxb.

Symphoremataceae

S. involucratum Roxb.

Tel.— *Surudu*, *kondatekka*,
gubbadaara.

Wood is mostly used as fuel.

SYMPHYTUM Linn.

Boraginaceae

S. asperrimum Donn ex Sims *see*
S. asperum Lepech.

S. asperum Lepech. syn.
S. asperrimum Donn ex Sims

PRICKLY COMFREY,
ROUGH COMFREY

Introduced into India for fodder. Silage
has disagreeable odour.

S. peregrinum Ledeb.

RUSSIAN COMFREY,
BLUE COMFREY

One of the most nutritious forage plants,
introduced into India for trial.

SYMPLOCOS Jacq. *Symplocaceae*

S. beddomei C.B. Clarke *see*
S. reticulata Grah. ex C.B. Clarke

S. caudata Wall. ex G. Don

Khasi Hills—*Eing-marang snah*.

Used in dysentery.

S. cochinchinensis Moore syn
S. ferruginea Roxb.

Assam—*Mota bhomlati*.

Wood used for house posts and furniture.
Bark yields a dye. Rosaries made from
dry fruits.

S. crataegoides Buch.-Ham. ex
D. Don *see S. paniculata* Miq.

S. ferruginea Roxb. *see*
S. cochinchinensis Moore

S. foliosa Wight

Tam.—*Pal-velloday*.

Wood used as fuel.

S. grandiflora Wall. ex A. DC.

Assam—*Bumroti*.

Leaves used as a mordant in dyeing.
 Also used for rearing silkworms.

S. laurina Wall. ex Rehd. & E.H.
 Wils. syn. *S. spicata* Roxb.

CHUNGA

Sans.—*Lodra*; Hindi—*Bholia*,
sodh; Beng.—*Buri*, *lodh bholica*;
 Tam.—*Kambli vetti*; Mal.—
Pachotti; Oriya—*Bhaunni*; Nepal—
Kholme; Lepcha—*Gyong*, *palyok-*
kung.

Pulverized bark given with honey in
 biliousness, hemorrhages, diarrhoea,
 gonorrhoea, and diseases of the eyes.

S. paniculata Miq. syn.
S. crataegoides Buch.-Ham. ex
 D. Don SAPPHIRE BERRY,

SWEETLEAF

Sans.—*Lodhra*; Hindi—*Ludh*;
 Punjab—*Lodar*, *lodh*; Bombay &
 Kumaun—*Lodh*; Jaunsar—*Lodra*;
 Khasi Hills—*Dieng-long*.

Leaves and bark yield a dye, also used as
 mordants. Bark used in ophthalmia and
 to check threatened abortion. Leaves
 serve as fodder for goats and sheep.
 Wood recommended for turning and
 carving. Seeds yield an oil.

S. phyllocalyx C.B. Clarke

Hindi & Beng.— *Chandan*, *lal-*
chandan.

Leaves furnish a yellow dye. Grey wood,
 streaked with red, is ground into paste
 and used in religious ceremonies.

S. racemosa Roxb.

Sans.—*Lodhra*, *marjana*, *tillaka*;
 Hindi—*Lodh*; Beng.—*Lodh*; Mar.—
Lodh, *lodhra*; Guj.—*Lodar*; Tel.—
Lodduga, *erralodduga*; Tam.—
Velli-lethi; Kan.—
Balalodduginamara, *pachettu*;
 Mal.—*Pachotti*; Oriya—*Ludhu*,
nidhu; Bombay—*Lodhra*, *lodh*,
hura; Darjeeling—*Khodai*, *singen*;
 Assam—*Kavirang*, *bhomroti*;
 Khasi Hills— *Lapong-dong*;
 Lepcha—*Palyok*.

Bark and leaves yield dye and are used as
 mordants. Bark astringent, used in
 diarrhoea, dysentery, liver complaints,
 and dropsy; also used for ophthalmia and
 conjunctivitis. Decoction employed to
 stop bleeding of gums. In combination
 with sugar, bark used for menorrhagia
 and other uterine disorders. Wood used
 for furniture.

S. ramosissima Wall. ex G. Don

Hindi—*Lodh*; Lepcha—
Tungchong; Nepal—*Kharane*.

Leaves used for rearing silkworms.

S. reticulata Grah. ex C.B. Clarke
 syn. *S. beddomei* C.B. Clarke

Mar.—*Lodhra*, *hura*, *kawla*;
 Kan.—*Manithristi*; Bombay—
Lenda.

Wood used for match-splints and as fuel.

SYMPLOCOS

S. spicata Roxb. *see*
S. laurina Wall. *ex* Rehd. &
E.H. Wils.

S. sumuntia Buch.-Ham. *ex*
D. Don

Nepal—*Chum one*; Lepcha—
Singan. Trade—Lodh, pathani
lodh.

Leaves and bark yield a dye; also used
as a mordant in dyeing leather and in
calico-printing.

S. theaeifolia Buch.-Ham. *ex*
D. Don

Khasi Hills—*Dieng-pei, dieng-tew*
pe; Nepal—*Kharanl*.

Leaves serve the purpose of an auxiliary
in dyeing. Wood used for rough house
posts and as fuel. Ethanolic extract of
leaves showed hypoglycaemic activity in
rats; extracts of leaves and twigs showed
activity against human epidermoid carci-
noma of the naso-pharynx in tissue
culture.

SYNADENIUM Boiss.
Euphorbiaceae

S grantii Hook. f.

AFRICAN MILKBUSH

Considered to be a stimulant of the cen-
tral nervous system. Latex is extremely
irritant, but in times of emergency it
may be employed as a source of rubber

SYNANTHERIAS Schott

S. sylvatica Schott *see*
Amorphophallus sylvaticus (Roxb.)
Kunth

SYNCARPIA Tenore *Myrtaceae*

S. glomulifera Sm. *ex* Niedenzu
syn. S. laurifolia Tenore

QUEENSLAND TURPENTINE,
TURPENTINE TREE

Wood is highly resistant to drought, fire,
termites, and marine borers. Used for
wagons, salt-water piles, and ship-build-
ing. Also used for railway sleepers,
poles, posts, and fences, and for flooring
and cabinet-work.

S. laurifolia Tenore *see*
S. glomulifera Sm. *ex* Niedenzu

SYNEDRELLA Gaertn.

Compositae; Asteraceae

S nodiflora Gaertn.

Mal.—*Mudiyendra pacha*.

Leaves eaten, considered laxative. Horses
and cattle readily eat the plant. Leaves
enter into embrocations used in rheu-
matism.

SYRINGA Linn *Oleaceae*

S. emodi Wall. *ex* G. Don
HIMALAYAN LILAC

Punjab—*Ban phunt, lolti, shafri*;
Kumaun—*Ghia, tworsing*;
Jaunsar—*Shaphroi*.

Leaves used as fodder for goats.

S. persica Linn. PERSIAN LILAC

Kashmir—*Hiasmin*.

Bark and leaves contain syringin and the
enzymes emulsion and invertase.

S. vulgaris Linn. COMMON LILAC

Bark, leaves, and capsules used as anti-
pyretic especially in chronic malaria, and
as a tonic and vermifuge. Pharmacologi-
cal effect of leaf-extract on animals has
confirmed the antipyretic effect. Wood
suitable for delicate cabinet or inlay
work.

SYZYGIIUM Gaertn. *Myrtaceae*

SYZYGium

S. alternifolium (Wight) Walp.
syn. *Eugenia alternifolia* Wight

Tel. & Tam.— *Manchi-moyadi*,
mogi.

Wood is classed as a constructional timber suitable for rafters, scantlings, beams and posts. It is rich in tannin.

S. antisepticum (Blume) Merrill & Perry syn. *Eugenia grata* Wight

Bark contains tannin used for toughening fishing-nets and for dyeing cloth.

S. aqueum (Burm. f.) Alston syn.
Eugenia aquea Burm. f.

WATERY ROSE APPLE

Tel.— *Gulaabijaamichettu* (tree),
gulaabijaamikaayalu (fruits);
Khasi Hills—*Dieng-sho-liwa*.

Ripe fruits eaten as such or used for making syrups and beverages. Wood used for making small objects.

S. arnottianum (Wight) Walp. syn.
Eugenia arnottiana Wight

Fruits edible. Bark contains tannin (up to 16%).

S. aromaticum (Linn.) Merrill & Perry syn. *Caryophyllus aromaticus* Linn.; *Eugenia caryophyllata* Thunb.; *E. aromatica* Kuntze

CLOVE TREE

Hindi, Beng, Guj. & Mar.—*Laung*;
Tel.—*Lavangamuchettu* (tree),
lavangamulu (buds); Tam.—
Kirambu; Kan.—*Lavanga*; Mal.—
Karayampu, *krambu*.

Dried unopened floral buds are known as cloves. They are esteemed as a flavouring; also used as a spice, in spiced wines,

for scenting chewing tobacco, and as an ingredient of betel-chew. In Indonesia, cloves are used in making a special brand of cigarettes, *keretek*, which crackle while burning. Cloves are aromatic, stimulant, and carminative, used for dyspepsia and gastric irritation. Chief value of cloves lies in their essential oil content. Essential oil, called Clove Oil, is extensively used for flavouring food products and fermented beverages. It is an ingredient of dentifrices, gargles, and chewing gums, and also used for scenting soaps and toilet waters, in perfumery, and as a clearing agent in histological work. Oil is employed as a local analgesic for hypersensitive dentines and carious cavities; used externally as a rubefacient and counter-irritant, and internally as a carminative and antispasmodic. Stem and leaf oils are valued mainly for their eugenol content. Stems and dried buds are often distilled together to obtain an oil known in trade as Vanillin Clove Oil, oil distilled in Malagasy is derived mainly from the leaves, only a small proportion from stems, and insignificant quantity from buds.

S. bracteatum (Willd.) Raizada syn.
Eugenia bracteata Roxb.

Oriya—*Sagarabatua*, *unchana*;
Cachar—*Misi-ia-thep*, *lukluki-jam*;
Nepal—*Harch*.

Ripe fruits eaten. Wood used for tool-handles, posts and pestles.

S. caryophyllatum (Linn.) Alston
syn. *Eugenia caryophyllata* Wight

Fruits edible.

S. cerasoideum (Roxb.) Raizada
syn. *Eugenia operculata* Duthie
in part, non Roxb.

Hindi—*Dugdugia*, *piaman*; Oriya—
Pita jam, *monisiagamo*; Assam—

SYZYGIVM

Mokra-jam, godhujam; Cachar—Sumukarong, thengpi-botepang; Garo—Bol-rujol, thotkak; Nepal—Kiamoni; Lepcha—Jungsong, songnam.

Bark acrid and astringent, also rich in tannins. Used in dysentery, biliousness, and bronchitis. Fruits given in rheumatism and a concentrate of root infusion rubbed over painful joints. Wood used for building and light constructional work as rafters, scantlings, and boards; also suitable for canoes and wells. Wood is fairly durable under water.

S. claviflorum (Roxb.) Wall. ex Cowan & Cowan syn. *Eugenia claviflora* Roxb.

Fruits acidic and edible.

S. cuminii (Linn.) Skeels syn. *Eugenia jambolana* Lam.; *E. cuminii* Druce

JAMAN, JAMBOLAN,
BLACK PLUM, JAVA PLUM

Hindi—*Jaman, jam; Beng.—Jam, kalajam; Guj.—Jambu, jamli; Mar.—Jaman, jambul; Tel.—Neereedu; Tam.—Neredam, naval, sambal; Kan.—Nerale; Mal.—Naval, perinnaral; Oriya—Jamo; Mundari—Dinkikudamaru; Punjab—Jammu; Nepal—Kalajam; Lepcha—Phoberkung; Andamans—Thabye,jamun.*

Ripe fruits edible; a spirituous liquor as well as a wine is prepared from them. Fruits also used for making preserves, jams, squashes, and jellies. Wood used for construction, boat-building and commercial and tea-chest plywood; also used for oars, agricultural implements, tool-handles, cart-wheels, well-curbs, and troughs, sleepers, furniture and as props for shafts

and galleries in mines. Blossoms are an important source of honey. Leaves form palatable fodder for cattle, sheep, and goats; *tassar* silkworms feed on foliage. Also used as green manure. Seeds used as feed for livestock. Bark used in dyeing and tanning and for colouring fishing-nets; also used in gargles and mouth-washes. Decoctions of bark and that of powdered seeds are used in diabetes.

S. gardneri Thw. syn. *Eugenia gardneri* Duthie; *E. cymosa* Lam. var. *rostrata* Duthie

Tam.—*Nir naval; Mal.—Kari nyaral; Assam—Pani-jam.*

Wood used for rafters, scantlings, posts, boards, and ship-building; also suitable for tool-handles. Bark yields a dye.

S. grande (Wight) Walp. syn. *Eugenia grandis* Wight

Locally of minor economic interest.

S. hemisphericum (Walp.) Alston syn. *Eugenia hemispherica* Wight

Fruits eaten.

S. heyneanum Wall. ex Gamble syn. *Eugenia heyneana* Wall. ex Duthie

Fruits eaten. Wood resembles that of *S. cuminii*.

S. inophyllum (Roxb.) DC.

Bark contains tannin.

S. jambos (Linn.) Alston syn. *Eugenia jambos* Linn.

ROSE-APPLE

Hindi & Mal.—*Gulabjaman; Beng.—Gulabjamb, jamrul; Tel.—Jambuneereedu; Tam.—Perunaval,*

SYZYGIUM

pannirkoyya, sambunaval; Kan.—
Pannerale; Mal.— *Jambāvam*,
malakkachampa; Oriya—
Golabjamli.

Fruits eaten, but they are tasteless; also used for making candied fruits, jellies and sauces. Leaves yield an essential oil.

S. malaccense (Linn.) Merrill &
Perry syn. *Eugenia malaccensis*
Linn. MALAY APPLE,
MOUNTAIN-APPLE

Fruits eaten raw or cooked; also used along with other fruits for making jams and pickles. Roots diuretic, also used in applications for itch. Bark astringent, employed in mouth-washes; used in thrush. Dried and pulverized leaves are applied to cracked tongue.

S. montanum Gamble syn.
Eugenia montana Wight

Bark contains tannin.

S. oblatum (Roxb.) Wall. ex
Cowan & Cowan syn.
Eugenia oblata Roxb.

Locally of minor economic importance.

S. polyanthum (Wight) Walp.
syn. *Eugenia polyantha* Wight;
E. oclusa Miq.

Fruits edible. Leaves eaten as a vegetable. Leaves, bark, and roots used in

poultices for itch. Bark contains tannin and used for colouring mats and fishing-nets. Wood used for house-building.

S. samarangense (Blume) Merrill &
Perry syn. *Eugenia javanica* Lam.
in part

SEMARANG ROSE-APPLE,
MANKIL, WATER-APPLE

Hindi & Beng.—*Jamrul, amrool*;
Tel.—*Gulaabijaamichettu* (tree),
gulabijaamikaayalu (fruits); Mal.—
Paninir champa.

Fruits eaten. Wood used for building huts in the Nicobars.

S. tetragonum (Wight) Wall. ex
Cowan & Cowan syn.
Eugenia tetragona Wight

Locally of minor economic importance.

S. zeylanicum (Linn.) DC. syn.
Eugenia zeylanica Wight

Mar.—*Bhedas*; Tam.—*Marungi*;
Kan.—*Nerkal*; Mal.—*Nyara, pula*;
Oriya—*Sagarabatua*.

Fruits sweet, aromatic, and edible. Decoction of leaves and roots used as a vermifuge. Bark yields a dye. Wood used for rafts, constructional work, and agricultural implements.

T

- TABEBUIA** Gomez *Bignoniaceae* Mar. & Guj.— *Dukarkanda*;
 Kan.— *Handigedde*.
- T. pentaphylla** (Linn.) Hemsl. syn.
Tecoma pentaphylla Juss.
 PINK TECOMA,
 SALVADOR PINKTRUMPET
- Wood, known as West-Indian Boxwood,
 is used for general interior construction,
 furniture, wagons, oars, cabinet-work,
 and tool-handles. Bark diuretic, anti-
 pyretic, and alexeteric. Fruit used as a
 diuretic and its peel as a hypnotic.
- T. serratifolia** (Vahl) Nichols. syn.
Tecoma serratifolia G. Don
 TRUMPETFLOWER TREE
- Wood suitable for outdoor work like
 bridges, railway sleepers and cross-ties,
 house-framing, tool-handles, walking-
 sticks, fishing-rods, and archery bows.
 Some logs are beautifully figured and
 made into veneers for decorative work.
- TABERNAEMONTANA** Linn.
- T. coronaria* R. Br. *see*
Ervatamia divaricata (Linn.) Alston
- T. dichotoma* Roxb. *see*
Ervatamia dichotoma Blatter
- T. heyneana* Wall. *see*
Ervatamia heyneana Cooke
- TACCA** Forst. & Forst. f.
Taccaceae
- T. aspera* Roxb. *see*
T. integrifolia Ker-Gawl.
- T. integrifolia** Ker-Gawl. syn.
T. aspera Roxb.
- Sans., Hindi & Beng.—*Vrahikanda*;
- T. laevis** Roxb.
 Beng.—*Motimunda*.
- Tubers yield a starch which may be used
 as a substitute for arrowroot.
- T. leontopetaloides** (Linn.) Kuntze
 syn. *T. pinnatifida* Forst. & Forst. f.
 FIJI ARROWROOT,
 TAHITI ARROWROOT
- Sans.—*Surna*; Mar.—*Karachunai*;
 Tel.—*Peddakandagadda, kanda*;
 Tam.—*Karachuni*; Kan.—
Kaduchurnagede; Mal.—
Kattuchenu-kizhangu; Bombay—
Diva, deva-kanda; Deccan—*Bara*
kanda; Santal—*Dhai*.
- Tubers are a source of starch called
 Tahiti, Fiji, or East-Indian Arrowroot
 which is used as a substitute or adulterant
 of True Arrowroot *Manihot esculenta*
 Crantz. Starch has excellent culinary
 properties and used in porridges, cakes,
 and sweetmeats; recommended as a food
 for invalids, and may also be used as
 laundry starch. Tubers used in piles;
 their extract given in diarrhoea and
 dysentery. Split stems, petioles and
 scapes make braiding material used in
 hat-making.
- T. pinnatifida* Forst. & Forst. f. *see*
T. leontopetaloides (Linn.) Kuntze
- TACSONIA** Juss.
T. mollissima H. B. & K. *see*
Passiflora mollissima Bailey

TAGETES Linn. *Compositae;*
Asteraceae

T. minuta Linn. syn.
T. glandulifera Schrank

STINKING-ROGER

T. erecta Linn.

AZTEC OR AFRICAN MARIGOLD

Sars.— *Shulapushpa, sandu, ganduga;* Hindi—*Genda, gultera;* Beng.—*Genda;* Guj.—*Guljharo, makhnala;* Mar.—*Rajia-cha-phul, zendu;* Tel.—*Bantichettu;* Tam.—*Tulukka-samandi;* Kan.—*Seemeshamantige, chandumallige;* Mal.—*Chendumalli;* Oriya—*Gendu;* Bombay—*Gul-jafari, makhmal;* Punjab—*Tangla, mentok, genda.*

Infusion of herb used against rheumatism, cold, and bronchitis. Root extract laxative. Leaves used in renal troubles and muscular pains and applied to boils and carbuncles. Leaves and florets used as an emmenagogue; their infusion is prescribed as a carminative, diuretic, and vermifuge. Florets also used in eye troubles. Fresh flowering plants yield an essential oil, called Tagetes Oil, with an odour reminiscent of Davana Oil (*Artemisia pallens* DC.). Processes have been patented for the separation of xanthophyll fraction from the petals for use in chicken feeds to enhance the yellow colour of chicken skins and eggs. Seeds contain a fatty oil. Florets yield a yellow-dye.

T. glandulifera Schrank *see*
T. minuta Linn.

T. lucida Cav.

SWEET-SCENTED MARIGOLD

Plant used in soups as a substitute for tarragon. Leaves and capitula used for scenting bathing water. Yields an essential oil also known as Tagetes Oil (see *T. erecta*).

Capitula stomachic, aperient, diuretic, and diaphoretic; contains a volatile oil which shows tranquillizing, hypotensive, spasmolytic, bronchodilatory and anti-inflammatory properties. This oil is also known as Tagetes Oil. It is toxic because of presence of tagetone and its use is restricted to perfumery; also fly and vermin repellent and effective larvicide, killing maggots in wounds.

T. patula Linn.

FRENCH MARIGOLD

Sans.—*Taugla;* Hindi & Beng.—*Genda;* Oriya—*Gendu;* Punjab—*Genda;* Bombay—*Machamul, guljaphini.*

Herb yields a volatile oil much used in perfumery. Florets are employed for production of *Attare Genda*. Roots and seeds purgative. Essential oil from the fresh floral heads is used as an antiseptic, as a fly repellent and as a modifier in hair lotions. Decoction of capitula used as a carminative; their juice contains iodine and is applied to cuts and wounds. Useful as green manure.

T. signata Bartl. *see*
T. tenuifolia Cav.

T. tenuifolia Cav. syn.
T. signata Bartl.

STRIPED MARIGOLD

Yields a pleasant smelling essential oil.

TALAUMA Juss. *Magnoliaceae*

T. candolii Blume

Bears very fragrant flowers; introduced into Indian gardens.

TALAUMA

T. hodgsonii Hook. f. & Thoms.

Assam—*Boramthuri*, *datbhola*;
Khasi Hills— *Dieng-soh-pydem*;
Garo—*Pankakro*; Mikir—*Boron-*
thari-arong; Manipur—*Uihum*;
Lepcha—*Siffoo*, *safan*; Nepal—
Patpatta, *haree*; Lushai—
Thingtumbu.

Wood used for knife-handles and occasionally for tea-boxes. It is a good match-board wood, suitable for backing almirahs, drawer bottoms, boards for ceilings, cheap musical instruments, and toys.

T. phellocarpa King *see*
Michelia baillonii Finet & Gagnep.

T. rabaniana Hook. f. & Thoms.

Assam—*Sopa*; Cachar—
Laimokham-phang; Naga—
Kobar-iching; Lushai—*Thing-*
tumbu.

Wood suitable for furniture and planking.

T. spongocarpa King *see*
Michelia baillonii Finet & Gagnep.

TALINUM A. Juss.

Portulacaceae

T. cuneifolium Willd. *see*

T. portulacifolium (Forsk.) Aschers.
& Schwf.

T. portulacifolium (Forsk.) Aschers.
ex Schwf. *syn.*
T. cuneifolium Willd.; *Orygia*
portulacifolia Forsk.

Used as a vegetable and as an aphrodisiac.

T. triangulare Willd.

FAME-FLOWER, CEYLON-
SPINACH, SWEETHEART,
SURINAM PURSLANE

Tam.—*Pasali*.

Leaves and shoots cooked and eaten. It has special dietary value for diabetics and invalids who are in need of extra vitamins. Fresh green vegetable contains: carotene, 3.72; thiamine, 0.13; riboflavin, 0.24; niacin, 0.46; and ascorbic acid, 57.8 mg/100 g; folic acid, 136 µg/100 g, is also present. Herb may be used as stock feed, but needs caution as high quantity of oxalates and hydrocyanic acid has been reported in the plant.

TAMARINDUS Linn.

Caesalpinaceae

T. indica Linn. TAMARIND TREE

Hindi—*Imli*, *amli*, *anbli*; Beng.—
Tentul, *anbli*; Mar.—*Chinch*,
chicha; Guj.—*Amlī*, *ambli*; Tel.—
Chintachettu, *sintachettu* (tree),
chintapandu (fruit); Tam.—*Puli*,
amilam; Kan.—*Huli*, *amli*; Mal.—
Puli, *amlam*; Oriya—*Tentuli*,
konya; Assam—*Tetuli*; Punjab—
Imbli.

Fruit-pulp is one of the most acidic naturally occurring products and is the principal souring agent for sauces, chutneys and beverages. Pulp is freed from fibre and seed, mixed with about 10% salt and preserved. Vacuum concentrated total extract of fruits and some dry powders have also been prepared. Pulp is a refrigerant, carminative and laxative, given as infusion in biliousness and febrile conditions. Also employed as an auxiliary in dyeing and tanning,

and for polishing and cleaning metal-ware. Because of its antiscorbutic properties, pulp was used by sailors instead of lime or lemon juice. Kernels are used as food in times of scarcity, alone or mixed with cereal flour. Tamarind Kernel Powder (T.K.P.) finds extensive use as a sizing material in the textile industry. The polysaccharide (jellose) in T.K.P. forms gels with sugar concentrates, as do fruit-pectins, and is an excellent substitute for fruit-pectins, in the manufacture of jams, jellies, or marmalades; also used as an adhesive in bookbinding, cardboard manufacture, and plywood industry, and in sizing and weighting compositions in leather industries. Seeds yield a fatty oil resembling peanut oil, used in paints and varnishes and as an illuminant. Wood used for agricultural implements, tool-handles, wheels, mallets, rice pounders, and oil mills and for turnery; also suitable for printing-blocks and tent-pegs and yields decorative planks for panelling and furniture. It is employed also for constructional purposes and has been recommended as a substitute for teak and sal for beams, rafters, purlins and trusses. Tender leaves, flowers, and young seedlings eaten as vegetables. Leaves and flowers used in dyeing; bark contains tannin. Leaves eaten by goats and cattle; may also be tried as green manure. A fibre is obtained from young stems and bark. Flowers are a good source of honey which has slight acidity peculiar to flowers.

TAMARIX Linn.

Tamaricaceae

T. aphylla (Linn.) Karst. syn.
T. articulata Vahl

Hindi—*Lal-jhav*; Beng.—*Rakta-jhav*;
Guj.—*Lal-jhav-nu-jhada*;
Tel.—*Erraerusaru*, *errashirisaru*;

Tam. — *Shivappu-atru-shavukku*;
Punjab—*Farash*, *khari*, *narlei*

Wood used for ploughs, Persian wheels, framework of beds, and small ornaments; sometimes employed for screws of mills and presses, and for carts and house-building. Also suitable for broom-handles, brush-backs, and similar purposes. Twigs used for basketry. Mature wood suitable for particle-boards, turnery and general carpentry work. Bark and galls (Hindi—*Choti-mayin*; Bombay—*Magiya-main*) are used for tanning and as a mordant in dyeing. Bark bitter and astringent used in eczema and other cutaneous diseases. Galls used in gargles. Green leaves and fruits, which are nutritious, may be used as fodder during lean months.

T. articulata Vahl see
T. aphylla (Linn.) Karst.

T. dioica Roxb.

Sans.—*Pisula*; Hindi, Beng., Guj. & Assamese—*Jhau*, *lal-jhau*; Tel.—*Palivela*; Tam.—*Nirumari*; Ladakh & Kashmir—*Rgelta*; Punjab—*Pilchi*, *jhau*; Rajasthan—*Pilchi*, *kachlei*.

Wood used for turnery and Persian wheels; also used for polo-stick, but mostly used as fuel. Galls (Punjab—*Main*) contain tannin (50%) are used for dyeing and tanning. Twigs used for basket-making. Manna (*Maki*) from the tree is used in confectionery. A rich source of pollen for bees.

T. ericoides Rottl.

Hindi—*Jhau*; Guj.—*Gajri*;
Rajasthan—*Javra*.

Leaves are cooked with rice and given to children to relieve cough; decoction

TAMARIX

of leaves given in enlarged spleen. Twigs are employed for making brooms.

T. gallica auct.; Dyer in part, non Linn. see *T. troupii* Hole

T. gallica Dyer var. *indica* see
T. indica Roxb.

T. indica Roxb. syn.
T. gallica Dyer var. *indica*

Beng.—*Jhau*; Tel.—*Paliri*,
erusarupakki; Tam.—*Sirusavukhu*.

Bark contains tannin (15.3%) and its tannin and non-tannin ratio is 1.79. Galls on the leaves and twigs contain tannin 40-50% and may be used for tanning.

T. troupii Hole syn. *T. gallica* auct.; Dyer in part, non Linn.

Sans.—*Jhavuka*, *shavaka*; Hindi, Beng. & Mar.—*Jhav*, *jhau*; Guj.—*Jhav-nu-khuda*; Oriya—*Jaula*; Punjab—*Pilchi*.

The galls (Hindi & Beng.—*Bari-main*; Punjab—*Mahin*, *bari-mahin*; Bombay *Magiya-main*) formed on leaves and twigs are reputed as a good astringent. They are used in diarrhoea and dysentery; decoction used for foul and sloughing ulcers, and their infusion as a gargle for sore throat. Pulverized galls are mixed with vaseline and applied to piles and anal fissures. Galls contain 45% tannin and hides tanned with their extract attain a pleasing yellow colour. Wood used for agricultural implements, and for turnery and lacquer work.

TANACETUM Linn.

Compositae; Asteraceae

T. fruticosum Ledeb.

Tonic and anthelmintic; decoction used against colds.

T. gracile Hook. & Thoms.
Febrifuge.

T. longifolium Wall. ex DC.
LONG-LEAVED TANSY

Kashmir—*Akarkara*; U.P.—
Dhandi buggi.

Roots used as incense. Affords good fodder.

T. nubigenum Wall ex DC.
U.P.—*Dhoop*, *gogul*.

Roots used as incense. Yields a gum-resin (*Gogul*) used as incense.

T. senecionis F. Gay ex DC.
Ladakh—*Purkar*.

Browsed by goats. Roots used as fuel.

T. tenuifolium Jacquem. ex DC.
Used for flavouring puddings.

T. umbelliferum Boiss.
SWEET PELLITORY

Roots aphrodisiac, tonic and deobstruent; imported for medicinal use.

T. vulgare Linn. syn.
Chrysanthemum vulgare (Linn.)
Bernh. TANSY

Kashmir—*Peilmundi*.

Flowering tops and leaves yield an essential oil called Tansy Oil, used in perfumery; also used as a liniment for gout, and for rheumatism, bruises, and chronic ulcers. Internally used as a vermifuge but needs caution owing to its toxicity. Decoction of leaves and flowering tops

TAXODIUM

used as a tonic, stimulant, emmēgagogue and diaphoretic; also used in veterinary medicine as an anthelmintic. Alcoholic extracts useful in hepatic troubles.

TAPIRIA Juss.

T. hirsuta Hook. f. *see*
Pegia nitida Colebr.

TARAKTOGENOS Hassk.

T. kurzii King *see*
Hydnocarpus Kurzii (King) Warb.

TARAXACUM Weber ex Wiggers *Compositae; Asteraceae*

T. officinale Weber ex Wiggers
COMMON DANDELION

Hindi—*Dulal, barau, kanphul*;
Beng.—*Pitachumki, Mar.—*
Undarkani; Guj.—Pathardi;
Kan.—*Kaadu seventhi*; Kashmir—
Hand; Ladakh—*Yamaghi kha,*
rasuke; Punjab—Dudli, baran,
radam, dudh-batthal, kanphul,
shamukey; Deccan—Pathri.

Rhizomes and roots constitute the drug taraxacum, used as a mild laxative, probably increases the flow of bile; also used as a diuretic, stomachic, hepatic stimulant, and tonic. Rhizomes and roots eaten raw in salads, used in soups, and cooked as a vegetable. A sort of coffee prepared from roasted and pulverized rhizomes is appetizing and given to people who cannot digest ordinary coffee. Leaves consumed as a vegetable. They are antiscorbutic. Flower buds pickled. Leaves and open floral-heads are employed in the preparation of beer, wines, stouts, etc.

TARENNA Gaertn. *Rubiaceae*

T. asiatica (Linn.) Alston syn.
Webera corymbosa Willd.

Beng.—*Kankra; Tel.—Komi*;
Oriya—*Jhanjhauka.*

Fruits mashed and applied to boils to promote suppuration. Wood used for fishing-boats.

TAVERNIERA DC.

Papilionaceae; Fabaceae

T. cuneifolia Arn. *syn.*
T. nummularia Baker, non DC.

EAST-INDIAN MONEYWORT

Bombay—*Jetimad.*

Sweet roots used as a substitute for liquorice. Poultice of leaves applied to sloughing wounds. Flowers eaten. Browsed by cattle, and camels.

T. nummularia Baker, non DC. *see*
T. cuneifolia Arn.

TAXODIUM Rich. *Taxodiaceae*

T. distichum Rich. BALD CYPRESS

Wood suitable for greenhouse construction, vats, cooperage, water-tanks, water-pipes, furniture, fencing, ventilators, shingles, ties, boats and ships, and cabinet-work, and also such other purposes as may require the use of soft, decay resistant, and non-shrinking wood. Resin exuded by the cones is carminative, diuretic, and vulnerary. Seeds and bark contain tannins. Aqueous ethanolic extract of ground seeds showed significant activity *in vitro* against Walker intramuscular *carcino-sarcoma* 256 in rats, and human carcinoma of nasopharynx. Wood as well as cones yield essential oils.*

— var. *mucronatum* Henry *see*
T. mucronatum Tenore

TAXODIUM

T. mucronatum Tenore syn.
T. distichum var. *mucronatum*
Henry

MONTEZUMA CYPRESS,
MEXICAN MARSH-CYPRESS

Wood used for purposes where resistance to decay is more important than strength, such as planks, furniture, railway ties, fence posts, and general construction work. May be used for sulphate pulp suitable for writing and printing papers. Bark, leaves, and roots astringent, used in diarrhoea and bronchial troubles. Acrid resin used on wounds and ulcers.

T. sempervirens D. Don see
Sequoia sempervirens Endl.

TAXUS Linn. *Taxaceae*

T. baccata Linn.

COMMON YEW

Sans.—*Manduparni*; Hindi—*Thuno*, *thuner*, *birmi*, *zirnupbirmi*; Beng.—*Burmie*, *bhirmit*, *iichujhau*; Kashmir—*Birmi*, *postil*; Kumaun—*Thaner*, *thuner*, *brahmi*, *gallu*; U.P.—*Gallu*, *thuner*; Khasi Hills—*Barmi*, *birni chogan*, *dhunu*, *dingsableh*; Lepcha—*Cheongbu*, *tunsi*; Bombay—*Barmi*; Nepal—*Tcheitraygulab*.

Wood used for cabinet-work and other fancy articles, such as handles of knives and back of combs, and for wood carving and inlaying; also used for furniture, veneers; parquet flooring and panelling, and for gates and fences; at one time wood was prized for making bows. Suitable for carrying poles, ploughs, waterwheel-cogs, cheap grade pencils, and turnery. Leaves antispasmodic and emmenagogue, used for nervousness, hysteria and epilepsy and as a lithontriptic. A tincture made from

young shoots has long been in use for headache, giddiness, feeble and falling pulse, coldness of extremities, diarrhoea and severe biliousness. Aqueous extract of leaves showed a depressant effect on the central nervous system of rats, indicating the presence of a tranquillizing principle. All parts of the tree except the fleshy aril are poisonous; used as fish-poison. Fleshy arils eaten, stomachic, carminative, and expectorant. Extracts of various parts of the tree added to hair lotions, beauty and shaving creams, and dentifrices.

TECOMA Juss. emend. H.B. & K.
Bignoniaceae

T. australis R. Br. see
Pandorea pandorana (Andr.) Van
Steenis.

T. capensis Lindl. see
Tecomaria capensis (Thunb.) Spach

T. grandiflora Loisel. see
Campsis grandiflora (Thunb.)
K. Schum.

T. jasminoides Lindl. see
Pandorea jasminoides (Lindl.)
K. Schum.

T. pentaphylla Juss. see
Tabebuia pentaphylla (Linn.)
Hemsl.

T. radicans Juss. ex Spreng. see
Campsis radicans (Linn.) Seem.

T. serratifolia G. Don see
Tabebuia serratifolia (Vahl)
Nichols.

T. stans (Linn.) H. B. & K. syn
Bignonia stans Linn.

TEINOSTACHYUM

Tel.—*Pachagotta*; Tam.—*Sona-patti*; Kan.—*Koreneklar*.

Roots are a powerful diuretic and vermifuge and tonic. Leaves contain the alkaloids tecomine and tecostanine which are potent hypoglycaemic agents when given intravenously. Seeds contain a fatty oil.

T. undulata G. Don *see*
Tecomella undulata (Sm.) Seem.

TECOMARIA Spach
Bignoniaceae

T. capensis (Thunb.) Spach syn.
Tecoma capensis Lindl.

Pulverized bark used as a febrifuge, anodyne, and soporific. Decoction of leaves given in diarrhoea and enteritis.

TECOMELLA Seem. *Bignoniaceae*

T. undulata (Sm.) Seem. syn.
Tecoma undulata G. Don;
Bignonia undulata Sm.

ROHIDA TREE

Sans.—*Rohi*; Hindi—*Rugtrora*;
 Mar.—*Rakhtreora*, *rakhtrohida*,
rakhtroda; Rajasthan—*Roir*,
rohera, *rohida*; Marwar—*Roir*,
rohera; Bombay—*Roir*, *lahuri*,
lohero, *rakhtreora*; Punjab—
Rohira, *roira*, *lahura*, *luar*.

Wood used for furniture, carvings, and agricultural implements; resistant to fungus and termite attack, contains lapachol. Leaves readily eaten by cattle.

TECTONA Linn. f. *Verbenaceae*

T. grandis Linn. f. TEAK

Sans.—*Saka*; Hindi—*Sagun*,
sagwan; Beng.—*Segun*; Mar.—*Sa R*,

saga, *sagwan*; Guj.—*Saga*, *sagach*;
 Tel.— *Adaviteeku*, *peddateeku*
 (tree), *teekuchekka* (wood), *teeku*;
 Tam.— *Tekkumaram*, *tekku*;
 Kan.—*Jadi*, *sagwani*, *tega*, *tyagad-*
amara; Mal.—*Thekku*, *tekka*;
 Oriya—*Singuru*; Assam—*Ching-*
jagu; Lepcha—*Ripnyok*.

Wood very durable, resistant to fungi. Used for poles, beams, trusses, columns, roofs, doors, window frames, flooring, planking, panelling, and staircases and other constructional work. One of the best timbers for furniture and cabinet-making, wagons and railway carriages. Due to its better shape-retention ability, teak is popular in marine constructions and is a class by itself for boat- and ship-building, particularly for decking. On account of its resistance to chemicals, teak articles are used in chemical industries and for making laboratory bench-tops; suitable for casks and vats for shipping corrosive liquids and for storing vegetable oils, fruit syrups, chuneys, etc. Teak is employed for sound-boards of musical instruments, keys, etc. and for different grades of plywood. Wood waste in the form of wood-shavings and sawdust is used for chip-boards, fibreboards, and plastic boards. Leaves contain about 6% tannin and a dye; also used for thatching. Only product obtained by distillation of wood chips applied to eczema. Kernels yield a fatty oil which is used in scabies and to promote the growth of hair. Flowers used in biliousness, bronchitis, and urinary discharges. Both flowers and seeds considered diuretic. Bark astringent, used in bronchitis. Root-bark used for colouring matting.

TEINOSTACHYUM Muero
Gramineae; Poaceae

T. beddomei Fischer *svn.*
T. wightii Bedd.

TEINOSTACHYUM

Mar.—*Huda*; Tam.—*Chitthu, mei eeta, nanyura*; Kan.—*Otenulike, wontenulgi*; Mal.—*Cherumola*.

Culms used for mats, baskets, and fencing.

T. dullooa Gamble *see* *Neohouzeaua dullooa* (Gamble) A. Camus

T. griffithii Munro *see* *Cephalostachyum griffithii* (Munro) Kurz

T. helferi Gamble *see* *Neohouzeaua helferi* (Munro) Gamble

T. wightii Bedd. *see*

T. beddomei Fischer

TELFAIRIA Hook. *Cucurbitaceae*

T. pedata Hook. OYSTER-NUT

Seeds known as Oyster-Nuts, are eaten as a dessert either raw or roasted. In confectionery kernels are substituted for almonds. Kernels are a rich source of a fatty oil (55-65%) suitable for use in soaps, candles, and cosmetics; oil from shell-free seeds is edible.

TELOSCHISTES Norm.

Teloschistaceae

T. flavicans (Swartz.) Norm.

A lichen, source of gamboge; yields a yellow dye.

TELOSMA Coville *Aselepiadaceae*

T. cordata (Burm. f.) Merrill *syn.* *Pergularia minor* Andr.;

T. odoratissima Coville

COWSLIP, EASTCOAST-CREEPER,
PRIMROSE-CREEPER

Beng. & Mar.—*Kanjolata*; Tel.—*Seetamanoharam*.

Leaves and flowers eaten; fleshy roots used in the preparation of a sweet meat. Flowers employed in the preparation of a perfume.

T. odoratissima Coville *see*

T. cordata (Burm. f.) Merrill

T. pallida (Roxb.) Craib *syn.* *Pergularia pallida* Wight & Arn.

Kumaun—*Surkila*.

Fruits eaten. Young shoots yield a fibre.

TEPHROSIA Pers. *Papilionaceae*;
Fabaceae

T. bracteolata Guill. & Perr.

Affords fodder for horses.

T. candida DC. WHITE TEPHROSIA
Hindi—*Lashtia, masethi, kulthi*;
Beng.—*Bangara*; Guj.—*Dholo sarpankho*;
Tel.—*Tellavempali*;
Assam—*Boga medaloa, bilakshani, bilokhoni, bangalidadigiga*;
Garó—*Samendu, bolmendu*;
Khasi Hills—*Diengtoh*;
Cachar—*Mith-phang*.

An ornamental plant also cultivated for green manure, shade, and windbreaks. Bark and leaves used as a fish-poison. Plants also show insecticidal properties. Piscicidal and insecticidal properties are due to the presence of rotenoids.

T. grandiflora Pers.

Possesses insecticidal and piscicidal properties; decoction of roots employed also as a parasiticide.

T. hirta Buch.-Ham. *syn.*

T. villosa Wight & Arn.; Baker in part, non Pers.; *T. hookeriana* Baker in part.

Juice of leaves used in dropsy and diabetes. Used also for green manuring.

TEPHROSIA

T. hookeriana Baker in part *rsge*
T. hirta Buch.-Ham.

T. hookeriana Baker in part, non
 Wight & Arn. *see T. noctiflora*
 Bojer ex Baker

T. hookeriana Wight & Arn.; Baker
 in part

Recommended as a cover crop.

T. incana Grah. ex Wight & Arn.,
 non Brongn. & Massey syn.
T. villosa Baker var. *incana* (Roxb.)
 Baker in part

Toxic to fish.

T. lanceolata Grah. ex Wight &
 Arn. syn. *T. purpurea* Baker in
 part, non Pers.

Roots contain crystalline substances toxic
 to fish. Leaves contain rutin.

T. maxima Pers., non Backer syn.
T. purpurea Baker var. *maxima*
 Baker

Used as green manure. Also yields a dye.

T. noctiflora Bojer ex Baker syn.
T. hookeriana Baker in part, non
 Wight & Arn.; *T. subamoena* Prain
 Tam.—*Seemai kolingi*.

Possesses insecticidal and piscicidal prop-
 erties due to the presence of rotenoids.
 Also used as green manure in paddy
 fields.

T. petrosa Blatt. & Halb. *see*
T. uniflora Pers. subsp. *petrosa*
 (Blatt. & Halb.) Gill. & Ali

T. procumbens Buch.-Ham. syn.
T. purpurea Pers. var. *pumila*
 Baker

Possesses insecticidal properties.

T. purpurea Baker in part, non
 Pers. *see T. lanceolata* Grah. ex
 Wight & Arn.

T. purpurea Baker var. *maxima*
 Baker *see T. maxima* Pers., non
 Backer

T. purpurea Pers.; Baker in part
 WILD INDIGO

Sans.—*Sharapunkha*; Hindi—
Dhamasia, sarphonka; Beng.—
Ban-nil-gachh; Mar.—*Sirapakha,*
udhadi, unhali; Guj.—*Ghodakan,*
jhila, sarphankho; Tel.—*Vempali,*
neelavempali, bontavempali; Tam.—
Kolingi, paavali, kat kolingi,
kolluk-kay-velai; Kan.—*Empali,*
vajaraneeeli, koggili; Mal.—
Kozhenjil, kaata miri; Oriya—
Kolothiyapokha, mohisiakolothiga,
pokha, soropokha; Punjab—*Bansa-*
bansu, jhohjru; Delhi—*Jhohjru,*
pawad, jangli mothar, sorphonka;
 Mundari—*Bircakonda, lilcakonda*.

Tonic, laxative, diuretic, and deobstruent;
 used in bronchitis and bilious febrile
 attacks, and also for boils, pimples, and
 bleeding piles. Pharmacological studies
 have shown that extract of the herb is use-
 ful in insufficiency of liver, but is not
 effective in infantile cirrhosis. Roots
 and seeds insecticidal and piscicidal
 (reports conflicting). Decoction of roots
 given in dyspepsia, diarrhoea, rheumatism,
 asthma, and urinary disorders; roots given
 with black pepper in colic. A liniment
 prepared from the roots is used in
 elephantiasis. Pulverized roots smoked
 for relief from asthma and cough. Decoc-
 tion of pods used as a vermifuge and to
 stop vomiting. Seeds yield an oil said to
 be a specific against scabies, itch, eczema

TEPHROSIA

and other skin eruptions. Grown for green manure in paddy fields.

—var. *pumila* Baker *see*
T. procumbens Buch.-Ham.

T. singapou (Buchoz) Cheval. syn.
T. toxicaria Pers.

Sap purgative, also used for skin troubles. Herb poisonous to fish; roots contain toxicarol which is highly toxic to fish.

T. spinosa Baker in part, non Pers.
see T. uniflora Pers. subsp.
petrosa (Blatt. & Halb.) Gill. & Ali

T. spinosa Pers.; Baker in part

Tel.—*Mullavempali*; Tam.—*Mulkolinji*;
Kan.—*Mullukoinji*;
Mal.—*Mukkavala*.

Decoction of roots given in rheumatism, indigestion, diarrhoea, and fevers and to control excessive thirst; herb also used in applications for swellings.

T. subamoena Prain *see*
T. noctiflora Bojer ex Baker

T. tinctoria Pers.; Baker in part

Kan.—*Silagida*.

Forms excellent light cover for tea and coffee plantations and is recommended for pastures and green manuring. Yields a blue dye similar to indigo.

T. toxicaria Pers. *see*
T. singapou (Buchoz) Cheval.

T. uniflora Pers. subsp. *petrosa*
(Blatt. & Halb.) Gill. & Ali syn.
T. petrosa Blatt. & Halb.;
T. spinosa Baker in part, non Pers.

Sans.—*Kanthalu*, *kanthapunkha*;
Rajasthan—*Bishoni*.

Medicinal properties are more or less similar to those of *T. purpurea*. Leaves are boiled and used in syphilis.

T. villosa Baker var. *incana* (Roxb.) Baker in part *see T. incana* Grah. ex Wight & Arn., non Brongn. & Massey

T. villosa Pers.; Baker in part

Guj.—*Runchhalisarpankho*; Tel.—*Nooguvempali*; Tam.—*Vaykkavalai*,
punaikkaivettlai; Oriya—*Sroetokolothiya*.

Juice of leaves given in dropsy and fresh roots considered hypoglycaemic. Roots contain rotenoids. A good green manure.

T. villosa Wight & Arn.; Baker in part, non Pers. *see T. hirta* Buch-Ham.

T. vogelii Hook. f.

FISH-POISON-BEAN

Grown for green manure and windbreaks, and as a cover-crop, but browsed by animals. Seeds, leaves, and roots are toxic to fish and molluscs, seeds being most toxic. Leaves show insecticidal properties. Insecticidal and piscicidal properties are due to the presence of rotenoids. Decoction of bark, as also of leaves and green pods, is used as an abortifacient; also used for skin troubles and to kill parasites of dogs and goats.

TERAMNUS P. Br.

Papilionaceae; *Fabaceae*

T. debilis Prain *see T. labialis*
Spreng. var. *mollis* Baker

T. labialis Spreng.

Sans.—*Mashaparni*; Hindi—*Mashoni*, *mashparui*; Beng.—

TERMINALIA

Mashani; Guj.—*Valiyoyelo*;
 Tam.—*Kattualandu*; Bombay—*Ran-udid*.

Used in rheumatism, tuberculosis, nervous affections, hemoptysis and catarrh. Fruits astringent, stomachic, and febrifuge. Young leaves eaten. Herb may be grown for grazing, for green manure, and as a cover-crop.

—var. *mollis* Baker syn.
T. debilis Prain

Used as antiperiodic and blood purifier.

TERMINALIA Linn.

Combretaceae

T. alata Heyne ex Roth syn.
T. tomentosa Wight & Arn.

Hindi—*Asan, sain, saj*; Beng.—*Asan*; Mar.—*Ain*; Guj.—*Sadar*; Tel.—*Tani*; Tam.—*Karramarda*; Kan.—*Sadadu*; Oriya—*Sahaju*.
 Trade—Laurel.

Wood used for beams, joints, rafters, door and window frames, and boarding; also used in the construction of carts, toys, furniture, oil mills, rice pounders, engine brake blocks, electric casing, and rough carpentry. Suitable for tool-handles and agricultural implements and for plywood manufacture. Timber is also suitable for use as telegraph and electric poles and yields pulp for manufacture of printing and wrapping paper. Wood shows resistance to fire and is used in fire-proof buildings; yields good quality charcoal. Bark contains tannin and may be used for tanning, also for dyeing; exhausted bark may be used for extraction of oxalic acid and the resultant material may find use in board and allied industries. Bark is styptic and cardiotonic. Tree yields a gum, used as an adhesive and a purgative. Leaves used for feeding *tasar* silkworms.

T. angustifolia Roxb. see
T. travancorensis Wight & Arn.

T. arjuna (Roxb.) Wight & Arn.

Sans & Hindi—*Arjuna*; Beng.—*Arjhan*; Mar.—*Sanmadat, sadaru, vellamarda*; Guj.—*Sadado*; Tel.—*Yerramaddi*; Tam.—*Vellamatta*; Kan.—*Maddi*; Oriya—*Arjuno, sahajo*; Assam—*Orjun*; Punjab—*Arjan*. Trade—*Arjun*.

Wood used for carts, agricultural implements, water troughs, and boat-building. Suitable for plywood manufacture. It may also be used for house-building, water-traps, masts, electric poles and certain types of tool-handles, and jetty-piles. Bark used for tanning. It is styptic, tonic, febrifuge and antidyenteric; pulverized bark gives relief in symptomatic hypertension and acts as a diuretic in cirrhosis of liver. Fruits tonic and deobstruent. Juice of leaves used in ear-ache. Leaves fed to *tasar* silkworms.

T. bellirica Roxb.

BELLIRIC MYROBALAN

Sans.—*Bahira*; Hindi—*Bahera*;
 Beng.—*Bhairah*; Mar.—*Beheda*;
 Tel. & Tam.—*Tani*; Mal.—*Iham*;
 Oriya—*Bhara*. Trade—Belliric
 Myrobalan, Bahera.

Wood used for rough shafts, carts, and in coal mines as pit-props; also used for rafters, boards, packing-cases, dug-outs, side planks of boats, small crafts and catamarans, grain-measures, ploughs, turning and cooper's work and coffee boxes. Suitable for second quality slate frames. Not a sound timber, though fairly durable under water. Fruits, called Belliric Myrobalan, used for tanning. Kernels yield an inedible oil, used for soap manufacture, but it does

TERMINALIA

not give adequate detergency and foaming. Ripe fruits used as an astringent in combination with chebolic myrobalan; half ripe fruits used as a purgative due to presence of an oil having properties similar to those of castor oil. The oil is applied to hair; also applied to rheumatic swellings. Mixed with honey, fruit-pulp employed in ophthalmia. Bark diuretic and gum yielded by the tree, demulcent and purgative.

T. bialata Steud.

SILVERGREY WOOD

Andamans—*Safed chuglam*.
Trade—White chuglam, Silvergrey wood.

Silvergrey wood, which constitutes roughly 20% of the timber, is a decorative wood, used for cabinet-making, internal decorative work in ocean liners, railway saloons, and public halls. White chuglam, the ordinary non-decorative wood, used for general construction work, tool-handles, and cooperage; also suitable for general utility plywood and bodies of lorries. Bark cardiac stimulant; contains tannin used as an adulterant of cutch.

T. catappa Linn.

INDIAN ALMOND-TREE

Sans.—*Grahadruma*; Hindi—*Deshi-badam*; Beng.—*Bangla-badam*; Tel.—*Badamuchettu, vedam*; Tam.—*Natvadam*; Mal.—*Adamar-ram*; Andamans—*White bombway*.
Trade—Indian Almond-wood.

Wood used for house-building, wheelwrights and general carpentry work. A good constructional timber, suitable for rafters, scantlings, posts, and beams. Kernels edible, yield an oil which is a useful substitute for the oil of almonds; residual cake is fed to pigs.

Leaves sudorific, also applied to rheumatic joints; their juice used in ointment for scabies and cutaneous affections. Bark diuretic and cardiotoxic; also used in dysentery. Bark and leaves yield dyes. Tree yields a gum known as Indian Almond-Gum. *Tasar* silkworms are fed on the leaves.

T. chebula Retz.; C.B. Clarke in part

CHEBULIC MYROBALAN

Sans. & Hindi—*Harra*; Beng.—*Haritaki*; Mar.—*Hirda*; Guj.—*Harido*; Tel.—*Karakakai*; Tam.—*Kadukkai*; Oriya—*Haridra*; Punjab—*Har, harar*; Assam—*Silikha*.
Trade—Myrobalan, Chebolic Myrobalan (tree & fruit).

Dried flesh of the fruit, surrounding the kernel, is rich in tannin (30-32%) and is an important tanning material. Roots, bark and wood also contain tannin. Fruits laxative, stomachic, tonic, and alterative; form a constituent of *triphala*, an important Ayurvedic medicine used for a host of ailments. Laxative principle, a glycoside, may be similar to sennoside. Fruit-pulp used in dentifrices. Coarsely powdered fruit is smoked in asthma. Bark diuretic and cardiotoxic. Kernels yield a fatty oil. Tree yields a gum.

T. citrina Roxb. ex Flem.

Beng.—*Haritaki*; Assam—*Monalu*.

Wood used for constructional purposes, tool-handles, and picker-sticks. Fruits used in the same way as those of *T. chebula* (q.v.); tannin content 30-40% dry wt. Bark yields a dark blue dye. It is diuretic and cardiotoxic.

T. coriacea Wight & Arn. syn.
T. tomentosa Wight & Arn. var.
coriacea C.B. Clarke

LEATHERY MURDAH

Tel.—*Tani*.

Bark cardiac stimulant.

T. crenulata Roth syn.
T. tomentosa Wight & Arn. var.
crenulata C.B. Clarke

Tam.—*Karu maruthu*; Mal.—*Tehmbava*.

Wood used for constructional work and agricultural implements.

T. manii King BLACK CHUGLAM

Andamans— *Kala chuglam*.
Trade—Black chuglam.

Wood fairly ornamental, used for constructional purposes. Suitable for laboratory-benches, flooring and stair-cases, house-fittings, fishing-rods, golf-clubs, and certain types of tool-handles.

T. myriocarpa Heurck & Muell.-Arg.

Beng.—*Panisaj*; Assam—*Hollock*.
Trade—Hollock.

Wood used for house-building, transmission poles, heavy packing-cases, furniture, and general purposes; also suitable for plywood manufacture, match-boxes, jute mill rollers and lorry bodies. Wood may be used for dugouts, oars, wells, and cartshafts; yields pulp for paper manufacture. Bark diuretic and cardiac stimulant. Used also for tanning.

T. pallida Brandis

Tel.—*Tellakarakkaya*.

Fruit used for tanning. Bark diuretic.

T. paniculata Roth
FLOWERING MURDAH

Mar.—*Kinjal*; Tel.—*Neemeeri*,
nimiri; Tam.—*Pekadukkai*; Mal.—

Pilamuruthu, *pillamurda*. Trade—*Kindal*.

Excellent constructional and general utility timber, frequently substituted for teak. Also used for ship-building, cabinet-making, dugouts, boats, carts, and agricultural implements; suitable for mine props and plywood manufacture. Timber shows natural resistance to fire and may be used in buildings to be fire-proofed. Both the bark and fruits are used for tanning and dyeing. Bark cardiotonic and diuretic.

T. procera Roxb.

WHITE BOMBWAY TREE

Andamans— *Safed Bombway*.
Trade—White Bombway Tree,
Badam.

Wood used for constructional purposes, furniture, heavy packing-cases, and veneers and plywood manufacture; also used for floor-boards of wagons and lorry bodies. Fruits used for dyeing.

T. tomentosa Wight & Arn. see

T. alata Heyne ex Roth

—var. *coriacea* C.B. Clarke see

T. coriacea Wight & Arn.

—var. *crenulata* C.B. Clarke see

T. crenulata Roth

T. travancorensis Wight & Arn.
syn. *T. angustifolia* Roxb.

Tam.—*Peikadukkai*; Mal.—*Katta kadukkai*.

Wood used for house-building purposes, but is scarce.

TERNSTROEMIA

TERNSTROEMIA Linn. f.

Theaceae

T. gymnanthera (Wight & Arn.)
Sprague syn. *T. japonica* auct.
Thunb. in part; *Cleyera gymnan-*
thera Wight & Arn.

Kan.—*Kamoni, kaymone, kiamonu*;
Assam— *Pani-bokul, puni-jikiri*;
Khasi Hills—*Dieng-la-saw*.

Wood used for constructional purposes,
furniture, and ship-building. It is resistant
to subterranean termites, *Coptotermes*
formosanus. The antitermitic activity is
associated with the saponin content.
Bark astringent used in dysentery. Seeds
yield a fatty oil.

T. japonica auct.; Thunb. in part
see *T. gymnanthera* (Wight & Arn.)
Sprague

TETRACERA Linn. *Dilleniaceae*

T. assa DC. see *T. indica* Merrill

T. indica Merrill syn. *T. assa* DC.

Reputed as a fish-poison plant. Infusion
of shoots given in pulmonary hemorrhages
and used as a gargle in aphthae.
Leaves and roots are made into an appli-
cation for itch.

T. laevis Vahl

Tam.—*Anaittichal*; Mal.—*Vennel-*
valli, piripul.

Decoction of leaves is mixed with rice-
gruel and given in aphthae. Stems
employed for basket-making.

T. scandens Merrill syn. *Delima*
scandens Burkill; *D. sarmentosa*
Linn.

Roots astringent, used in external appli-
cations for burns; leaves used for the

treatment of boils. Pieces of stems used
for fencing; cut stems yield copious
quantities of water.

TETRACLINIS Mast.

Cupressaceae

T. articulata Mast. ARAR-TREE

Wood used in the construction of houses
and bridges. It is fragrant and was,
perhaps, the Citrus Wood of ancient
Romans, who esteemed it above all other
woods for roofing temples, and for tables
and cabinets. Yields a pale-yellow resin,
called Sandarac, used in the preparation
of varnish, useful for coating labels,
photographic negatives, leather, card-
board, and metals; also employed for
coating pills and for preservation of paint-
ings. Resin forms a constituent of dental
cements, incenses and fumigating powders

TETRAGONIA Linn.

Tetragoniaceae

T. expansa Murr. see

T. tetragonioides (Pall.) Kuntze

T. tetragonioides (Pall.) Kuntze
syn. *T. expansa* Murr.

NEW ZEALAND SPINACH

Kan.—*Chikesoppu*.

Leaves and tops used as vegetable; they
are a rich source of calcium, phosphorus,
and iron, and also vitamins A, B and C.
Herb is antiscorbutic and also used in
pulmonary and intestinal affections; it is
said to be useful for stomach cancer.

TETRAMELES R. Br.

Tetramelaceae

T. nudiflora R. Br.

BAING-TREE, MAINA-TREE

Hindi—*Jungli dungy*; Beng.—
Sandugaza, mainakat, chamchola;

TEUCRIUM

Mar.—*Ugada*, *kapsin*, *bongsa*;
 Tam.—*Chini*, *piyei*; Kan.—*Bolur*,
erimalu, *ernal*; Mal.—*Chini*,
pontham cheeni, *vellapasa*; Assam—
Bhelu, *dublong*, *tulla*; Khasi Hills—
Dieng-sharet, *dieng-sarpi*, *dieng-
 taro*; Cachar—*Bong-lep*; Garo—
Dublong, *awek*, *bolong*; Lepcha—
Payomko; Bombay—*Jungli bendi*,
bhend; Andamans—*Thipok*.

Wood is used for purposes where much strength is not required, such as tea-boxes, light packing-cases, match-sticks, temporary structures, ceiling planks, and canoes; also suitable for second-grade plywood, used for cigar-cases.

TETRAPANAX Koch *Araliaceae*

T. papyriferus (Hook.) Koch syn.
Aralia papyrifera Hook.; *Fatsia
 papyrifera* Benth. & Hook. f.

CHINESE RICEPAPER PLANT

Chinese rice paper is manufactured from the thin slices of pith of this plant. It is used principally for manufacturing artificial flowers as it is easy to work, receives colours readily and the finished product has a natural appearance; paper is also used in the preparation of pictures for postcards, calendars, ornamental fans and menus, and as lens-paper. Scrapes and trimmings of the pith are used for packing glassware and for stuffing; their decoction used as a diuretic.

TETRASTIGMA Planch. *Vitaceae*

T. bracteolatum (Wall. ex M. Laws.)
 Planch. syn. *Vitis bracteolata*
 Wall.

Khasi Hills—*Soh-mei-boit*;
 Cachar—*Durujedoukha*; Lepcha—
Tundor-rik.

Fruits eaten.

T. canarense (Dalz.) Gamble syn.
Vitis canarensis Dalz.

An elegant climber with red or cadmium-yellow fruits consumed by monkeys.

T. lanceolarium (Roxb.) Planch.
 syn. *Vitis lanceolaria* Wall. ex
 Wight & Arn.; M. Laws. in part

Nepal—*Bherseri*; Lepcha—
Tundror-rik.

Fruits eaten as such, or cooked with fish. Leaves much esteemed as sorrel; their poultice applied to boils.

T. rumicispermum (M. Laws.)
 Planch. syn. *Vitis rumicisperma*
 M. Laws.

Fruits eaten.

T. serrulatum Planch. syn.
Vitis capreolata D. Don

Nepal—*Charchari*.

Alcoholic extract of aerial parts, when injected intramuscularly in rats, showed anticancer activity against Walker *carcinoma* 256 in rats.

T. thomsonianum Planch. syn.
Vitis angustifolia Wall. ex Wight

Tender stems and leaves have acidic taste and are eaten with fish after cooking.

TEUCRIUM Linn. *Labiateae*;
Lamiaceae

T. chamaedrys Linn.
 WALL-GERMANDER

TEUCRIUM

Imported for use in rheumatism and spleen disorders, and as a diuretic and sudorific. Flowering tops yield an essential oil.

T. marum Linn.

SYRIAN HERB MASTICH

Source of the drug *Herba Mari Veri*, used in stomach ailments and as an expectorant and diuretic. A herb found in the Mediterranean region.

T. scordium Linn.

WATER-GERMANDER

Stimulant, antiseptic, and sudorific, given in phthisis and cough. Infusion laxative, given in piles. Extract used in lupus and actinomycosis. Flowering tops and leaves diaphoretic and vermifuge. Herb yields a green-yellow dye.

THALICTRUM Linn.

Ranunculaceae

It is an alkaloid rich genus, about 60 alkaloids have been reported from its members. Alkaloids are reported in sufficient amounts in the rhizomes, roots, and foliage; and in lesser amounts in fruits and seeds.

T. alpinum Linn.

Roots contain alkaloid taliksimine; and fruits, magnoflorine.

T. elegans Wall. ex Royle

From aerial parts, two alkaloids, viz. berberine and magnoflorine have been isolated.

T. foetidum Linn. syn. *T. minus* var. *foetidum* Hook. f.; *T. vaginatum* Royle

Aerial parts as well as roots contain alkaloids. Seeds yield a semi-drying oil.

T. foliolosum DC.

Hindi—*Pilazari, mamiri* (root);
Beng.—*Gurbiani*; Kashmir—*Chaitra*;
Punjab—*Chireta*;
Kumaun—*Barmat, penglazari*;
Bombay—*Mamiran*.

Roots are much valued for ophthalmia, used as extract, decoction, or powder. Also used as diuretic, purgative, and bitter tonic during convalescence and atonic dyspepsia.

T. javanicum Blume

Roots used as a substitute for those of *T. foliolosum*.

T. minus Linn.

Young plants eaten by tribals in Africa as a vegetable, infusion of leaves or a decoction of roots used as a febrifuge. Roots used for eye troubles. Herb yields a dye. Several alkaloids are reported: berberine, magnoflorine, and thalictrimine (β -allocryptofine) have been isolated from the roots and aerial parts. Plant has been used as a bitter addition to beer.

—var. *foetidum* Hook. f. *see*

T. foetidum Linn.

T. neurocarpum Royle *see*

T. reniforme Wall.

T. pedunculatus Edgew.

Used for eye troubles.

T. reniforme Wall. *syn.*

T. neurocarpum Royle

Juice of the roots used for the treatment of cataract.

T. vaginatum Royle *see*

T. foetidum Linn.

THEMEDA

THAMNOCALAMUS Munro,
Gramineae; Poaceae

T. aristatus (Gamble) E.G. Camus
syn. *Arundinaria aristata* Gamble

Nepal—*Ratonigalo*; Lepcha—*Babain*; Bhutan—*Bhebbham*.

Stems used for making *hookah*-pipes.

T. falconeri Hook. f. ex Munro
syn. *Arundinaria falconeri* Benth. &
Hook. f.

Garhwal—*Deo-ningal*; Kumaun—*Ningal*;
Lepcha—*Pasmung*,
pummoon; Nepal—*Phusre nigalo*.

Used for fishing-rods and *hookah*-pipes,
and for basket-making.

T. prainii (Gamble) E.G. Camus
syn. *Arundinaria prainii* Gamble

Naga—*Kevva*, *sampit*.

Stems employed in the construction of
huts and for basketry.

T. spathiflorus (Trin.) Munro syn.
Arundinaria spathiflora Trin.

SPATHE-BAMBOO

Hindi—*Ringal*; Kumaun &
Garhwal—*Parikh*, *tham*; Jaunsar—*Deoningal*, *garu*, *ringal*; Lepcha—*Purmick*; Bhutan—*Myoosay*.

Stems used for making *hookah*-pipes,
and for mats and baskets. Yields a fibre
which may be used for paper manufac-
ture.

THECOSTELE Reichb. f.
Orchidaceae

T. alata Par. & Reichb. f. syn.
T. zollingeri Reichb. f.

Pseudobulbs used for treatment of ulcers.

T. zollingeri Reichb. f. see

T. alata Par. & Reichb. f.

THELEPAEPALE Bremek.
Acanthaceae

T. ixiocephala (Benth.) Bremek.
syn. *Strobilanthes ixiocephalus*
Benth.

Flowering tops yield an essential oil,
having a refreshing camphoraceous
odour.

THELEPOGON Roth ex Roem. &
Schult.

Gramineae; Poaceae

T. elegans Roth ex Roem. &
Schult.

Bombay—*Kadi*, *tirpha*

Used as fodder; when grown in combina-
tion with *Pennisetum pedicellatum* Trin.,
the yield of both green and dry fodder is
the maximum. Grass is fed to horses as a
bitter tonic to counteract the effects of
long green feeding

THEMEDA Forsk. *Gramineae;*
Poaceae

T. anathera (Nees ex Steud.) Hack.
syn. *Anthistiria anathera* Nees ex
Steud.

Dehra Dun—*Ghatira*.

A grass, tolerant to grazing and trans-
planting, but may cause poisoning in
green state due to the presence of hydro-
cyanic acid. When the plant matures
and used as hay, the acid is probably
not present.

T. arguens (Linn.) Hack. syn.
Anthistiria arguens Willd.

THEMEDA

Readily grazed when young, but the awns in mature spikelets are formidable and cause abscesses in the mouth. Grass is used for rheumatism. A mixture of 80% *T. arguens* and 20% *Iseilema prostratum* Anderss. yields pulp, suitable for paper manufacture.

T. arundinacea (Roxb.) Ridley syn. *Anthistiria gigantea* Hack. subsp. *arundinacea* Hack.

ULLA GRASS

U.P.—*Kapur ghas, sarkhara, ulla*;
Punjab—*Azkhun, bharna*;
Kumaun—*Kangua*.

Hay can form a maintenance ration for cattle. Yields a fibre used for ropes and cordage. Culms employed in the construction of huts. Yields a long-fibred paper-pulp; for writing and printing papers of high strength, the pulp is mixed with bamboo-pulp or with hemp-pulp. Experiments have shown that this grass yields pulps suitable for straw boards and pressed boards. Medicinally, it is considered a febrifuge.

T. ciliata (Linn. f.) Hack. see

T. quadrivalvis (Linn.) Kuntze

T. cymbaria Hack. syn.
Anthistiria cymbaria Roxb.

Guj.—*Rhatdu, fulghass*; Tam.—*Noshia palai pullu*; Kan.—*Balai hullu*.

Affords good fodder and may be made into hay. Yields pulp suitable for writing and printing papers, but the pulp is short-fibred and may have to be blended with long-fibred bamboo-pulp; writing and printing papers, however, have also been prepared from pulp obtained entirely from this plant. Grass is used also for straw boards and pressed boards.

T. quadrivalvis (Linn.) Kuntze
syn. *T. ciliata* (Linn. f.) Hack.;
Anthistiria ciliata Linn. f.

KANGAROO-GRASS

Hindi—*Gunkar*; Guj.—*Bhatdu*;
Kan.—*Guntunalai hullu*; U.P.—
Genera; M.P.—*Bharwan*;
Hyderabad—*Gaddimulwah*.

Used as a cattle feed, but mature lignified plants are not relished. Also used for thatching, and as a source of paper-pulp.

T. strigosa (Buch.-Ham. ex Hook. f.)
A. Camus syn. *Anthistiria strigosa*
Buch.-Ham. ex Hook. f.

A fair fodder, though somewhat coarse.

T. tremula (Nees ex Steud)
Hack. syn. *Anthistiria tremula* Nees
ex Steud.; *A. thwaitesii* Hook. f.

A fair fodder, also grown in pastures.

T. triandra Forsk. syn.
Anthistiria imberbis Retz.

ROOI GRASS, RED GRASS

Guj.—*Bhatolu, bhatdi, fuliu*; Tel.—
Pedayerra-kallakasurn; Tam.—
Erigai thattu pullu; Kan.—
Bhimana-hanchi, bettanchi hullu,
thodda anji hullu, gondamanchi
hullu.

A good fodder before flowering, also used for hay. Grains eaten in times of scarcity. Also used for thatching and paper manufacture. Wilted plants contain hydrocyanic acid and may cause poisoning in livestock.

T. villosa (Poir.) A. Camus syn.
Anthistiria villosa Poir.

THESPESIA

Young shoots eaten as salad, contain an appreciable amount of sugar; also grazed by animals. Culms used for bars of the cages of birds. Yields pulp which is difficult to bleach.

THEOBROMA Linn.

Sterculiaceae

T. cacao Linn.

CACAO, COCOA OR
CHOCOLATE TREE

Seeds are a source of beverage. They are called Cacao Beans, and are the source of Cacao, Chocolate, and Cacao Butter, widely used in confectionery, milk chocolates, cocoa nibs, powdered chocolate, Creme de Cacao, etc. Raw seeds contain vitamins of B group; shells of fermented sun-dried beans contain appreciable quantity of vitamin D.

THERIOPHONUM Blume

Araceae

T. dalzellii Schott *see*

T. indicum (Dalz.) Engl.

T. indicum (Dalz.) Engl. *syn.*

T. dalzellii Schott

Tubers and leaves eaten in times of scarcity.

THERMOPSIS R. Br.

Papilionaceae; Fabaceae

T. barbata Royle

BEARDED THERMOPSIS

Young root-stocks and branches edible.

THESPESIA Soland. ex Correa

Malvaceae

T. lampas (Cav.) Dalz. & Gibs.
see *Azanza lampas* (Cav.) Alef.

T. macrophylla Blume *see*
Azanza lampas (Cav.) Alef.

T. populnea Soland. ex Correa

PORTIA TREE, UMBRELLA TREE,
INDIAN TULIP TREE,
FALSE ROSEWOOD

Sans.—*Gardha-bhanda*; Hindi—*Parsipu*, *porush*, *paras-pipal*, *gajadanda*; Beng.—*Dumbbla*, *parespipal*, *palaopipal*, *gajashuni*; Mar.—*Parsacha-jhada*, *bhendi-ke-jhar*; Guj.—*Paarsapeepala*; Tel.—*Gangaraavi*, *munigangaraavi*, *gangareenu*; Tam.—*Poovarasam kallal*, *cheelanthi*; Kan.—*Hoovarase*, *kandarola*, *adavi-bendi*, *jogiyarale*; Mal.—*Poovarasu*; Oriya—*Gunjausto*, *porosopipoli*; Punjab—*Pararsipal*.

Wood used for gun-stocks, carts and carriages, wheel spokes, boat-building, rafters and reefers, agricultural implements, staffs, cabinets, tool-handles, shuttles, beams, clubs, furniture, paddles, and musical instruments; also suitable for turnery. Bark, leaves, flowers and fruits used in cutaneous affections. Seeds yield a fatty oil used in skin troubles. Bark, roots and fruits are astringent, used in dysentery and hemorrhoids. Young flower buds and leaves are eaten raw, cooked or fried in butter. Leaves lopped for fodder and manure. Seeds purgative. Flowers and fruits yield a yellow dye. Bark yields a strong fibre, used for cordage, fishing-lines, and coffee-bags, and also for caulking boats. Tree yields a gum which does not dissolve but swells up in water.

THEVETIA

THEVETIA Linn.

Apocynaceae

T. neriifolia Juss. ex Steud. *see*
T. peruviana (Pers.) Merrill

T. peruviana (Pers.) Merrill syn.
T. neriifolia Juss. ex Steud.

LUCKY NUT TREE,
YELLOW OLEANDER

Sans.—*Ashvaghna*, *divyapushpa*,
haripriya, *ashvamaraka*,
ashvantaka, *shatakunda*; Hindi—
Pile kaner, *zard kunel*, *kulkephul*;
Beng.—*Koklaphul*, *haldi korubi*,
china karab; Mar.—
Pilvalakanhera; Guj.—*Pila-kanera*;
Tel.—*Pachaganneru*; Tam.—
Pachaiyalari, *tiruvachippu*,
manjalaleri; Kan.—*Kadukasi*,
kanogatu; Mal.—*Manja areli*,
pachcha areli; Oriya—*Konyar phul*.

Tincture of bark is cathartic and emetic; also used as febrifuge. Leaves purgative and emetic. Roots are made into a plaster, applied to tumours. Seeds used as an abortifacient and purgative in rheumatism and dropsy; also used as an alexeteric. They are employed for criminal poisoning of cattle. All parts of plant including latex are poisonous and contain glycosides which are the active principles; of these peruvoside is the most important.

THLASPI Linn.

Cruciferae; *Brassicaceae*

T. alpestre Linn.

ALPINE PENNYCRESS

Ash of the leaves contains a high percentage of zinc.

T. arvense Linn.

COMMON PENNYCRESS,
FANWEED

Consumed as a vegetable and eaten raw in salads; a good source of vitamin C (70-469mg/100g). Seeds yield a fatty oil which is a potential substitute of rapeseed oil as a lubricating constituent, in rubber-compounding and in the manufacture of art gum and rubber substitutes; may also be blended with drying oils. Residual meal useful as a stock-feed, but may impart unpleasant flavour to milk. Herb is used as a diuretic and blood purifier. Seeds stimulant, may be eaten with caution as a condiment.

THRINAX Sw.

Palmae; *Arecaceae*

T. argentea Lodd. ex Schult. & Schult. f. *see* *Coccothrinax argentea* (Schult. & Schult. f.) K. Schum.

T. excelsa Britton, non Griseb. *see*
T. parviflora Sw.

T. floridana Sarg. *see*
T. parviflora Sw.

T. parviflora Sw. syn.
T. floridana Sarg.; *T. excelsa*
Britton, non Griseb.

SILK-TOP PALMETTO,
THATCH-PALM

Orbicular, fan-shaped leaves, which are about a metre in diam., are used for thatching. They are also used after curing for making artificial palms for decoration in cold countries.

THUAREA Pers.

Gramineae; *Poaceae*

T. involuta R. Br. ex Roem & Schult. syn. *T. sarmentosa* Pers.

A good fodder in areas it inhabits; also a good soil-binder.

THUNBERGIA

T. sarmentosa Pers. *see*
T. involuta R. Br. *ex Roem. & Schult.*

THUJA Linn. *Cupressaceae*

T. gigantea Nutt. *see*

T. plicata D. Don

T. japonica Maxim. *see*

T. standishii Carr.

T. occidentalis Linn.

AMERICAN ARBOR-VITAE,
 WHITE CEDAR

Much cultivated for hedges and wind-breaks and in some countries for afforestation. Leaves and twigs yield an essential oil called Thuja Oil or White Cedar-Leaf Oil, used in room sprays, disinfectants, insecticides, hair lotions, soaps, etc.

T. orientalis Linn. *syn.*
Biota orientalis Endl.

ORIENTAL ARBOR-VITAE

Hindi—*Morepankhi, mayurpankh.*

Fruits and roots yield essential oils, and seeds a fatty oil. Leaves also yield an essential oil, used as a tonic, diuretic, and antipyretic. Twigs and leaves are a good source of tannin. Wood used for furniture, house-building, fence-posts, barrels, and casks.

T. plicata D. Don *syn.*
T. gigantea Nutt.

GIANT ARBOR-VITAE,
 WESTERN RED CEDAR

Leaves and twigs yield an essential oil resembling that of Dalmatian Sage and bitter fennel. Occasionally offered as true Thuja Oil. Wood used for shingles, sleepers, boats, cooperage, cabinet-work,

etc. Also used for paper-pulp and yields fibre used for baskets, mats, hats, etc. Wood contains an essential oil.

T. standishii Carr. *syn.*
T. japonica Maxim.

JAPANESE ARBOR-VITAE

Wood used for making thin boards for lining walls and ceilings and for sliding doors, boxes and bentwood work. Leaves yield an essential oil.

THUNBERGIA Retz.

Acanthaceae

T. alata Bojer *ex Sims*

BLACK-EYED SUSAN

Poultice of leaves applied to head for relief from headache.

T. coccinea Wall.

Assam—*Chongalota.*

Grown for its red flowers which are borne in great profusion.

T. fragrans Roxb.

Kan.—*Indrapushpa balli*; Mal.—*Noorvan valli*; Bombay—*Chimine.*

Grown in hedges, brushwood, grass fields, etc. for its elegant pure white flowers.

T. grandiflora Roxb.

Hindi—*Mulluta*; Beng—*Nul-lata*;
 Assam—*Kukualoti*; Punjab—*Kanesi.*

Tame rabbits may be fed on foliage and flowers. Decoction of leaves given in stomach complaints; leaves are rich in potassium compounds.

T. laurifolia Lindl.

Juice of leaves given in menorrhagia; also used to cure deafness.

THYMUS

THYMUS Linn.

Labiatae;
Lamiaceae

T. serpyllum Linn. WILD THYME

Hindi—*Banajwain*; Punjab—*Kalandar zatar, marizha, masho, rang sbur, shakei.*

Shoots employed for flavouring; leaves used also for preparing a non-alcoholic beverage. Leaves and floral shoots employed for suppression of urine and menstruation and for convulsive and whooping-coughs; also used as a sedative in radiculagia and epilepsy. Seeds vermifuge. Leaves and floral tops yield a volatile oil known as Oil of Wild Thyme which could possibly find use as a cheap flavouring agent; also used in tooth-ache. Ethanolic extract of herbaceous parts is used in hair lotions.

T. vulgaris Linn.

COMMON THYME,
GARDEN THYME

Dried leaves and floral tops constitute the Thyme or Thymi Herba. Thyme is fragrant, contains thymol, and is germicidal. Leaves and flowers used as flavouring and for seasoning. Source of the oil of Thyme which is antiseptic, antispasmodic, and carminative and used in gargles, mouth-washes and formulations for the treatment of whooping-cough and bronchitis. Thyme oil is used in soap perfumes and as a flavouring. Thymol is a powerful germicide and also possesses antifungal and anthelmintic properties; employed against hookworms and is an ingredient of deodorants, mouthwashes, dentifrices and gargles. Seeds yield a drying oil.

THYRSOTACHYS Gamble

Gramineae; Poaceae

T. oliveri Gamble

Much used for buiding purposes. Seeds eaten.

T. siamensis Gamble

UMBRELLAHANDLE-BAMBOO,
MONASTERY-BAMBOO

Used for umbrella-handles; also for whole-cane fishing-rod. Employed for paper manufacture.

THYSANOLAENA Nees

Gramineae; Poaceae

T. acarifera Arn. & Nees *see*

T. maxima (Roxb.) Kuntze

T. agrostis Nees *see*

T. maxima (Roxb.) Kuntze

T. maxima (Roxb.) Kuntze syn.

T. acarifera Arn. & Nees;

T. agrostis Nees; *Agrostis maxima* Roxb.

BOUQUET-GRASS, BROOM-GRASS,
TIGER-GRASS

Beng.—*Phuljanta*; Oriya—*Phulbadhuni*; Saharanpur—*Pirlu*; Kumaun—*Kuchi*; Lushai—*Hmunphiah, ophi*; Santal—*Bushnia, karsar*; Mundari—*Garajono*; Bombay—*Barucha*; Mandla (M.P.)—*Chir*.

Tender leaves and stem tips used as fodder. Trials have shown that the fodder is in no way inferior to cultivated fodders. Panicles made into soft brooms. Stems used for making reed-pens for writing.

TIEGHEMOPANAX Vig.

Araliaceae

Some authorities have reduced *Tieghemopanax* to *Polyscias* Forst. & Forst. f.

T. elegans (C. Moore & F. Muell.) Vig. syn. *Panax elegans* C. Moore & F. Muell.

UMBRELLA GINSENGTREE

TINOSPORA

Yields gum, similar to *Acacia Gufa*, the arabin content being 85%. The gum is not wholly soluble in water.

T. murrayi (F. Muell.) Vig. syn.
Panax murrayi F. Muell.

PENCILWOOD GINSENGTREE

Yields a gum similar to *Acacia Gum*, arabin content being 85%. The gum is not wholly soluble in water.

TIGRIDIA Juss. *Iridaceae*

T. pavonia Ker-Gawl.
TIGER- OR SHELL-FLOWER

Bulbs roasted and eaten; they are starchy with chestnut-like flavour. Mucilaginous sap of bulbs used as a glue.

TILIA Linn. *Tiliaceae*

T. cordata Mill.
SMALL-LEAVED LIME OR LINDEN

Wood used for carving and inlay work, also for artificial limbs and musical instruments; yields charcoal, suitable for making gunpowder. Flowers used as a stomachic.

T. europaea Linn. syn.
T. vulgaris Hayne

COMMON LIME,
EUROPEAN LINDEN

Lopped for fodder; fruits specially suited for horses and cattle. Bark yields a fibre used for cordage. Wood used for carving, inlay work, cabinet-making and fancy articles. Flowers sedative and spasmolytic; their infusion used for hysteria and indigestion. They contain an essential oil. Supposed to be natural hybrid between *T. cordata* and *T. platyphyllos*.

T. platyphyllos Scop. see
T. europaea Linn.

T. vulgaris Hayne see
T. europaea Linn.

TILIACORA Colebr.
Menispermaceae

T. acuminata Hook. f. & Thoms
see *T. acuminata* Miers

T. acuminata Miers syn.
T. racemosa Colebr.; *T. acuminata* Hook. f. & Thoms.

Hindi—*Bega*, *bhaga*, *mushada*,
karwanth, *rangoi*, *ramsarobel*;
Beng.—*Tiliakora*; Tel.—*Kappatige*,
mushaditiga; Tam.—*Kodaparuvalli*;
Kan.—*Kuriballi*; Mal.—
Vallikkanniram; Oriya—
Kalajatnoi.

Used as a cure for snake-bite. Root-bark contains the alkaloid tiliacorine, and some other alkaloids.

T. racemosa Colebr. see
T. acuminata Miers

TIMONIUS DC. *Rubiaceae*

T. jambosella Thw. syn.
Nelitris jambosella Gaertn.

Wood suitable for tool-handles and, if carefully seasoned, for scales and foot-rules.

TINOSPORA Miers emend.
Troupin *Menispermaceae*

T. cordifolia (Willd.) Miers ex
Hook. f. & Thoms.

GULANCHA TINOSPORA

Sans.—*Amrita*, *guluchi*, *jwarari*;
Hindi—*Amrita*, *giloe*, *gulancha*,
gulbel, *guloh*, *gurcha*, *jiwantika*;
Beng.—*Golancha*; Mar. & Guj.—

TINOSPORA

Gulvel; Tel.—*Tippateege*; Tam.—*Amudom, chindil*; Kan.—*Amrutaballi, madhuparne, uganiballi*; Mal.—*Amrytu, chittamritam*; Oriya—*Gulochi*.

Stem is a constituent of several Ayurvedic preparations used in general debility, dyspepsia, fevers, and urinary diseases; dry twigs with bark intact, constitute the drug. Bitter principles present in the drug show antispasmodic, antipyretic, and anti-inflammatory properties. The drug possesses one-fifth of the analgesic effect of sodium salicylate. A kind of starch called Giloe-ka-sat, prepared from aqueous extract of dry stems, is used as a tonic. Experiments conducted on rabbits indicate that aqueous and alcoholic extracts caused reduction in fasting blood sugar, and glucose tolerance was increased, but a deterioration in tolerance occurred after a month's treatment. It has been suggested that the action of the drug is due to its effect on the endogenous insulin secretion, glucose uptake, and inhibition of peripheral glucose release. Leaves are rich in protein, calcium and phosphorus, and may be used as fodder. Their decoction is given in gout. Root is a powerful emetic and used for visceral obstruction; its watery extract is used in leprosy. Pulverized fruit is used as a tonic and also for jaundice and rheumatism.

T. crispa (Linn.) Miers ex Hook. f. & Thoms. syn. *T. rumphii* Boerl.; *T. tuberculata* (Lam.) Beumée ex K. Heyne

Known by the same regional names as *T. cordifolia* and used medicinally in the same way. Said to be a powerful febrifuge.

T. malabarica Miers ex Hook. f., see *T. sinensis* (Lour.) Merrill

T. rumphii Boerl. see *T. crispa* (Linn.) Miers ex Hook. f. & Thoms.

T. sinensis (Lour.) Merrill syn. *T. malabarica* Miers ex Hook. f.; *T. tomentosa* Miers ex Hook. f.

Hindi—*Giloe, gulancha, gurch, nimkathia bour*; Beng.—*Podmogulancha, urti-poorti*; Kan.—*Sudarsnaballi*.

Used almost in the same way as *T. cordifolia* and besides the names mentioned, it has the same regional names as *T. cordifolia*. Fresh leaves and stems are used in chronic rheumatism.

T. tomentosa Miers ex Hook. f. see *T. sinensis* (Lour.) Merrill

T. tuberculata (Lam.) Beumée ex K. Heyne see *T. crispa* (Linn.) Miers ex Hook. f. & Thoms.

TITHONIA Desf. ex Juss.
Compositae; Asteraceae

T. diversifolia A. Gray
MEXICAN SUNFLOWER

Well-decomposed plants, when mixed with soil, form a good substitute for nitrogenous fertilizers for vegetable farming and use in paddy fields. Mixed with horse and cattle manure, it is used in the preparation of compost. Flower-heads used for wounds and bruises.

T. rotundifolia Blake syn.
T. spectosa Hook. ex Griseb.

Decoction of leaves used in malaria. Seeds yield a fatty oil.

T. spectosa Hook. ex Griseb. see
T. rotundifolia Blake

TORICELLIA

T. tagetiflora Desf. ex Juss. ^f

Useful for reforestation.

TODDALIA Juss. *Rutaceae*

T. aculeata Pers. *see*

T. asiatica (Linn.) Lam.

T. asiatica (Linn.) Lam. *syn.*

T. aculeata Pers.

WILD ORANGE-TREE, LOPEZ TREE,
FOREST-PEPPER

Sans.—*Dahana*, *kanchano*; Hindi—*Jangli-kalimirch*, *kanj*; Beng.—*Kada-todali*; Mar.—*Limri*, *manger*; Tel.—*Kondakashinda*, *yerakashida*, *mirapakandra* (Tree), *kondakashinda-verupatta*, *mirapakandra-verupatta* (root-bark); Tam.—*Milagarnai*, *moolacamaymaram*, *kattumulagu*; Kan.—*Kaudumenagu*, *mullumastigae*; Mal.—*Kaka-toddali*, *kaara-mullu*, *kaatukarimilaku*; Oriya—*Tundpora*; Kumaun—*Chingatti*; Khasi Hills—*Shia-sieng-ung*, *siasoh-sat*; Garo—*Nachi-wagum*; Lepcha—*Saphijirik*; Bombay—*Jangli-kali-mirchi*.

Root-bark diaphoretic, stomachic, and antipyretic, used under the name Lopez Root or Cortex Radicis. Considered to be a potent antimalarial drug showing both antiperiodic and antipyretic effects similar to those of cinchona alkaloids. Infusion of fresh root-bark is stimulating tonic, and carminative. Root-bark used also in diarrhoea and debility during convalescence; may be useful in amenorrhoea owing to the presence of a resin. Fresh leaves eaten for pain in the bowels; contain an essential oil. Ripe berries pickled.

T. bilocularis Wight & Arn. *see*
Vepris bilocularis (Wight & Arn.)
Engl.

TOONA M. Roem

T. ciliata M. Roem. *see*
Cedrela toona Roxb.

T. serrata M. Roem. *see*
Cedrela serrata Royle

TORENIA Linn.

Scrophulariaceae

T. asiatica Hook. f. in part, non
Linn. *see T. travancorica* Gamble

T. parviflora Buch.-Ham. ex Benth.
see T. thouarsii Kuntze

T. polygonoides Benth.

A poultice of the herb is used on sores and ulcers, and also on abdomen in dropsy.

T. thouarsii Kuntze *syn.*

T. parviflora Buch.-Ham. ex Benth.

Used as a cure for yaws and ulcers.

T. travancorica Gamble *syn.*

T. asiatica Hook. f. in part, non
Linn.

Mal.—*Kakapu*.

Extract of leaves given in gonorrhoea.

TORICELLIA DC.

Torticelliaceae

T. tiliaefolia DC.

Assam—*Bhelu*, *kondlo*.

Wood used for tea-boxes.

TOURNEFORTIA

TOURNEFORTIA Linn.

Boraginaceae

T. argentea Linn. f. *see*

Messerschmidia argentea (Linn. f.)

Johnston

T. candollii C.B. Clarke *see*

T. montana Lour.

T. khasiana C.B. Clarke *see*

T. montana Lour.

T. montana Lour. *syn.*

T. candollii C. B. Clarke;

T. khasiana C. B. Clarke;

T. roxburghii C. B. Clarke;

T. viridiflora Wall; var *griffithii*

C.B. Clarke; *T. wightii* C.B. Clarke

Cachar— *Shamshogastmdoukha*;

Manipur—*Gondhuri*.

Infusion of roots employed to bathe the convalescing babies.

T. roxburghii C.B. Clarke *see*

T. montana Lour.

T. viridiflora Wall. *see*

T. montana Lour.

—var. *griffithii* C.B. Clarke *see*

T. montana Lour.

T. wightii C.B. Clarke *see*

T. montana Lour.

TOVARA Adans. *Polygonaceae*

T. virginiana (Linn.) Rafin. *syn.*

Polygonum virginianum Linn.

Tonic, astringent, diuretic, demulcent, vulnerary, and antispasmodic. Ether extract shows antibacterial activity.

TRACHELOSPERMUM Lem.

Apocynaceae

T. fragrans Hook. f. *see*

T. lucidum (D. Don) K. Schum.

T. jasminoides Lem.

STAR-JASMINE

Alkaline extracts of leaves and stem show activity against yeast cells.

T. lucidum (D. Don) K. Schum.

syn. T. fragrans Hook. f.

Assam—*Akhahilata*; Khasi Hills—

Sohkyr-moit-kroh; Kumuan—

Dudhi; Nepal—*Dawarilahara*;

Lepcha—*Yokchounrik*; Miri—

Purai-tumit; Mikir—*Chri-nai-nai-*

rikang.

Possesses medicinal properties similar to those of *Alstonia scholaris* R. Br. and substituted for it.

TRACHYCARPUS Wendl.

Palmae; Arecaceae

T. excelsus Wendl. *see*

T. fortunei (Hook.) Wendl.

T. fortunei (Hook.) Wendl. *syn.*

T. excelsus Wendl.

FORTUNE'S CHUSAN-PALM;

WINDMILL-PALM

Yields a fibre used for cordage and scrubbing brushes.

TRACHYLOBIUM Hayne

Caesalpiniaceae

T. hornemannianum Hayne *see*

T. verrucosum Oliver

T. mossambicense Klotzsch *see*

T. verrucosum Oliver

T. verrucosum Oliver *syn.*

T. hornemannianum Hayne;

T. mossambicense Klotzsch

TRACHYSPERMUM

Yields resin used in varnishes; also suitable as a gum. Resin is astringent, anthelmintic, diuretic, and emmenagogue; also used in ointments for wounds. Wood used for cabinets and doors.

TRACHYSPERMUM Link

Umbelliferae; Apiaceae

T. ammi (Linn.) Sprague syn.
T. copticum Link; *Carum copticum*
Hiern

CARUM, AJOWAN

Sans.—*Ajmoda*; Hindi—*Ajowan*, *ajwain*; Beng.—*Jowan*, *juvani*; Mar.—*Owa*, *vova*; Guj.—*Ajamo*, *yavan*; Tel.—*Vaamu*; Tam.—*Omum*, *asampadam*, *amam*; Kan.—*Oma*, *omakki*, *omu*; Mal.—*Amam*, *ayamodakam*; Kashmir—*Juwind*; Cutch—*Chohara*. Trade—*Ajowan*, *Omum* (fruit).

Fruits (*Ajowan*, *omum*) are stimulant, antispasmodic, tonic, and carminative. Administered in flatulence, atonic dyspepsia, and diarrhoea, and also often recommended in cholera. *Ajowan* is used for relaxed sore throat and bronchitis and is a common ingredient of cough mixtures. A paste of crushed fruits is applied to the abdomen externally for relief from colic. It shows antibiotic activity and is used in lotions and ointments applied for checking chronic discharge. Roots carminative, diuretic, used in febrile conditions and stomach disorders. Fruits are widely used as a spice. Essential oil, yielded by the fruits, is called *Ajowan Oil*; principal constituent of the oil is thymol which can be easily crystallized from the oil and is known as *Flowers-of-Ajowan*. *Ajowan* oil is employed as an aromatic, carminative, and antiseptic; also expectorant in emphysema, bronchial pneumonia, and some other respiratory

ailments. Aqueous solution left after separation of essential oil is called *Omum* water, used as a carminative in flatulence and gripe. Extracted fruits may be used as cattle feed. Fruits also yield a fatty oil, used externally on rheumatic swellings; also used in soaps and in the preparation of epoxy derivatives, used as plasticizers in vinyl industry. Oil cake used as a feed and fertilizer.

T. copticum Link see
T. ammi (Linn.) Sprague

T. involucreatum Wolff, non Marie
see *T. roxburghianum* (DC.)
Craib

T. roxburghianum (DC.) Craib
syn. *T. involucreatum* Wolff, non
Marie; *Carum roxburghianum*
Benth. ex Kurz

Hindi—*Ajmud*, *ajmod*, *ajnot*,
randhuni; Beng.—*Ajmud*, *randhuni*,
chanu; Mar.—*Ajmoda-vova*,
koranza; Guj.—*Ajmod*, *bodiajamo*;
Tel.—*Ajumoda-vaamu*,
ashumadagavaamu; Tam.—
Ashamtagam, *ashamtavomam*;
Kan.—*Ajmodavoma*.

Fruits (*Ajmud*) used as a spice and form an ingredient of stimulant and carminative preparations; also used as a cardiac tonic and emmenagogue, and in bronchial and asthmatic troubles. Yields an essential oil.

T. stictocarpum (C.B. Clarke)
Wolff syn. *Carum stictocarpum*
C.B. Clarke

Very closely resembles *T. roxburghianum* which is probably a cultivated form of *T. stictocarpum*.

TRADESCANTIA

TRADESCANTIA Linn. *sensu stricto*

T. axillaris Linn. *see*
Amischophacelus axillaris Rolla
Rao & Kamm.

TRAGIA Linn. *Euphorbiaceae*

T. bicolor Miq.

Stinging hair on this plant may cause dermatitis.

T. cannabina Linn. f. *syn.*
T. involucrata Linn. var. *cannabina*
Muell.-Arg.

Tel.—*Telladuradagunta*; Tam.—
Cherukanjuru, eirru-kancharivaya;
Kan.—*Kiriturachi, sannaturachi*;
Mal.—*Cherukodithura*.

Roots diaphoretic; their decoction used in bronchial troubles.

T. hispida Willd.

Stinging hair on this plant may cause dermatitis.

T. involucrata Linn.

INDIAN STINGING-NETTLE

Sans.—*Dhusparsha, vrishchikali*;
Hindi—*Barhanta*; Beng.—*Bichati*;
Mar.—*Khajkolti*; Tel.—*Teegaduradagunta, chinnaduradagunta*;
Tam.—*Kanchoorie, poonaikanjan*;
Kan.—*Dulagondi, haligilu, kiriberalu*;
Mal.—*Choriyanom, kotittuva*;
Oriya—*Bichhuati*;
Santal—*Sengel-sing*; Cachar—
Germa-dukha-guphu, jong-ma-sai;
Bombay—*Kanchkuri*.

Diaphoretic. Paste prepared from the roots is applied for extraction of guinea-worms; mixed with *Ocimum sanctum* (Tulsi) juice it is applied to itchy eruptions

on the skin. Fruit is a constituent of *Kshara Guda*; a medicinal preparation used for enlarged spleen.

—var. *cannabina* Muell.-Arg. *see*
T. cannabina Linn. f.

T. montana - Muell.-Arg.

Stinging hair on the plant may cause dermatitis.

T. muelleriana Pax & Hoffm. var.
unicolor (Muell.-Arg.) Pax &
Hoffm.

Stinging hair on the plant may cause dermatitis; burning sensation may last well over three hours and may be relieved by application of dilute ammonia solution.

TRAGOPOGON Linn.

Compositae; Asteraceae

T. porrifolius Linn. SALSIFY,
PURPLE GOATSBEARD,
OYSTER-PLANT,
VEGETABLE-OYSTER

Parsnip-like roots and tender shoots of cultivated plants are edible; on boiling the roots give oyster-like flavour. Tender shoots, 12-15 cm long, used as salsify. Roots antibilious, deobstruent, diuretic, pectoral, and expectorant. They contain aoutchouc, used for making chewing gum.

T. pratensis Linn.

MEADOW-SALSIFY,
YELLOW SALSIFY,
BUCKS-BEARD

Roots used like those of *T. porrifolius*. They are sudorific and lithontriptic. Ligulate florets employed to adulterate flower of *Arnica montana* Linn., used in the form of tincture for circulatory and respiratory diseases.

TRAGUS Haller *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

T. biflorus Schult. syn.
T. racemosus Hook. f., non All.,
nec Pers.
Tel.—*Mullagaddi*; Kan.—
Antupuralehallu; Rajasthan—
Charchada, sitaghass; Saurashtra—
Vandariughas.

Grass grazed during the rains, nutritious,
but cannot be used as fodder because of
small growth and harsh prickly
inflorescence.

T. racemosus Hook. f., non All.,
nec Pers. see *T. biflorus* Schult.

TRAPA Linn. *Trapaceae*

T. bispinosa Roxb. see *T. natans*
Linn. var *bispinosa* (Roxb.) Makino

T. natans Linn. var. *bispinosa*
(Roxb.) Makino syn. *T. bispinosa*
Roxb.; *T. quadrispinosa* Wall.

WATER CHESTNUT, CALTROPS,
SINGHARA NUT

Sans.—*Shringata, sringataka,*
trikonaphalam, jalaphala; Hindi,
Mar., Guj., Tam. & Kan.—
Singhara; Beng.—*Paniphal*; Tel.—
Kubyakama; Mal.—*Karimpolam*.

Fresh tender kernels are sweet, delicious,
and farinaceous, also nutritious and a
good source of minerals. Eaten fresh, or
after boiling, or roasting. Meal, pre-
pared by grinding the kernels, is used
as a substitute for cereal flour. Fruits
also canned.

T. quadrispinosa Wall. see
T. natans Linn. var. *bispinosa*
(Roxb.) Makino

TREMA Lour. *Ulmaceae*

T. amboinensis auct., non Blume
see *T. orientalis* Blume

T. amboinensis Blume, non auct.
see *T. cannabina* Lour.

T. cannabina Lour. syn.
T. amboinensis Blume, non auct.;
T. virgata Blume; *Celtis*
amboinensis Willd.

Hindi—*Bakri-pathi*; Beng.—*Jibon,*
junpong; Assam—*Phadam jola*;
Lepcha—*Tugla-kung*; Santal—
Jhawar.

Leaves, though sometimes used as fodder
for goats, are reported to be poisonous,
causing hemorrhagic gastroenteritis.
Bark yields a fibre used for fishing-nets.
Decoction of roots used for the treat-
ment of sore tongue.

T. orientalis Blume syn.
T. amboinensis auct., non Blume;
Celtis orientalis Linn.

CHARCOAL TREE,
INDIAN NETTLE TREE

Sans.—*Jivanti*; Hindi—*Gio*;
Beng.—*Chikan, jibon*; Mar.—*Gol,*
kapashi, kargol, ranambada; Guj.—
Gol; Tel.—*Budamuru, chakamaanu,*
gaddanelli, kaakamushti; Tam.—
Ambaratthi, chenkolam; Kan.—
Gorklu, koruhale; Mal.—*Ama,*
malantotali, ratthi; Oriya—*Jivani,*
kharkas.

Wood used for tea-chests, match-boxes
and splints, wooden shoes, and fishing-
floats. Pulp yielded by the wood may be
used in admixture with bamboo-pulp
for paper manufacture. Bark contains
tannin; decoction used for tanning and

TREMA

toughening fishing-lines. Bark yields a fibre, used for ropes, twine, and coarse cloth. Decoction of roots given in diarrhoea and presence of blood in urine. Fruits edible; leaves lopped for fodder. Root-bark and leaves used in epilepsy.

T. politoria (Planch.) Blume syn.
Sponia politoria Planch.

Hindi—*Banharria*, *khagshi*,
khardol, *kuri*; Beng.—*Tila*;
Oriya—*Kharkas*.

Rough leaves are substituted for sandpaper for polishing wood, horn, and ivory; tender leaves eaten by cattle. Wood used for gunpowder charcoal. Fruit made into a jam. Bark yields fibre used for ropes. It is used also to stop vomiting.

T. virgata Blume *see*

T. cannabina Lour.

TREVESIA Vis. *Araliaceae*

T. palmata Vis.

Assam—*Bhotola*; Khasi Hills—
Dieng-la-kor, *dieng-soh-kynthur*;
Garo—*Chenathong*; Cachar—
Khim-thao-ji-phang; Nepal—
Kajpati, *phutta*; Lepcha—*Suntong*.

Flower buds eaten after cooking. Fruits edible. Leaves lopped for fodder.

TREWIA Linn. *Euphorbiaceae*

T. nudiflora Linn.

FALSE WHITE TEAK

Sans.—*Pindara*; Hindi—*Bhillaura*,
gamhar, *pindara*, *tumri*; Beng.—
Pitali, *panigambhar*; Mar.—*Petari*;
Tel.—*Eeruponaku*; Tam.—*Anna-*
thuvarei, *attarasu*, *attupuarasu*,
kanji, *raypbunul*; Kan.—*Katkum-*
bala, *kaadukanji*; Mal.—*Kattuku-*

mil, *malankumil*, *pambarakkumbil*;
Oriya—*Monda*, *pithaliya panijamb-*
har; Cachar—*Panipitho*; Lushai—
Thing-chingel; Assam—*Bhel-kol*,
kenlo, *pithakuma-kendlow*; Khasi
Hills—*Dieng-soh-lyndot*; Garo—
Bol-diktak, *bolnokhap*, *jongheia*,
arurong; Nepal—*Aulekapasi*,
gamari, *garum*, *kurong*, *ramrittha*;
Lepcha—*Thungplam*; Santal &
Mundari—*Gadalopong*. Trade—
Gutel.

Wood used for tea-chests, packing-cases, and matches; also used for agricultural implements, dugouts, yokes, drums, barrels, planks, slates and picture frames, carved images, and toys. Poultice of roots applied in gout and rheumatism. Fruits edible. Seeds yield a fatty oil.

T. polycarpa Benth. ex Hook. f.

Tam.—*Anathuvarei*; Mal.—
Pambara-kumbil.

Fruits edible. Wood used more or less for the same purposes as that of *T. nudiflora*.

TRIANTHEMA Linn. *Aizoaceae*

T. crystallina auct., non Vahl *see*

T. triquetra Willd. ex Rottl.

T. decandra Linn.

Hindi—*Gadabani*; Tel.—*Thellagali-*
jeru; Tam.—*Vellai-shaarana*;
Kan.—*Bilikommae*, *gaija soppu*.

Roots used in asthma and hepatitis. Decoction of root-bark aperient. Leaves eaten during times of scarcity.

T. govindia Buch.-Ham. ex G. Don
syn. *T. pentandra* auct., non Linn.

TRIBULUS

Kan.— *Kempukomme*, *ganjeli*;
Punjab—*Bishkapra*, *itsit*, *narms*;
Rajasthan—*Sato*.

Accredited with astringent and abortifacient properties and used in abdominal troubles.

T. hydaspica Edgew.

Eaten as a pot-herb.

T. monogyna Linn. *see*

T. portulacastrum Linn.

T. pentandra auct., non Linn. *see*

T. govindia Buch.-Ham. ex G. Don

T. portulacastrum Linn. *syn.*

T. monogyna Linn.

Sans.—*Shvetapunarnava*, *upothaki*;

Hindi— *Svet-sa-buni*, *lal-sabuni*,

santhi; Beng.—*Gadabani*; Mar.—

Pundharighentuli; Tel.—*Ambati-*

madu; Tam.—*Shaaranaj*; Kan.—

Muchchugoni, *pasalaesoppu*; Mal.—

Pasalikeer; Punjab—*Bishkapra*,

itsit.

Investigations have shown that *Shvetapunarnava* is a species, belonging to the genus *Boerhaavia*. Roots cathartic, irritant, and abortifacient, used in asthma, amenorrhoea, and obstruction of the liver. Leaves diuretic, used in dropsy, oedema, ascites. Decoction of herb used as an antidote to alcohol poisoning, also used in rheumatism and as a vermifuge. When used as green manure, the herb has the potential of enriching the soil with nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. Sometimes used as a vegetable and fodder, but may be followed by deleterious effects.

T. triquetra Willd. ex Rottl. *syn.*

T. crystallina auct., non Vahl

Tel.—*Kukkapaalakoora*; Tam.—

Sirusharanai; Kan.—*Naisoppu*;

Punjab—*Alethi*; Rajasthan—*Pathar phor*.

Forms a green carpet on sandy and dry soils and may be tried as a sand-binder, but is suspected of poisoning livestock.

TRIBULUS Linn. *Zygophyllaceae*

T. alatus Delile

Hindi—*Gokhru-kalan*; Rajasthan—

Bakra, *bakdu*; Bombay—*Lalak*,

nindo-trikhand, *trikundari*.

Young plants used as a pot-herb, and seeds consumed as food in times of scarcity. Also used as fodder for horses, camels, and sheep. Fruits diuretic and tonic, used in genito-urinary disorders; their infusion given in gout and kidney troubles. Seeds astringent and diuretic, used by women to ensure fecundity.

T. cistoides Linn.

Poisonous to livestock.

T. terrestris Linn.

LAND-CALTROPS,
PUNCTURE-VINE

Sans.— *Gokshura*, *ikshugandha*;

Hindi—*Gokhru*; Beng. & Oriya—

Gakhura, *gokshra*; Mar.—*Lahango-*

khru, *sarala*, *sharatte*; Guj.—

Betagokhru, *mithagokhru*, *nahana-*

gokhru; Tel.—*Chinnipalleru*, *chiru-*

palleru, *pallerukayalu* (fruits);

Tam. & Mal.—*Nerunji*, *nerinjeekai*

(fruits); Kan.—*Sanna neggihu*;

Ladakh—*Rasha*, *kokulla*; Punjab—

Lotak, *bakhra*; Rajasthan—

Gokhatri, *gokhru-bara*, *kanti*,

gokhrudesi.

Leaves and tender shoots used as a pot-herb. Fruits are a source of flour, used in

TRIBULUS

times of scarcity. Leaves are rich in calcium, but poor in iron, providing a cheap supplement to rice diets, adding to the compensatory value of mixed greens. Also used as fodder, but spiny fruits may cause injury. Fruits tonic and diuretic, used in painful micturition and calculous affections; also prescribed in Bright's disease. Leaves stomachic, used as lithontriptic. Roots aperient. The herb contains saponins which on hydrolysis yield steroidal sapogenins: diosgenin, gitogenin, chlorogenin, ruscogenin, and 25 D-spirosta-3, 5-diene.

TRICALYSIA A. Rich. *Rubiaceae*

T. apiocarpa (Hook.f.) Gamble syn. *Diplospora apiocarpa* Hook. f.

Mar.—*Panigara*; Kan.—*Bachange*.

Wood used for combs and toys.

T. singularis (Korth.) K. Schum. syn. *Diplospora singularis* Korth.

Assam—*Khukru*, *garo-khukru*, *kakoi-chira*; Lushai—*Thing-sai*; Garo—*Bol-khung-khang*, *boliak-ingsok*.

Infusion of leaves is used as a beverage in Andala (Sumatra). Woods used for posts.

T. sphaerocarpa (Hook. f.) Gamble syn. *Diplospora sphaerocarpa* Hook. f.

Kan.—*Kaadukafibija*.

Roasted seeds taste and smell like coffee and are known as wild coffee.

TRICHODESMA R. Br.

Boraginaceae

T. africanum R. Br.

Diuretic and emollient. A hot poultice of leaves applied to inflammations. Herb eaten by sheep.

T. indicum R. Br.; C. B. Clarke in part

Sans.—*Surasa*; Hindi—*Chhotakulpha*, *ratmandi*, *sal-knota*; Beng.—*Chotokulpa*; Mar.—*Chhotaphulva*, *lahanakalpa*; Guj.—*Undhaphuli*; Tel.—*Guvvagutti*; Tam.—*Kazhuthaithumbai*; Kan.—*Kattumbesoppu*, *adhomukhi*; Oriya—*Hetamundia*; Kashmir—*Nilakrai*, *ratisurkha*; Punjab—*Kallributi*, *ratmandu*, *nilakrai*, *andusi*; Santal—*Hetmudia*; Mundari—*Kaurla*, *kul-tirub*; Rajasthan—*Sal-kanla*, *phuldar*, *gokhe-kei-kanti*.

Leaves and flowers eaten. Herb emollient and diuretic, prescribed for expulsion of dead foetus. Infusion of leaves depurative. Roots used in dysentery; pounded and applied to swellings of joints. Flowers sudorific and pectoral. Not distinguished from *T. sedgwickianum* Banerjee for economic purposes.

T. sedgwickianum Banerjee *see* *T. indicum* R. Br.; C. B. Clarke in part

T. zeylanicum R. Br.

Sans.—*Jhingi*; Hindi—*Hetenuria*, *jalasirasa*; Mar.—*Jalashirasi*; Mundari—*Tirupsing*.

Leaves emollient, demulcent, diuretic; also used in the preparation of a kind of beer to ensure proper fermentation. Flowers sudorific and pectoral. Pulverized roots applied to wounds as analgesic. Seeds yield a drying oil.

TRICHOSANTHES

TRICHOLAENA Schrad. f. ex
Roem. & Schult.

Gramineae; Poaceae

T. rosea Nees *see*
Rhynchelytrum repens (Willd.)
C.E. Hubbard

T. teneriffae Link

Serves as fodder for cattle and goats in arid areas.

TRICHOLEPIS DC. *Compositae;*
Asteraceae

T. angustifolia DC.

Mal.—*Utakatara*.

Tonic and diuretic; also used for cough.

T. glaberrima DC.

Sans., Hindi, Kan. & Mar.—*Brahmadandi* Beng.—*Chhagala-*
dandi, vamanadandi, motachor;
Guj.—*Brahmadandi, phusiarum,*
talakanto.

Antiseptic, employed in skin troubles; also a nervine tonic used in seminal debility. Root-bark used in urinary troubles and cough.

T. procumbens Wight *see*
Oligochaeta ramosa (Roxb.)
Wagon.

TRICHOMANES Linn.

Hymenophyllaceae

T. chinense Linn. *see*
Sphenomeria chusana (Linn.)
Copeland

T. javanicum Blume

Dried fern is mixed with garlic and onions and smoked to cure headache.

TRICHOSANTHES Linn.

Cucurbitaceae

T. anguina Linn. SNAKEGOURD

Sans. & Hindi—*Chachinda*; Beng.—*Chichinga*; Mar.—*Padwal*; Guj.—*Padavali*; Tel.—*Lingapotla,*
potlakaaya (fruit); Tam.—*Pudal*;
Kan.—*Padavalakayi*; Mal.—*Patavalanga*;
Oriya—*Chhachhindara*; Punjab—*Galartori*;
Bombay—*Chikonda*; Mundari—*Lilkaetha.*

Fruits consumed as a vegetable. They improve appetite and are beneficial in biliousness. Roots and seeds used in diarrhoea and as a vermifuge.

T. bracteata (Lam.) Voigt *syn.*
T. palmata Roxb.

Sans.—*Shvetpushpi*; Hindi—*Lal*
indrayan, mahakal; Beng.—*Makal*;
Mar.—*Kauandala*; Guj.—*Ratanin-*
drayan; Tel.—*Avaduta*; Tam.—*Koratti*;
Kan.—*Avaguda-hannu*;
Mal.—*Kakatonti.*

Fruits are pounded in coconut oil and applied to sores. Root is an ingredient of a paste used on carbuncles. Roots used also in veterinary medicine for inflammation of lungs.

T. cordata Roxb.

Beng.—*Bhumikumra, patol.*

Roots tonic. Flowers stimulant. Pulverized roots given for enlargement of liver and spleen and disorders of other viscera. Fresh roots are pounded in oil and applied to leprous ulcers.

T. cucumerina Linn.

TRICHOSANTHES

Sans.—*Amritaphala, kashtbhanjan*;
Hindi—*Jangli-chachinda*; Beng.—*Banpatol*; Mar.—*Ranacha padawal*;
Guj.—*Kadwamparwal*; Tel.—*Chetipotla*;
Tam.—*Paeypuda*;
Kan.—*Bettada-padawala*; Mal.—*Pepatolam*.

Ripe fruits cooked and eaten. Fruits as well as roots cathartic. Roots used in bronchitis. Leaves prescribed in biliousness; their juice applied to bald patches of alopecia. Seeds ant helminthic and anti-febrile.

T. dioic Roxb.

POINTED GOURD

Sans.—*Putulika*; Hindi & Punjabi—*Parwal*; Beng.—*Patol*; Guj. & Oriya *Patal*; Tel.—*Kommupotla*; Tam.—*Kombu-pudalai*; Kan.—*Kaadu-padavala*; Mal.—*Patolam*.

Fruits consumed as a vegetable; also used in confectionery and pickled. They are particularly useful for convalescents, as they are laxative and easily digestible. Fruits show some prospects in the control of some cancer-like conditions. Leaves eaten as a vegetable. Seeds contain a fatty oil. Extracts of seeds show hemagglutinating activity.

T. multiloba C.B. Clarke *see*

T. wallichiana (Ser.) Wight

T. nervifolia Linn.

Roots purgative. Fruits used for dental troubles.

T. palmata Roxb. *see*

T. bracteata (Lam.) Voigt

T. wallichiana (Ser.) Wight *syn.*

T. multiloba C.B. Clarke

In Malaya, leaves applied to abdomen after miscarriage. Fruits poisonous.

TRICHOSPERMUM Blume

Tiliaceae

T. javanicum Blume

Bark fibrous, used for cordage.

T. kurzii King

Wood used for poles for temporary structures, for fencing, and as fuel.

TRIDAX Linn.

Compositae; Asteraceae

T. procumbens Linn.

MEXICAN DAISY, COATBUTTONS

Tel. — *Raavanaasuruditalakaal, kampu-chemanti*; Tam.—*Vettukkaaya-thalai*; Kan.—*Gabbu sanna savanthi, nettu gabbu savanthi*; Dharwar—*Tikki kasa, tikki toppala, gayad toppala*; Mundari—*Kulae puduga, kulae buskad, hochod tasad, robrobpuru*.

Leaves used in bronchial catarrh, dysentery, and diarrhoea. Leaf juice insecticidal and piscicidal, also used to check hemorrhage of wounds.

TRIFOLIUM Linn.

Papilionaceae; Fabaceae

T. alexandrinum Linn.

BERSEEM, EGYPTIAN CLOVER

Used chiefly as a green fodder, silage, hay, and pasture; valued because of good palatability, big protein and calcium, and phosphorus content. Seeds yield a fatty oil. Cultivated for green manure.

T. dubium Sibth. *syn. T. minus* Sm.

YELLOW SUCKLING CLOVER

Used as fodder; yields c 10 tonnes of green fodder per hectare.

TRIGONELLA

T. fragiferum Linn.

STRAWBERRY CLOVER

Eaten by cattle; also grown as a pasture and for green manure, especially in alkaline soils.

T. hybridum Linn.

SWEDISH OR ALSIKE CLOVER

Much allied to *T. repens*, cultivated and used as fodder in most parts of the world.

T. incarnatum Linn.

CRIMSON CLOVER

Used as green fodder; yields over 27 tonnes of green fodder per hectare.

T. minus Sm. see *T. dubium* Smith

T. pratense Linn.

PURPLE CLOVER, RED CLOVER,
BROAD-LEAVED CLOVER

Punjab—*Trepatra*, *chit-batto*.

Used as fodder both green and hay and silage; yield c 20.5 tonnes per hectare. Flowers depurative and sedative; their extract used for corns and cancerous ulcers. Herb used by American Indians for sore eyes and as a salve for burns.

T. repens Linn.

WHITE CLOVER, DUTCH CLOVER,
SHAMROCK

An excellent pasture, also used as hay and silage and as green manure. A rich source of crude protein, calcium, and phosphorus. May sometimes prove toxic because of the presence of a cyanogenetic glycoside. Leaves detergent and depurative; may produce bloat in cattle and slobbering in horses. Tincture of flowers used as an astringent and in ointments for gout.

T. resupinatum Linn.

PERSIAN CLOVER

Hindi—*Shaftal*.

Cultivated for fodder; better suited for pasture than Barseem (*T. alexandrinum* Linn.), but may cause bloating. Also suitable for hay. A feed rich in protein with high digestibility and good supplementary value for phosphorus.

T. subterraneum Linn.

SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER

Primarily grown for pasture; also an important soil-binder. Not very palatable till the flowers appear.

TRIGONELLA Linn.

Papilionaceae; Fabaceae

T. corniculata Linn.

Sans.—*Malya*; Hindi—*Kasuri methi*, *kasturi methi*, *marwari methi*, *champa methi*; Beng.—*Pirang*; Rajasthan—*Chirawa*; Assam—*Piring sak*; Belgaum—*Tirapa*.

Grown as a pot-herb and for flavouring. Fruits bitter, astringent, and styptic. Herb contains diosgenin.

T. foenum-graecum Linn.

FENUGREEK

Sans.—*Methika*, *chandrika*, *asumodhagam*; Hindi—*Methi*, *muti*; Beng.—*Methi*, *methi-shak*, *methuka*, *hoemgreeb*; Mar.—*Methi*; Guj.—*Methi*, *methini*, *bhaji*; Tel.—*Mentikoora* (herb), *mentulu* (seeds); Tam.—*Vendayam*; Kan.—*Menthya*, *mentesoppu*, *menk-palle*, *mente*; Mal.—*Uluva*, *venthiam*.

Leaves consumed as a pot-herb; also used as fodder, but large quantities adversely

TRIGONELLA

affect milk yield. Seeds used as a condiment; also eaten raw or cooked and form a constituent of curry powders. Seeds aromatic, carminative, tonic, and galactagogue; also used in poultices for boils and ulcers and given internally as an emollient in intestinal inflammation. They contain a fatty oil. Fenugreek mucilage is as effective as *Guar gum* (*Cyamopsis tetragonoloba* Taub.) as a surface-size for improving the strength characteristics of commercial coating-bases. Dried mucilage has remarkable swelling properties and may find application as an adjuvant in pharmaceutical preparations; as tablet disintegrator it is more effective than alginic acid.

T. gracilis Benth.

Used as green fodder.

T. incisa Benth.

Delhi—*Chainhari*.

Used by the poor as a vegetable.

T. occulta Delile

Freshly gathered plants eaten as a pot-herb. Seeds used in dysentery.

T. polycerata Linn.

Punjab—*Sainji, chini, khanda rore*.

Used as a vegetable. Also used as green fodder for sheep and horses. Seeds used in diarrhoea.

TRIPHASIA Lour. *Rutaceae*

T. trifolia (Burm. f.) P. Wils.

LIMEBERRY, MYRTLE-LIME,
CHINESE LIME

Hindi & Beng.—*Cheeninaranghi*;
Mar.—*Chin-ke-limbu*; Kan.—
Aramaralu, kaadusirinimbu.

Fruits eaten; ripe ones fleshy, sweet, and aromatic. Fruits also pickled, employed in jellies, marmalades, etc. Ripe fruits preserved in syrup and used against cough. Rind contains an essential oil. Wood used for tool-handles and other small articles.

TRIOGON Roem. & Schult.

Gramineae; Poaceae

T. bromoides Roth ex Roem. Schult.

A useful fodder; also a soil-binder.

T. filiformis Nees ex Steud.

Used as fodder.

TRISETUM Pers.

Gramineae; Poaceae

T. aeneum (Hook. f.) R. R. Stewart syn. *T. aureum* Nees ex Steud., non Tenore; *Avena aenea* Hook. f

GOLDEN TRISETUM

Used as fodder.

T. aureum Nees ex Steud., non
Tenore see *T. aeneum* (Hook. f.)
R. R. Stewart

T. flavescens (Linn.) Beauv. syn. *Avena flavescens* Linn., non Hook. f.; *A. sikkimensis* Hook. f.

GOLDEN OR YELLOW OAT GRASS,
YELLOW TRISETUM

A good forage, also cultivated for fodder and hay, nutritious. Makes fine turf in lawns. *A. flavescens* Hook. f., non Linn. is a plant endemic to Sikkim and has been named as *A. scitulum* Bor.

T. scitulum Bor see

T. flavescens (Linn.) Beauv.

T. spicatum (Linn.) Richt. syn.
T. subspicatum Beauv., *Avena subspicata* Clairv.

SPIKE-TRISETUM

Grass grazed by yaks, sheep, and goats.

T. subspicatum Beauv. see
T. spicatum (Linn.) Richt.

TRISTANIA R. Br. *Myrtaceae*

T. burmanica Griff. ex T. Cantor
Wood suitable for rough buildings.

T. conferta R. Br.

BRUSHBOX, QUEENSLAND
BOXWOOD, BRISBANE-BOX

Wood used for ship-building, warf-decking, bridges, railway carriages, chisel-handles, mallets, planes, piles and pulley blocks, and for flooring and general construction work. It is fairly resistant to termites and marine borers. Bark used for tanning.

T. merguensis Griff.

May be used in the hills for house-building.

TRITICUM Linn. *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

T. aestivum Linn. syn. *T. sativum*
Lam.; *T. vulgare* Vill.

COMMON WHEAT,
BREAD WHEAT

Sans.—*Godhuma*; Hindi—*Gahun*,
giun, *kanak*, *gandham*; Beng.—
Giun, *gom*, *gam*; Mar.—*Gahum*,
gahun; Guj.—*Ghavum*, *gawn*,
govum; Tel.—*Goodhumalu*; Tam.—
Godumai, *godumbayarisi*; Kan.—
Godhi; Mal.—*Gendum*, *kotanpam*,
godamba.

Most widely cultivated of all cereals and a staple food in most parts of the world. Properties of gluten in the grains are such that it produces bread-stuffs generally superior to those from any other cereal grains. In India, wheat flour is used for making chapatis and a variety of other preparations; lesser quantities are used for making loaf-bread, biscuits, and breakfast foods. Chaff fed to cattle. By-products of wheat milling, viz. bran, germ and middlings constitute valuable feed for stock, readily eaten; supplementary feeds are provided to supply protein and minerals in which the straw is deficient. The straw is used as bedding for cattle, it is also used for padding, as in mattresses, for packing fragile goods, for thatching and many other purposes. It may be used also for production of furfuryl alcohol. Straw-pulp is utilized for the manufacture of paper, straw-board, and building-board. Non-feed industrial uses of wheat include the manufacture of starch, industrial alcohol, malted wheat, and core-binder flour; only small quantities of wheat are used for starch and gluten manufacture. Grain is regarded as a stand-by for alcohol production. Low-grade flours are utilized in the preparation of pastes for wall papering and plywood adhesives, and in iron foundries as a core binder. Wheat products include peeled wheat; *Bulgur*, a parboiled wheat product; *World wheat*, similar to *Bulgur*, but of lighter colour; *Instant or agglomerated flour*; *Farina* or *semolina*; *Wheat-flakes*; *Shredded wheat*; *Puffed wheat*; *Grape-nuts*, prepared from toasted slices of malted bread; *Gluten*, used in speciality breads; and *Wheat germ*, rich in vitamin E.

T. amybum Ser. see
T. dicoccum Schübl.

T. dicoccon Schrank see
T. dicoccum Schübl.

TRITICUM

T. dicoccum Schübl. syn.
T. dicoccon Schrank; *T. amybum*
Ser. CULTIVATED EMMER

Tam.—*Samba*.

Grown only to a small extent. It was the main wheat cultivated in prehistoric times; shows considerable resistance to low temperatures. Source of flour, also used as feed for livestock.

T. durum Desf.
MACARONI OR DURUM WHEAT

Owing to their drought resistance coupled with their resistance to rusts and other fungal diseases, and the inherent strength and hardiness of the grain, durum wheats are highly valued for semolina required for production of pasta goods, such as macaroni, spaghetti, and noodles. *Suji* prepared from durum wheat is superior to that from common wheat in swelling property and it is favoured for preparing cooked dishes like *upma*, *halwa*, and *kesaribhat*, popular in south Indian houses.

T. monococcum Linn. EINKORN

Grown to a small extent in mountainous regions and in severe climates, and used locally both for human consumption and for animal feeding. Grains are small, flinty, and rice-like.

T. sativum Lam. see
T. aestivum Linn.

T. spelta Linn.
SPELT OR DINKEL WHEAT

A very hardy species grown in European countries and introduced into India for breeding purposes. Less productive than common wheat.

T. sphaerococcum Perc.
SHOT WHEAT

Known as Indian dwarf wheat, endemic to Pakistan and North-West India. It has gone out of cultivation.

T. turgidum Linn.
RIVET OR CONE WHEAT

Resembles durum wheat, but for bread-making it has to be blended with more glutenous wheat; it is rich in starch, but poor in gluten.

T. vulgare Vill. see
T. aestivum Linn.

TRIUMFETTA Linn. *Tiliaceae*

T. angulata Lam. see
T. rhomboidea Jacq.

T. annua Linn.
PAROQUET-BURR

Leaves occasionally cooked as a side dish. Green paroquets feed on the ripe fruits or burrs.

T. bartramia Linn. see
T. rhomboidea Jacq.

T. neglecta Wight & Arn. see
T. pentandra A. Rich.

T. pentandra A. Rich. syn.
T. neglecta Wight & Arn.

Stems yield a fibre which is soft and spinnable, and is reported to approach nearer to jute in quality than the fibre of *T. rhomboidea*.

T. pilosa Roth
Oriya—*Bachua*; Kumaun—*Kura*.

Stems yield a white, silky, and soft fibre, utilized for coir, and the partially retted fibres, for manufacturing strong canvas and sail-cloth for country craft and ships; the fibre can withstand moisture.

T. rhomboidea Jacq. ^f - syn.
T. bartramia Linn.; *T. angulata*
 Lam. BURBUSH, BURWEED

Sans.—*Jhinjharita*; Hindi—*Chikti*;
 Beng.—*Banokra*; Mar.—*Jhinjhira*;
 Guj.—*Jhipato*; Tel.—*Chirusitorika*;
 Tam.—*Ottupullu*, *puramutti*;
 Kan.—*Kadubende*; Oriya—
Bojoramuli, *jotojuti*; Assam—*Agra*;
 Delhi—*Kasni*; U.P.—*Bhora*.

Inner bark yields a soft and glossy fibre, used as a substitute for jute. Sometimes the fibre is stripped off the stem in two or three ribbons which are then scraped with a knife to remove extraneous matter. Ribbons are made into hunting- and fishing-nets and ropes. Bark and leaves used for diarrhoea and roots for dysentery. Pounded roots given for intestinal ulcers, and their hot infusion hastens parturition. Leaves and flowers used in leprosy. Consumed as a pot-herb in times of scarcity. Seeds yield a fatty oil.

T. rotundifolia Lam.

Tam.—*Mudappoond*; Tel. &
 Kan.—*Bankitutturi*.

Used as a demulcent. Seeds yield a fatty oil.

TROPAEOLUM Linn.
Tropaeolaceae

T. majus Linn.
 INDIAN CRESS,
 CLMBING-NASTURTIUM

Used in cystitis and inflammation of kidneys; also employed in applications for sores. Juice used as a cure for itch. Herb yields an essential oil which is responsible for antibiotic properties. Antibiotic principle in the oil, benzyl *iso*-thiocyanate, does not produce tolerance readily and does not harm the intes-

tinal flora. Extracts and preparations of this plant are of value in the infections of urinary and respiratory tracts. Leaves and petioles used in salads; flower-buds, young pods, and seeds also are used in salads, and pickled. Flower contain vitamin C 130mg/100g.

T. minus Linn.
 DWARF NASTURTIUM

Economic uses and antibiotic properties are similar to those of *T. majus*; it is smaller than *T. majus* and has many cultivated forms.

T. peregrinum Linn.
 CANARY-CREEPER,
 CANARYBIRD-FLOWER

Herb along with flowers used as an anti-scorbutic. Seeds yield fat.

TROPIDIA Lindl. *Orchidaceae*

T. curculigoides Lindl.

Decoction of roots given in diarrhoea, and that of the herb, in combination with other drugs, used against malaria.

TSUGA Carr. *Pinaceae*

T. brunoniana Carr. *see*

T. dumosa Eichler

T. dumosa Eichler *syn.*

T. brunoniana Carr.

HIMALAYAN HEMLOCK-SPRUCE,
 INDIAN HEMLOCK-FIR

Nepal—*Changathasai*, *dhup*,
thingia, *sula*; Lepcha—*Tangshing*,
bhutia-semadung, *chemdung*,
nyitkuri.

Wood used for shingles, packing cases, bobbins, and reels. Bark used for thatching. An incense is obtained from the tree.

TUBIFLORA

TUBIFLORA Gmel.

T. acaulis Kuntze *see*
Elytraria acaulis Lindau

TULIPA Linn. *Liliaceae*

T. gesneriana Linn.

COMMON GARDEN- OR LATE-TULIP

Bulbs eaten in times of scarcity. A cardio-toxic alkaloid, tulipine, has been reported from the leaves. Two antibiotic D-glucosides, viz. 1-tuliposide A and 1-tuliposide B, which inhibit the growth of *Bacillus subtilis* Cohn emend. Prazmowski have been isolated from pistils, stalks, and leaves.

T. stellata Hook

Bulbs eaten in times of scarcity.

TUPIDANTHUS Hook. f. &
Thoms. *Araliaceae*

T. calyptratus Hook. f. & Thoms

Khasi Hills — *Dieng-la-tyng-kung*,
dieng-la-tyng-krong, *dieng-ja-la-*
tymphoh.

Growing shoots contain an aromatic resinous gum.

TURBINA Rafin. *Convolvulaceae*

T. corymbosa (Linn.) Rafin. syn.
Rivea corymbosa Hallier f.

Decoction of seeds used as a narcotic and hallucinogen; it induces grotesque vision during somnambulist stage of intoxication. Psychic effects of the seeds have been attributed to the presence of ergot-type indole alkaloids found in the embryo. A glucoside, turbicoryn, isolated from the seeds, was found to have a CNS stimulant action.

TURBINARIA Lamour.

Sargassaceae

T. conoides Kuetz.

An alga eaten raw or in the form of pickle. Source of laminarin. Sodium laminarin sulphate is used as an anti-coagulant for blood and as an antilypaemic agent.

T. ornata J.-Ag.

An alga eaten raw or in the form of pickle. Source of laminarin.

TURNERA Linn. *Turneraceae*

T. angustifolia Mill. *see*

T. ulmifolia Linn.

T. subulata Sm. syn. *T. ulmifolia*
var. *elegans* Urban; *T. trioniflora*
Sims

Poultice of the roots applied to boils.

T. trioniflora Sims *see*

T. subulata Sm.

T. ulmifolia Linn. syn. *T. angustifolia* Mill.; *T. ulmifolia* var.
angustifolia (Mill.) Willd. ex Urban

WEST-INDIAN HOLLY,
SAGEROSE

Mar — *Bhinjira*; Mal. —
Cheravathali; Oriya — *Basanti*.

Used in ailments of the chest, indigestion, biliousness, and rheumatism. Infusion of leaves given in dysentery. Herb eaten by cattle.

—var. *angustifolia* (Mill.) Willd.
ex Urban *see T. ulmifolia* Linn.

—var. *elegans* Urban *see*

T. subulata Sm.

TURPINIA Vent. *Staphyleaceae*

TYLOPHORA

T. nepalensis Wall. ex Wight & Arn. syn. *T. pomifera* Hiern in part, non DC.

Tam.—*Kanali*; Kan. & Nilgiris—*Nila*; Mal.—*Attuneermulla*, *pambavetti*, *samtha*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-ja-arthri*; Nepal—*Thali*; Lepcha—*Margut*.

Leaves lopped for fodder. Wood used for the same purposes as that of *T. pomifera* Wall. ex DC.; Hiern, in part

T. pomifera Hiern in part, non DC. see *T. nepalensis* wall. ex wight & Arn.

T. pomifera Wall. ex DC.; Hiern in part

Beng.—*Janoki-jamun*; Assam—*Pani-leteku*, *bonkeseru*, *gobar-khutla*, *mota-amari*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-iong*, *dieng-soh-kei*, *dieng-soh-long-anthri*; Cachar—*Thaisram-phang*; Garo—*Kathamari*, *boldekim*, *gong majaching*; Nepal—*Thali*, *nagpat*; Lepcha—*Margut*, *singnok*.

Fruits edible. Leaves lopped for fodder. Seeds yield a fatty oil used as an illuminant. Wood used for tea-boxes; may be suitable for carved toys, coopers' articles, and cheaper grade pencils.

TURRAEA Linn. *Meliaceae*

T. obtusifolia Hochst. **STARBUCH**

Leaves as well as bark purgative.

T. villosa Benn.

Mar.—*Pandre*; Bombay—*Kapur-bhendi*.

Roots employed in applications for fistula; also used in leprosy.

T. virens Linn.

Fruits pickled; juice used as a dye.

TUSSILAGO Linn. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

T. farfara Linn.

COMMON COLTSFOOT,
COUGHWORT

Hindi & Punjabi—*Watpan*.

Trade—Fanjuim.

Herb eaten; young leaves occasionally used in soups and old ones as a vegetable. Cotton like down on the plant is used as a styptic. Leaves demulcent, diuretic, expectorant, and sudorific, used in coughs, colds and asthma; also used in dyspepsia, diarrhoea, rheumatism, and nervous disorders. They contain tannin, essential oil, and potassium nitrate. Smoke produced by burning the herb has anticholinergic and antihistaminic effect. Flowers used as a demulcent in gargles; their decoction in eye troubles. Rhizomes contain an essential oil.

TYLOPHORA R. Br.

Asclepiadaceae

T. asthamatica Wight & Arn. see
T. indica (Burm. f.) Merrill

T. fasciculata Buch.-Ham. ex Wight

Bombay—*Bhindodi*, *bhui-dari*.

Poisonous, used as a rat poison. Roots and leaves emetic and purgative, used as a substitute of Ipecacuanha (*Cephaelis ipecacuanha* A. Rich.). Poultice of leaves applied to unhealthy ulcers and wounds to induce granulation. Decoction of roots used as a febrifuge.

TYLOPHORA

T. indica (Burm. f.) Merrill syn.
T. asthmatica Wight & Arn.

EMETIC SWALLOW-WORT,
INDIAN OR COUNTRY-
IPECACUANHA

Hindi—*Jangli-pikvam*, *antamul*;
Beng.—*Antomul*, *ananthamul*;
Mar.—*Khodiki raasna*, *pitkari*;
Guj.—*Damni vel*; Tel.—*Verripaala*,
vettipaala, *kaakapaala*, *kukkapaala*,
tellayadala, *tellavedavela*, *neelata-
apiri*; Tam.—*Nach-churuppam*,
nanja-murich-chaan, *mirkkurinja*,
nayppalai, *peyppalai*, *kondachani*;
Kan.—*Adumutadhagida*, *aithmala*,
nayelate, *nepaaladaberu*; Mal.—
Vallipaala; Oriya—*Mendi*, *mulini*.

Roots stimulant, emetic, cathartic, ex-
pectorant, stomachic, and diaphoretic,
used in asthma, bronchitis, whooping
cough, dysentery, and diarrhoea; also
given in rheumatic and gouty pains.
Leaves and roots used as a substitute of
Ipecacuanha. Leaves contain alkaloids
tylophorine and tylophorinine which
cause dermatitis. Yields a strong, fine,
and silky fibre which may be useful in the
manufacture of extra-fine fabrics.

T. mollissima Wight

Herb eaten.

T. rotundifolia Buch.-Ham. ex
Wight

Used medicinally.

T. tenuis Blume

Tam. & Mal.—*Nanjaruppan*.

Used in cases of urtecaria, excessive pers-
piration, bilious swellings, and smallpox.
Infusion alexipharmac. Decoction of
roots considered to be an antidote in
arsenic poisoning. Leaves used for
scabies.

TYPHA Linn. *Typhaceae*

T. angustata Bory & Chaub. see
T. australis Schum. & Thonn.

T. angustifolia Watt, non Linn. see
T. elephantina Roxb., non Grah.,
nec Schimp. ex Rohrb.

T. australis Schum. & Thonn. syn.
T. angustata Bory & Chaub.;
T. elephan a Grah., non Roxb.

LESSER INDIAN REED-MACE

Hindi—*Patera*; Beng.—*Kaw*, *hogla*;
Mar.—*Pankanis*, *pun*, *jangli-bajri*;
Guj.—*Ghabajario*, *panjabris*,
pario; Tel.—*Jammugaddi*, *dabbu-
jammu*, *jammu*; Tam.—*Sambu*;
Kan.—*Aanechondu*, *aupu*, *maribala*;
Kashmir & Punjab—*Patera*, *pitz*,
kundar, *kai*.

Rhizomes, young shoots, and inflores-
cence eaten in various ways; flowers made
into a sweetmeat, and soft sweet core or
marrow of immature spike is a delicacy.
Rhizome astringent and diuretic. Seeds
yield a fatty oil. Leaves plaited into
ropes, chicks, winnowing trays and
mats; also employed as a caulking mate-
rial. Silky florets used for stuffing.

T. elephantina Grah., non Roxb.
see *T. australis* Schum. & Thonn.

T. elephantina Roxb., non Grah.,
nec Schimp. ex Rohrb. syn.
T. angustifolia Watt, non Linn.

ELEPHANT-GRASS,
INDIAN REED-MACE

Sans.—*Gundra*; Hindi—*Mothitrina*,
bora; Beng. & Oriya—*Hogla*;
Mar.—*Eraka*, *ramdana*; Gri.—
Ghabajarin; Sl.—*Eenugajammu*;
Tam.—*Analkkorai*, *anaippul*,
chamba; Kan.—*Apu*, *jambuhallu*;

TYPHONIUM

Kashmir—*Pitz, yira*; Punjab—*Boj, bori, dib, gond, kundar, lukh, patira, pitz, yira*.

Fibrous leaves and stems used for thatching, screens, wickerwork, and soft mats and ropes; also used for stuffing. Dried stalks used for pens (Hindi—*Kalam*). Pulp may be suitable for conversion into rayon. High strength of fibre permits its use for coarse textiles and probably as a carpet warp, increase in strength on wetting makes it suitable for marine ropes and fishing-nets. Young shoots edible. Starchy rhizome as well as pollen also eaten. Rhizomes astringent, diuretic, used in dysentery and measles. Soft woolly floss of male spikes and down of ripe fruits were used in emergency as medicated absorbent on wounds and ulcers. Down of the ripe fruits is mixed with mortar as a binder.

T. laxmannii Lepech.

SCENTED-FLAG

Kashmir—*Pitz*.

Rhizomes used as a vegetable. Stamens astringent and styptic. Pulp of the plant may find use for rayon manufacture.

TYPHONIUM Schott *Araceae*

T. bulbiferum Dalz.

Mar.—*Rantiri*.

Tubers and leaves eaten after boiling.

T. divaricatum Decne

Herb eaten in times of scarcity. Tubers rubifacient; also used in diarrhoea.

T. roxburghii Schott

Tubers irritant, used for skin eruptions

T. trilobatum Schott

Beng.—*Gherkochoo*; Tel.—*Durada-kandagaddu*; Tam.—*Karunakizhangu*; Kan.—*Kandagadde*; Mal.—*Karunakizhanga*; Assam—*Samakosu*; Mundrai—*Chakad*.

Tubers are wholesome and eaten after cooking; tender leaves also eaten. Tubers stimulant, employed as a poultice on scirrhus tumours; also used for hemarroids.

U

ULEX Linn. *Papilionaceae*;
Fabaceae

U. europaeus Linn.
GORSE, FURZE, WEIN

Used as fodder; a good source of protein, calcium, sodium, and β -carotene, but poor in phosphorus. It is browsed by goats and sheep and can be a useful substitute for hay. Contrary to the widespread belief, it does not cause hematuria. Saline extract of seeds is available as anti-H lectin. Flowers yield an essential oil. Plant yields a yellow dye. The shrub is easily inflammable and used as fuel. The weed grows well in acidic as well as alkaline soils.

ULMUS Linn. *Ulmaceae*

U. laevigata Royle *see*

U. villosa Brandis

U. lanceifolia Roxb.

Beng. & Nepal—*Lapi*; Garo—*Bor sui, selsue*; Kuki—*Ret-hathing*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-tyrsan*; Assam—*Manuk*.

Wood suitable for general carpentry work and for house-building.

U. parvifolia Jacq.

Wood used as fuel.

U. villosa Brandis *syn.*

U. laevigata Royle

Hindi—*Bhamri*; H.P.—*Maldang, marn*.

Leaves fed to sheep and goats. Wood scented, suitable for furniture, it is said to be better than that of *U. wallichiana*.

U. wallichiana Planch.

Hindi—*Mored, pabuna, chamber maya*; Kashmir—*Brari, breri, amroi*; Punjab—*Kain, brera*; Kumaun—*Maral, mareen, emroi, imroi, mai, mairu*.

Wood suitable for light construction, planking, packing-cases, furniture, bobbins, reels, etc. The timber is fine and deserves to be better known as a furniture wood. Bark contains a strong fibre useful for cordage, and for making strings and sandals. Bark also yields tannin.

ULVA Linn. *Ulvaceae*

U. fasciata Delile

An alga used in salads or in soups.

U. lactuca Linn.

An alga used as salad or in soups.

UNCARIA Schrab. *Rubiaceae*

U. gambier Roxb.

Hindi—*Kath-kutha*; Beng.—*Khayer*; Tel.—*Ankudukurru*; Kan.—*Sanakachu*; Bombay—*Chinat katha*.

Source of Gambier or Pale Catechu of commerce, used largely for tanning leather; also used as a masticatory with betel leaves, areca nut, and lime. Medicinally a powerful astringent.

U. sessilifructus Roxb.

Assam—*Boroki-ankora, barakhialata*.

Decoction of bark used as a mordant. Cut stems contain sufficient quantity of potable water.

UNONA Linn. f.

U. desmos Raeusch. *see*

Desmos cochinchinensis Lour.

U. discolor Vahl *see*

Desmos chinensis Lour.

U. dumosa Roxb. *see*

Desmos dumosus Saff.

U. pannosa Dalz. *see*

Desmos pannosus Saff.

URARIA Desv.

Papilionaceae; Fabaceae

U. alopecuroides Wight *syn.*

U. lagopus Baker in part, non DC.; *U. repanda* Wall. ex Benth.

Sadri—*Syarpunch*; Oraon—*Sikta xola*; Mundari—*Yamjuri, tuiguchi*; M.P.—*Bara boulara*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-soh-mulh*.

Roots and pods used in preparations for ringworm.

U. crinita Desv.

Khasi Hills—*Dieng-kha-riu*

Roots used as a fish-poison. Leaves employed to kill lice. Shrub is reported to be used in diarrhoea, dysentery, and enlarged liver as well as spleen, and for pustules, tumours, and fistulae.

U. hamosa Wall. ex Wight & Arn.

Beng.—*Salpan*; Oraon—*Salphani*; Mundari—*Ote helaru, daru jat-anri*.

Decoction of leaves antipyretic.

U. lagopodioides Desv. *syn.*

U. lagopoides DC.

Sans.—*Prisniparni, anghriparnika, atiguha*; Hindi—*Pithvan*; Beng.—*Chakulia, golak chakulia*; Mar.—*Dowala, davala*; Tel.—*Kolaponna*; Mal.—*Orila*; Mundari—*Bilai kata*.

Decoction of leaves used in diarrhoea. Alcoholic or aqueous extract of the herb is employed in intermittent fever and inflammation of the chest. Mentioned as an abortifacient in Ayurvedic texts. Used as green manure.

U. lagopoides DC. *see*

U. lagopodioides Desv.

U. lagopus Baker in part, non DC. *see U. alopecuroides* Wight

U. picta Desv.

Sans.—*Prasniparni*; Hindi—*Dabra*; Beng.—*Sankarjata*; Mar.—*Prisniparni*; Guj.—*Pilavan, pithavan, pilo samarveo*; Tam.—*Sittirappaladai*; Oriya—*Ishworojota*; Punjab—*Deterdane* (seed); M P.—*Hansia dafar*; Oraon—*Bannapada*; Mundari—*Bir ete teod*.

Total extract of the herb affected quicker healing of fractures in experimental animals due to early accumulation of phosphorus and more deposition of calcium. Decoction of root given for cough, chills, and fevers. Roots and pods are employed for the treatment of prolapse of anus in infants; pods also used for sore mouth.

U. prunellaefolia Garh.

Assam—*Mirongrondai*.

Roots are macerated and given with milk in black-water fever.

URARIA

U. repanda Wall. ex Benth. see
U. alopecuroides Wight

URCEOLA Roxb. *Apocynaceae*

U. elastica Roxb.

Pulp of the fruit edible.

U. esculenta Benth.

Fruits edible; used as a substitute for tamarind. Leaves are a probable source of an Indigo dye.

URENA Linn. *Malvaceae*

U. lobata Linn.; Mast. in part

Sans.—*Vana-bhenda*; Hindi—*Bachita, unga, lapetua, pithia*;
Beng.—*Ban okhra*; Mar.—*Van
bhendi*; Tel.—*Peddabenda*; Tam.—*Ottatti, ottututti*;
Kan.—*Otte*;
Mal.—*Uram, uran*; Oriya—*Bilokapasiva*.

Yields a fibre known as Aramina Fibre or Congo Jute, used principally for the same purposes as jute, ideal for hessian and sacks, and for ropes, cordage, carpets and linoleum, and in admixture with other fibres for valveteen, artificial silks, upholstery and sail-cloth. Also used for hammock, netting, and fishing-lines. Plant cuttings yield paper-pulp. Waste fibre used for absorbing grease oil in machine industry. Roots diuretic. Decoction of stem and roots used for flatulent colic. Flowers expectorant; their infusion used in aphthae and sore throat.

—var. *sinuata* King syn.

U. sinuata Linn.

Hindi—*Kunjya, lotloti*; Beng.—*Kunjia*; Mar.—*Lichi, ran kapasi*;
Tel.—*Nallabenda*; Tam.—*Ottatti, ottututti*.

Fibre similar to that of *U. lobata*; said to be resistant to damage by termites and water. Used for fishing-lines, well-ropes, and binding cord for huts. Roots emollient and refrigerant, also used in external applications for lumbago. Leaves used in inflammation of intestines and bladder. Infusion of flowers used in bronchitis.

U. repanda Roxb.

Oriya—*Jatjotiya, sikuar*.

Yields fibre of the same quality as *U. lobata* and may prove to be a better species for cultivation as a fibre-crop as its fruits are smooth and without hooks, making the separation of seeds easy for sowing. Roots and bark used in hydrophobia.

U. sinuata Linn. see

U. lobata Linn var. *sinuata* King

URGINEA Steinh. *Liliaceae*

U. coromandeliana Hook. f., non
Wight syn. *W. wighiana* Hook. f.

Bulbs used as a substitute for Indian Squill.

U. indica Kunth

INDIAN SQUILL, TRUE SQUILL,
SEA-ONION

Sans.—*Vanapandan, kolkanda*;
Hindi—*Jangli piyaz, ban piyazi*;
Mar.—*Ranacha kanda, rankanda*;
Guj.—*Jangli kanda, rankanda*;
Tel.—*Nakkavulligadda, adavithellagadda*;
Tam.—*Narivungayam*;
Kan.—*Adairirulli*;
Mal.—*Kattulli*;
Punjab—*Kachwassal*;
Kumaun—*Ghesuwia*;
Bombay—*Kochinda*.

Bulbs are the source of drug known as

URTICA

Indian Squill, used as a cardiotonic, stimulant, expectorant, and diuretic; in large doses, however, it is emetic and cathartic and may cause cardiac depression. Alcoholic extract of bulbs possesses anticancer activity against human epidermoid carcinoma of the nasopharynx in tissue culture; also shows hypoglycaemic action. Bulbs employed as a deobstruent; also used in dropsy, rheumatism and skin troubles. Externally used to remove warts and corns. Powder of bulbs is adhesive, 3% solution used as a paper-paste, also for sizing cotton cloth. Leaves eaten in times of scarcity.

U. maritima Baker syn.
U. scilla Steinh.

Bulbs are the source of the drug, White or European Squill. Cardiac stimulant, diuretic, emetic, expectorant, and nauseant.

U. scilla Steinh. see
U. maritima Baker

U. wightiana Hook. f. see
U. coromandeliana Hook. f., non Wight

UROCHLOA Beauv.
Gramineae; Poaceae

U. bolbodes Stapf

Introduced for fodder; also good for soil conservation.

U. mosambicensis (Hack.) Dandy

Introduced for fodder; palatable and nutritious. Also suitable for soil conservation.

U. panicoides Beauv. syn.
Panicum javanicum Poir.

Hindi—*Kūri, kuriya*; Beng.—
M'ganti, barajalganti; Guj.—*Kuri*;

Tel.—*Sallawudu*; Kan.—*Kaadubillisaamal hullu*; Punjab—*Chatta, jhun, kowin*.

Cultivated for grain which does not suffer much damage in storage and used in times of scarcity in the form of bread or *khichdi*. Grass is a good fodder for horses and cattle.

U. pullulans Stapf

Introduced into India for fodder; grows in dense tufts and provides coarse grazing for cattle. Grain is eaten by the Africans.

U. reptans Stapf see
Brachiararia reptans (Linn.) Gard. & C.E. Hubbard

U. trichopus Stapf

Introduced into India for fodder.

URTICA Linn. Urticaceae

U. dioica Linn.

STINGING-NETTLE

Hindi—*Bichhu booti*; Western Himalayas—*Bichhua, chichru*.

Hemostatic, used in uterine hemorrhage, bleeding from the nose, and vomiting of blood. Also used in sciatica, palsy, and rheumatism. In USSR, leaves are used in medicine known as Alochol, used for chronic hepatitis, cholangitis, cholecystitis, and habitual constipation. Powerfully diuretic. Roots and seeds prescribed in diarrhoea and intestinal worms. Infusion of leaves and roots used as a hair-stimulant and for cleaning dandruff. Tender leaves and shoots consumed as a vegetable. Properly dried and cut up, the plant is used as fodder; rich in protein and mineral contents; recommended as a good chicken feed. Stems yield a fibre, which is said to

URTICA

rival the best hemp in strength. By careful dressing the fibre becomes as fine as silk. Seeds nutritious and source of an edible fatty oil.

U. hyperborea Jacquem. ex Wedd.

Ladakh—*Iatud, stokpo*.

Leaves eaten as a pot-herb.

U. parviflora Roxb.

Beng.—*Paharah-bichuti*; North-West India—*Berain, shishona, bichu, kaniyali*; Nepal—*Seusni*.

Tender leaves are consumed as a vegetable. Plant is attacked by a variety of *Puccinia* and the infected parts become hypertrophied and soft; these are sweet and delicious and are known as *Sishun kakri*. Plant is sometimes fed to cattle, though cases of dermatitis have been reported. Roots used for treatment of fractures and dislocations. Leaves and inflorescences prescribed as a tonic and a cleaning agent after parturition. Decoction of herb given as a febrifuge. Stems yield a fibre used for ropes; said to be superior to jute in tensile strength and length of staple.

U. pilulifera Linn.

ROMAN NETTLE

Stems yield a fibre much smaller in diameter than that from *U. dioica*, and has thick cell-walls resembling those of flax to a great extent. Seeds yield a fatty oil.

USNEA Wigg. emend. Ach.

Usneaceae

U. longissima Ach.

Lichen is soft and used locally for filling cushions; may also be used as food. Contains calcium, phosphorus, iron, and riboflavin. Used in China as

an expectorant and in the treatment of ulcers.

U. sikkimensis Biswas

A lichen used for lung troubles, hemorrhages and asthma.

UTRICULARIA Linn.

Lentibulariaceae

U. aurea Lour.

syn.

U. flexuosa Vahl

Mundari—*Itka*.

Horticulturally useful in aquatic part of a rockery. It is remarkable for the highly dissected submerged leaves which have small bladders to trap insects.

U. bifida Linn.

Beng.—*Chotajhangi*;

Santal—

Arakjhawar.

Used for urinary troubles.

U. caerulea Linn.

Mundari—*Otejugi*.

Used for dressing wounds

U. flexuosa Vahl

see

U. aurea Lour.

U. reticulata Sm.

Horticulturally useful in aquatic part of a rockery. It is remarkable for highly dissected submerged leaves which have small bladders to trap insects.

U. stellaris Linn. f.

Beng.—*Jhangi*;

Mundari—*Da jatanri*.

A beautiful herb, used against cough.

UVARIA

UVARIA Linn. *Ann^omaceae*

U. cordata Alston syn.

U. macrophylla Roxb.

Beng.—*Bagh-rungha*.

Fruits fleshy, sweet, and edible.

U. grandiflora Roxb. syn.

U. purpurea Blume

Leaves are cooked with rice and eaten to relieve flatulence.

U. hookeri King

Oriya—*Gatchiria*.

Properties and uses similar to those of *U. narum*.

U. macrophylla Roxb. see

U. cordata Alston

U. micrantha (A.DC.) Hook. f. & Thoms. see *Cyathostemma micranthum* J. Sinclair

U. narum Blume

Tam.—*Pulichan*; Kan.—*Kariballi*; Mal.—*Narum-panal*.

Decoction of root-bark given to women at the time of delivery to control fits; also used in rheumatism, bowel complaints and eczema. Leaves prescribed in rheumatism, jaundice, biliousness, and fevers.

U. purpurea Blume see

U. grandiflora Roxb.

U. zeylanica Linn.

Fruits dible.

V

VACCINIUM Linn. *Vacciniaceae*

V. donianum Wight *see*
V. sprengelii (G. Don) Sleum. ex
 Rehd.

V. leschenaultii Wight *see*
V. symplocifolium Alston

V. neilgherrense Wight

Tam.—*Kalavu*; Kan.—*Olenangu*.
 Berries edible.

V. serpens Wight *see*
Agapetes serpens (Wight) Sleum.

V. serratum Wight

Khasi Hills—*Soti-pydung*, *dieng-soh-lardi*.

Flowers are acidic and used in curries.

V. sprengelii (G. Don) Sleum. ex
 Rehd. syn. *V. donianum* Wight

Khasi Hills—*Dieng-jing*, *dieng-soh-rongkham*; Lushai—*Sirte*.

Fruits edible. Leaves used as a vegetable.

V. symplocifolium Alston *syn.*
V. leschenaultii Wight

Tam.—*Kilapalam*.

Wood may be used for carving and turnery, but requires proper seasoning to prevent splitting. Fruits sweet, edible; also used for making jams, tarts, and cakes.

VALERIANA Linn.

Valerianaceae

V. hardwickii Wall.

Hindi—*Tagger*, *shumeo*; Beng.—*Tagger*, *balchur*, *ushur*, *saru tagor*;
 Punjab—*Taggar*, *bala*, *chbr*;
 Kumaun—*Asarun*, *shumèo*;
 Lepcha—*Chammaha*; Bombay—*Taggeranthoda*.

Rhizomes and roots possess more or less the same properties and uses as those of *V. jatamansi* and *V. officinalis* and are, therefore, a good substitute of the drug valerian. In addition to their medicinal use, they are also employed as an incense.

V. jatamansi Jones *syn.*
V. wallichii DC.

INDIAN VALERIAN

Hindi—*Mushkbala*; Beng.—*Mushkbala*, *tagar*;
 Kashmir—*Mushkbala*; Punjab—*Balamushk*, *bala*, *mushkwali*, *chargodar*;
 Garhwal—*Sumaiya*; Bombay—*Taggeranthoda*.

Rhizomes and roots of this species are known as Indian Valerian as distinct from those of *V. officinalis*, called Valerian. Both the drugs are used for the same purposes. They are used as incense and in perfumes; also used medicinally for hysteria, hypochondriasis, nervous unrest, and emotional troubles, and as a carminative. Pulverized drug is mixed with sugar and prescribed in urinary troubles. Decoction used as a sedative after parturition. Rhizomes and roots yield an essential oil, used as an adjunct to certain flavours for tobacco, honey, etc.; also used as a tonic and stimulant. Drug has yielded a new group of iridoid or monoterpene derivatives known as a

VALLISNERIA

valepotriates, used as tranquillizers and sedatives in formulations similar to meorobromate.

V. leschenaultii DC. var.
brunoniana C.B. Clarke

Rhizomes and roots used as a substitute for valerian (*V. officinalis*); yield an essential oil.

V. officinalis Linn.
COMMON VALERIAN, VALERIAN

Rhizomes and roots constitute the drug valerian which is an antispasmodic with depressant effect on central nervous system; used in hysteric, hypochondriasis, nervous unrest, and similar emotional states. Also a stimulant and carminative, used for fevers and asthenic inflammations. Drug contains an essential oil, used as a tonic and stimulant in medicinal preparations; also used in perfumery and tobacco and rootbeer flavouring.

V. pyrolaefolia Decne

Rhizomes and roots may be used as a substitute for the Indian Valerian (*V. jatamansi*) and it is not unlikely that the roots of both the species are mixed at the time of collection.

V. wallichii DC. see
V. jatamansi Jones

VALLARIS Burm. f. *Apocynaceae*

V. glabra Kuntze syn.
V. pergulanus Burm. f.

Flowers fragrant, contain an essential oil.

V. heynei Spreng. see
V. solanacea Kuntze

V. pergulans Burm. f. see
V. glabra Kuntze

V. solanacea Kuntze syn.
V. heynei Spreng.

Sans.—*Bhadravalli, bhadramunja, vishalayakrit*; Hindi—*Ramsar, chamari-ki-vel*; Beng.—*Haparmali, ramsar*; Tel.—*Jookamallechettu, puttupodarayarala, pallamalletivva, nityamalle, madhumaalati*; Kan.—*Bugadi*; Oriya—*Bonokonerinoi, hopormoli*; Kumaun—*Dudhi*; Dehra Dun—*Dudhi bel, safed bel*; Assam—*Karilew, jokhuni-lew, gohingia*; Khasi Hills—*Mai-sohsangia*.

Latex mildly irritant, applied to wounds and sores. Bark bitter and astringent, forms a constituent of *Vishagarubha taila*, an Ayurvedic medicine. Seeds yield a fatty oil. Twigs used for making baskets. Flowers and fruits edible.

VALLISNERIA Linn.
Hydrocharitaceae

V. gigantea Graebn.

Young leaves are boiled and eaten as a vegetable; they are rich in phosphorus, calcium, and iron. Extensively used in aquaria for ornamental purposes.

V. spiralis Linn.
EEL-GRASS, TAPE-GRASS,
WILD CELERY

Hindi—*Sawala, syala, jallil*; Mar.—*Phiti-chesaivale*; Guj.—*Jal sarpolian*; Tel.—*Punatsu, panchadub*; Kan.—*Hasururibongida, kudare-baladagida*.

Stomachic, refrigerant, and demulcent; also used in leucorrhoea. Young leaves eaten in salads.

VALLOTA

VALLOTA Salisb. ex Herb.

Amaryllidaceae

V. purpurea Herb. *see*

V. speciosa (Linn.f.) Dur. & Schinz

V. speciosa (Linn.f.) Dur. & Schinz
syn. *V. purpurea* Herb.

SCARBOROUGH LILY

An ornamental plant with bulbs poisonous to rabbits, sheep, and dogs; contains a hemolytic sapogenin and a number of alkaloids.

VANDA R. Br. *Orchidaceae*

V. parviflora Lindl.

Tel.—*Vajnika*; Mundari—*Madukam*; Oraon—*Madgi banda*.

Crushed leaves applied to cuts and wounds; their decoction used in ear-ache.

V. roxburghii R. Br. *see*

V. tessellata Lodd. ex Loud.

V. spatulata Spreng.

Mal.—*Ponnamponmarva*.

Dried flowers are powdered and given for consumption, asthma, and maniac troubles. Juice of the plant given to temper the bile and abate frenzy.

V. tessellata Lodd. ex Loud. syn.

V. roxburghii R. Br.

Sans.—*Atirasa*, *gandha-nakuli*, *bhujangakshi*, *rasna*, *rasya*, *vandaka*; Hindi—*Banda*, *nai*, *rasna*, *vanda*, *persara*; Beng.—*Nai*, *rasna*; Mar.—*Rasna*; Guj.—*Rasno*; Tel.—*Chittiveduri*, *kanapachettu badanika*, *mardaru*, *vandanika*; Kan.—*Vandakigidda*, *bandanike*; Santal—*Darebanki*; Mundari—*Japa*.

Juice of the leaves dropped in the ear in otitis and other inflammatory conditions. Roots used in dyspepsia, bronchitis, rheumatism, and fevers; they possess antibacterial and antitubercular properties. Roots form a constituent of medicated oils, used externally on rheumatic swelling and nervous troubles.

VANDELLIA P. Br. ex Linn.

V. crustacea Benth. *see*

Lindernia crustacea F. Muell.

V. erecta Benth. *see*

Lindernia pyxidaria All.

V. oppositifolia Haines *see*

Lindernia oppositifolia (Retz.)
Mukerjee

V. pedunculata Benth. *see*

Lindernia cordifolia (Colsmann)
Merrill

V. pyxidaria Maxim. *see*

Lindernia pyxidaria All.

VANGUERIA Comm. ex Juss.

Rubiaceae

V. edulis Vahl *see*

V. madagascariensis J.F. Gmel.

V. madagascariensis J.F. Gmel.

syn. *V. edulis* Vahl

VOA-VANGA

Assam—*Katkara tenga*, *moyen*.

Fruits edible.

V. spinosa Hook.f. in part *see*

Meyna laxiflora Robyns

VANILLA Linn. *Orchidaceae*

V. fragrans Ames *see*

V. planifolia Andr.

VATERIA

V. planifolia Andr.
V. fragrans Ames

syn.

VANILLA

Pods constitute the vanilla of commerce; they are dark brown or black with a beautiful oily lustre. Vanillin is the chief odorous constituent of cured beans. Vanilla is used for flavouring chocolates, beverages, confections, cakes, custards, puddings, and ice-creams; and also in the manufacture of soaps, perfumes, and sachet powders. Vanilla shows caries-inhibiting effect, which is traced to the catechin it contains.

V. pompona Schiede

POMPON OR WEST-INDIAN
VANILLA

Fruits constitute the Pompon or West Indian Vanilla. Indigenous to Central and South America.

V. tahitensis J. W. Moore

Fruits constitute Tahitian Vanilla, cultivated in Tahiti and other islands, and in fact all the vanilla produced in these islands is from this species which is said to have arisen as a sport of *V. planifolia*, an earlier introduction into the islands.

VATERIA Linn.

Dipterocarpaceae

V. acuminata Hayne see

V. copallifera Alston

V. copallifera Alston syn.

V. acuminata Hayne

A native of Sri Lanka (Ceylon), is a source of one of the best dammars.

V. indica Linn. WHITE DAMMAR,
INDIAN COPAL-TREE,
PINEY VARNISH-TREE

Sans.—*Ajakarna*; Hindi—*Safed damar, kahrubā*; Beng.—*Chundrus, safed damar*; Tel.—*Telladamaru, dhupadamaru*; Tam.—*Vellai-damar, velleikuntricum, pineymaram, dhupmaram*; Kan.—*Dhupadamarā, hoogadamara, munda-dhupa, saldhuva, maddidhuva, looguludhuva, bilaguggala, biladaamara*; Mal.—*Vellakunturukkum, peinimaram, perumpiney, payani, payin*; Bombay—*Ral*; Coorg—*Biladupa, veltha paini*. Trade—*Yellaqiney*.

Wood is much in demand for plywood making and marketed as Malabar White Pine. Also suitable for railway sleepers, packing-cases, tea-boxes, ammunition-boxes, cheap interior fittings and floorings in buildings, and temporary structures. Found equivalent to Oregon Pine for light and heavy planking and ladders. It may also be used for shuttering, centering, and scaffolding; and for oars, masts, etc., but is susceptible to shipworms. Resin exuded by the tree is known as Piney Resin, White Dammar, or Dhupa. The resin, when soft, is called Piney Varnish, but when hard, called Dammar Resin readily dissolves in turpentine and is in demand for varnishes; contains an essential oil with marked antibacterial activity. Resin is considered tonic carminative and expectorant and used for chronic bronchitis and throat troubles, piles, diarrhoea, rheumatism, tubercular glands, and boils. It forms a constituent of an ointment for carbuncles and is a good emollient for plasters and ointment bases. Resin is used for incenses, caulking boats, and preparing bases for setting gold ornaments. Seeds yield a fat called Piney Tallow, Malabar Tallow, or Dhupa Fat. Tallow may be used after refining for edible purposes in confectionery and as an adulterant of ghee; also used for soaps and candles. Seed

VATERIA

cake is used as manure. Fruit shell contains tannin. Bark is alexipharmac.

V. macrocarpa Gupta

Trade—Vellapiney.

Wood used more or less for the same purposes as that of *V. indica*.

VATICA Linn. *Dipterocarpaceae*

V. chinensis Linn. syn.

V. roxburghiana Blume

Mal.—*Adakapyin*, *valleipayin*, *charupiney*.

Wood withstands immersion under water and used for piles. It yields resin, used in varnishes.

V. lancaefolia Blume

MASCAL-WOOD

Assam—*Morhal*, *morakur*, *monal*;
Khasi Hills—*Dieng-so-karina*.

Wood suitable for planking, but mostly used as fuel; yields excellent charcoal. Tree yields an oleoresin which contains an essential oil, called *chooa*, used for flavouring tobacco.

V. roxburghiana Blume see

V. chinensis Linn.

VENTILAGO Gaertn.

Rhamnaceae

V. calyculata Tul. see

V. denticulata Willd.

V. denticulata Willd. syn.

V. calyculata Tul.

Hindi—*Pitti*, *raidhani*; Beng.—*Ruktupita*; Mar.—*Sakalyel*; Tel.—*Errashiratalatige*, *verrachictali*, *suratchekka*; Kan.—*Gapsundi-*

balli, *harug* *suratichekka*, *kuriyadi*;
Oriya—*Pittoli*; Dehra Dun—*Kalibel*;
Kumaun—*Kala lag*, *raktapita*;
Santal—*Bong-asarjom*;
Mundari—*Birmanal*, *sanga-sarjom*;
Bombay—*Kayel*, *karkandichayeh*.

Pulverized bark is applied on sprains. It yields a cordage fib:c. Sap used as a cure for deafness. Seeds yield a fatty oil used for cooking.

V. madraspatana Gaertn.

Sans.—*Raktavalli*; Hindi—*Pitti*;
Beng.—*Raktapita*, *ruktupita*;
Mar.—*Kanvel*, *lokhandi*; Guj.—*Rugatarohado*;
Tel.—*Ettasurugudu*, *ettashirattalativva*, *suralatige*, *surgugudu*, *suratichekka* (wood);
Tam.—*Papilli*, *surali*, *surulbattaikhodi*, *vembadam*;
Kan.—*Pupli*, *papudi*;
Oriya—*Roktopitta*, *sajumalo*, *toridi*.

Root-bark yields a reddish dye, vent-lagin, used for colouring mordanted cotton, wool, and *tasar* silk. Root-bark stomachic, tonic, and stimulant, used in debility, atonic dyspepsia, and fevers. Mixed with gingelly oil, it is used externally for itch and other skin ailments. Seeds eaten after cooking; they yield an edible fatty oil.

VEPRIS Comm. ex A. Juss.

Rutaceae

V. bilocularis (Wight & Arn.) Engl. syn.

Toddalia bilocularis

Wight & Arn.

Sans.—*Krishnaaguru*; Tam.—*Devadarom*;
Mal.—*Kar-agil*.

Wood excellent for helves and handles, cart wheels, and spokes. Decoction of wood is boiled in oil and used for rheu-

VERNONIA

matic swellings, asthma, and leprosy. Decoction of roots given for biliousness.

VERATRUM Linn. *Liliaceae*

V. viride Ait.

AMERICAN HELLEBORE,
GREEN HELLEBORE

Rhizomes and roots employed in hypertension associated with toxæmias of pregnancy; also used in irritation of nervous system, such as convulsions, mania, neuralgia, and headache. They are used as a remedy in febrile and inflammatory affections of respiratory organs and in tonsillitis. Hypotensive activity appears to be due to the alkaloids provera-trine A and provera-trine B. The rhizomes are used for insecticidal sprays which deteriorate on exposure to light and are, therefore, safe for chewing insects on ripening fruits.

VERBASCUM Linn.

Scrophulariaceae

V. coromandelianum (Vahl) Kuntze
syn. *Celsia coromandeliana* Vahl

Sans.—*Bhutakeshi*; Hindi—*Gadart-ambaku*; Beng.—*Kukshima*; Mar.—*Kolhala*.

Juice of the leaves sedative and astringent, used in diarrhoea and dysentery; plant juice used as a febrifuge and for eruptions on the skin.

V. thapsus Linn.

COW'S LUNGWORT,
COMMON MULLEIN

Hindi & Punjabi—*Gidar tamaku, ban tamaku, phulla*; Kan.—*Kaduhogesooptna gida*.

Leaves and fruits used in diarrhoea and pulmonary diseases of cattle. Leaves used as demulcent in pectoral complaints, and

as local application in piles, sun burns, and inflammation of mucous membranes. Dried leaves smoked to relieve irritation. Decoction of leaves used as a heart stimulant. Roots febrifuge; their decoction used for cramps and migraine. Seeds narcotic, used as a fish-poison. Herb yields an essential oil which is a bactericide. In Europe it is a popular remedy for frost-bites, bruises, and piles. A conserve of flowers is given for ring-worm.

VERBENA Linn. *Verbenaceae*

V. bonariensis Linn.

Suspected of causing abortion in cows.

V. officinalis Linn. VERVAIN

Punjab—*Pamukh, karaita*.

Extract of the aerial parts employed in liver and gallbladder complaints. Fresh leaves used as a rubefacient in rheumatism; also to promote healing of wounds. Plant used for eczema, early stages of colds and fevers, bronchitis, and nervous and menstrual disorders. Flowers yield an essential oil, used in perfumery; the essential oil may not be confused with Verbena Oil of commerce obtained from *Lippia* spp.

V. rigida Spreng. syn.

V. venosa Gill. & Hook.

Decoction of roots used for colic.

V. venosa Gill. & Hook. see

V. rigida Spreng.

VERNONIA Schreb. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

V. albicans DC. see

V. cinerea Less.

VERNONIA

V. anthelmintica Willd. *see*
Centratherum anthelminticum
 Kuntze

V. arborea Hook. f., non Buch.-
 Ham. *see* *V. javanica* DC.

V. chinensis Less. *see*

V. patula Merrill

V. cinerea Less.

ASH-COLOURED FLEABANE,
 PURPLE FLEABANE

Sans.—*Sahadevi*, *daudotpala*,
ghaudavalli, *devasahra*; Hindi—
Daudotpala, *sahadevi*, *sadodi*;
 Beng.—*Kalajira*, *kukshim*; Mar.—
Osari, *sadodi*; Guj.—*Sadori*; Tel.—
Garitikamma; Tam.—*Mukustipundu*,
scrashangalamir, *sahadevi*, *puvank-*
odanthei; Kan.—*Sahadevi*; Mal.—
Puvankodanthei; Santal—
Babututuri; Mundari—*Barangam*,
piripudenaba.

Infusion of the herb makes a useful com-
 bination with quinine against malaria.
 Juice given in incontinence of urine.
 Roots bitter, used as an anthelmintic,
 their decoction given in diarrhoea and
 stomach-ache; juice for cough and colic.
 Flower used in fevers, rheumatism and
 conjunctivitis. Seeds anthelmintic and
 alexipharmac, effective against thread-
 worms and roundworms. Also given for
 cough, flatulence, intestinal colic, dysuria,
 leucoderma, psoriasis and other skin
 diseases. Leaves are eaten as a pot-herb.
V. albicans DC. and *V. conyzoides* DC. are
 not differentiated from this species for
 economic purposes.

V. conyzoides DC. *see*

V. cinerea Less.

V. javanica DC. *syn.* *V. arborea*
 Hook.f., non Buch.-Ham.

Tam.—*Shutthi*; Mal.—*Kauaveri*,
eerakathiera, *malayperuva*.

Infusion of bark used as a febrifuge. Bark
 chewed by Nagas as a substitute of betel
 leaves. Wood suitable for small wooden
 boxes, match-boxes, and house-building,
 but mostly consumed as fuel.

V. patula Merrill *syn.*

V. chinensis Less.

Young plants eaten as a vegetable; also
 used for convulsions in children. Decoc-
 tion of leaves and roots used in colds
 and as a febrifuge.

V. roxburghii Less.

Santal—*Dorabohak*; Mundari
Kalunaba.

Medicinal properties more or less similar
 to those of *V. cinerea*. Leaves eaten as a
 vegetable. Pulverized roots used in arti-
 cular rheumatism.

V. teres Wall. ex DC.

Herb used for ulcers and wounds; also
 given for dropsy and dysmenorrhoea.
 Flower head ascaricidal.

VERONICA Linn.

Scrophulariaceae

V. anagallis-aquatica Linn.

U.P.—*Tulokiä*.

Leaves used in salads. Herb antiscor-
 butic. Roots used in the preparation of
 gargles. Other uses are more or less
 similar to those of *V. beccabunga*.

V. arvensis Linn.

Diaphoretic, diuretic, and stimulant.
 Used medicinally like *V. beccabunga*.

V. beccabunga Linn. BROOKLIME

VIBURNUM

Young shoots eaten as a vegetable; young leaves used in salads. Herb stimulates appetite and is a constituent of several European tea-mixtures. Herb is diuretic and antiscorbutic, used for scurvy and scrofulous affections, especially of the skin; also prescribed for bladder troubles as it is supposed to pulverize stones in the bladder.

V. hederaefolia Linn.

Uses similar to those of *V. beccabunga*.

VETIVERIA Bory *Gramineae*;
 Poaceae

V. zizanioides (Linn.) Nash syn.
Andropogon muricatus Retz.;
A. squarrosus Hook.f., non Linn. f.;
Anatherum zizanioides (Linn.)
Hitchcock & Chase

VETIVER, KHAS-KHAS,
KHUS-KHUS

Sans.—*Reshira*, *sugandhimula*;
Hindi—*Khas-khas*, *benā*; Beng.—
Khas-khas; Guj—*Valo*; Mar.—
Vala; Tel.—*Kuruveeru*, *vettiveellu*,
vettiveeru; Tam.—*Vettiver*; Kan.—
Vattiveeru, *laamanche*, *kaadu*
karidappasajje hallu; Mal.—
Ramaccham, *vettiveru*.

Fragrant roots yield an essential oil, called Vetiver Oil, widely used in perfumes and cosmetics and for scenting sherbets. Oil is diaphoretic, stimulant, and refrigerant, used in colic, flatulence, and obstinate vomiting. Affords relief when applied in rheumatism, lumbago, and sprains. Roots are used for making screens (khus chicks or khus tatties) hung in the rooms for cooling in the summer months; when sprinkled with water, they impart fragrance and coolness to air. Roots are used also for basketry and mat-

making. Dried grass is used for brooms and thatching. Pulps suitable for straw boards can be prepared from this grass.

VIBURNUM Linn. *Caprifoliaceae*

V. acuminatum Wall. ex DC. see

V. punctatum Buch.-Ham. ex
D. Don

V. colebrookianum Wall. ex C.B.
Clarke

Assam—*Mezenga*; Khasi Hills—
Kumbad-pyrleng-doh; Garo—
Bolmichek.

Pounded leaves applied on old sores.

V. cordifolium Wall. ex DC.

Fruits edible.

V. coriaceum Blume including
V. cylindricum Buch.-Ham. ex
D. Don

Kumaun—*Kala titmaliya*, *titmuliya*,
tita, *karwa*; Khasi Hills—*Soh-jia-*
hynlam, *dieng-soh-law*; Nepal—
Bara gorakuri, *pitchechor*.

Ethanollic extract of the aerial parts shows antiprotozoal activity against *Entamoeba histolytica*. Seeds yield a fatty oil used for burning. *V. coriaceum* and *V. cylindricum* are considered as distinct species, but are not distinguished for economic purposes.

V. corylifolium Hook.f. & Thoms.

Khasi Hills—*Sohlang*, *dieng-soh-*
lang-som, *so-lang-ksew*.

Fruits edible.

V. cotinifolium D. Don

Punjab—*Richh uklu*, *bankunch*,
richhabi kilmich, *guch*, *bathor*,

VIBURNUM

papat kalam, khimor, rajab, tumma, katonde, jlawa, tustus, sussu, marghwalawa; Kumaun—*Gwia, guya, ghenu, ghinwa*.

Fruits edible. Bark used for menorrhagia and metrorrhagia.

V. cylindricum Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don *see V. coriaceum* Blume

V. erubescens Wall.

Kumaun—*Ganni*; Lepcha—*Kancha*; Bhutan—*Nakovli, damshing*; Nepal—*Gannee*.

Wood used for house posts, agricultural implements, dugouts, and turnery; may be substituted for boxwood, also suitable for carving.

V. foetens Decne

Kumaun—*Guya*; Punjab—*Guch, uklu, kunch, kilmich, talhang, thelain*.

Fruits edible.

V. foetidum Wall.

Khasi Hills—*Dieng-soh-leng, so-lang-ksew*; Bombay—*Narwel*.

Juice of leaves used in menorrhagia. Leaves are substituted for Viburnum bark, imported from USA, for use in uterine sedatives. Leaves yield a foetid smelling volatile oil.

V. grandiflorum Wall. ex DC. *syn. V. nervosum* Hook. f. & Thoms.

Punjab—*Anrola*; Kumaun—*Telam, ttmoi*.

Flowers fragrant, may find use in perfumery. Fruits edible. Bark contains tannin, 13.1% on dry basis.

V. mullaha Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don *syn. V. stellulatum* Wall. ex DC.

Kashmir—*Anliacha, phulsel*; Punjab—*Jal boge, eri, ira, richi, ensi*; Kumaun—*Lal-tit-maliya, maleo, richhoi*; Nepal—*Gorakhuri*.

Fruits eaten. Walking-sticks are made from branches.

V. nervosum Hook. f. & Thoms. *see V. grandiflorum* Wall. ex DC.

V. obovatum Walt.

SMALL BLACK HAW,
SMALL VIBURNUM

Leaves tonic, astringent, and antiperiodic.

V. opulus Linn. var. *americanum* (Mill.) Ait. CRANBERRY BUSH

Bark imported into India for use as a diuretic and as a uterine sedative in functional uterine disorders. Native to North America.

V. prunifolium Linn. BLACK HAW

Medicinal properties of the bark are similar to those of *V. opulus*.

V. punctatum Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don *syn. V. acuminatum* Wall. ex DC.

Kumaun—*Gaunta*; Tam.—*Konkaran*.

Wood used as fuel in areas of its distribution.

V. stellulatum Wall. ex DC. *see V. mullaha* Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don

VICIA Linn. *Papilionaceae*;
Fabaceae

V. atropurpurea Desf. *see*

V. benghalensis Linn.

V. benghalensis Linn. *syn.*

V. atropurpurea Desf.

PURPLE VETCH

Grown in some parts of USA as a seed crop, also for hay and green manure. Seeds contain canavanine and traces of arginine and asparagine.

V. faba Linn. syn.
Faba vulgaris Moench

BROAD BEAN, FIELD BEAN

Hindi—*Bakla, anhuri, kala matar*; Kan.—*Kadu huralikayee*; Delhi—*Bakla sem*; Punjab—*Chas tang, kabli bakla, mattz-rewari, raj-rawan*; Kashmir—*Katun*; N.W. Himalayas—*Chastang raiun*; Ladakh—*Nakshan*; Kumaun—*Bakla*; Mundari—*Hende matar*.

Beans from the pods used as a vegetable. Ingestion of fresh uncooked or partially cooked beans may result in a condition called *Favism*, characterized by hemolytic anaemia, hemoglobinuria, jaundice, etc. Plant contains high amount of carotene in the stooling stage and also at the beginning of flowering. Decoction of leafy shoots used as a diuretic. Seeds aphrodisiac.

V. hirsuta S. F. Gray
TINY VETCH, HAIRY TARE

Hindi—*Jhunjhuni ankari, mun-muna*; Beng.—*Musur chana*; Bihar—*Chirinji, chirinji arxa*; Kumaun—*Masuri, masur chana, jhanjhaniya kari*; Mundari—*Birbut*; Santal—*Tiririte*.

Cultivated for pulse and fodder. Leaves eaten as a pot-herb. Seed extract gave non-specific agglutinating reactions with human blood.

V. sativa Linn.
COMMON VETCH, SPRING VETCH

Hindi—*Akra, ankra, akta*; Beng.—*Ankari*; Orissa—*Rothi, choni*;

Delhi—*Chatri-matri, matra*; Bihar—*Chirinji, chirinji arxa*.

Cultivated in America for hay, silage, forage and green manure; seems to have future in India both for fodder and for green manure as an excellent fodder of high protein value. Seeds astringent, detergent, used in diarrhoea.

—var. *angustifolia* Baker
NARROW-LEAVED VETCH

Smaller and more diffuse than the species. Seeds, though sometimes consumed by some people, have a deleterious effect on the nervous system. They cause bloating in horses, also injurious to swine. Decoction of seeds used in small-pox and measles.

V. sepium Linn.
BUSH VETCH, HEDGE VETCH

Seeds may be used after cooking; they are a common impurity of food grains. The neurolathrogens, β -cyano-alanine and its γ -glutamyl derivatives are present in the seeds.

V. tetrasperma Moench
SPARROW VETCH

Seeds contain canavanine.

V. villosa Roth HAIRY VETCH

Much relished by cattle and grown for stock-feed, pasture, hay, silage, and green manure, and sometimes also as a vegetable. However, a few cases of cattle poisoning have been reported.

VICOA Cass. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

V. auriculata Cass. *see*

V. indica DC.

V. indica DC. *syn.*

V. auriculata Cass.

VICOA

Guj.—*Sona sali*; Tam.—*Jimikipoo*, *mookuti poondu*; Kan.—*Muguti-soppu*, *hannavarikasoppu*; Mundari—*Katiapuru*, *beghia mahil*.

Used as fodder; also listed among medicinal plants in Madhya Pradesh.

VICTORIA Lindl. *Nymphaeaceae*

V. amazonica Sow. syn.

V. regia Lindl. ROYAL WATERLILY

Native of tropical South America, introduced for ornamental purposes. Seeds, known as Water Maize are roasted and eaten.

V. cruziana d'Orbigny

Attempts to introduce this species into India have not been successful.

V. regia Lindl. see

V. amazonica Sow.

VIGNA Savi *Papilionaceae*;
Fabaceae

V. aconitifolia (Jacq.) Marechal syn.
Phaseolus aconitifolius Jacq.

MOTH OR MAT BEAN,

ACONITE BEAN

Sans.—*Makushthaka*; Hindi—

Moth, *bhringga*; Beng.—*Kheri*;

Mar.—*Math*, *matki*; Guj.—*Mut*,

math; Tel.—*Kuncumape-salu*;

Tam.—*Tulukkapayir*; Kan.—

Madike; Punjab—*Moth*, *bhioni*;

Santal—*Birmung*, *moch*, *birmoch*;

Mundari—*Mugirambara*.

Cultivated for food and forage. Tender pods consumed as a vegetable. Seeds eaten as a pulse; also boiled or parched and mixed with condiments. They may be ground into flour and mixed with

flours of other grains for making unleavened bread. Pulse is given as diet to cases of flatulence and fever; also fed to oxen and horses. Plant is highly esteemed as fodder for livestock; makes excellent hay.

V. angularis (Willd.) Ohwi & Ohashi syn. *Phaseolus angularis* (Willd.)

W.F. Wight ADZUKI BEAN

Young pods and ripe seeds eaten; pulse used for cakes and confection. Seeds contain a fatty oil.

V. capensis Walp. see

V. vexillata (Benth.) A. Rich.

V. catjang (Burm. f.) Walp. see

V. unguiculata (Linn.) Walp.; subsp. *cylindrica* (Linn.) Van Eseltine

V. cylindrica (Linn.) Skeels see

V. unguiculata (Linn.) Walp.; subsp. *cylindrica* (Linn.) Van Eseltine

V. dalzelliana (Kuntze) Verdcourt syn. *Phaseolus dalzellii* Cooke;

P. pauciflorus Dalz., non G. Don., nec Benth.

Guj.—*Mugavaine*; Mar.—*Mugavel*, *ranmug*.

Seeds used in the same way as green grams.

V. hosei (Craib) Backer syn.

V. oligosperma Backer

SARAWAK BEAN

Introduced as a cover-crop for tea and coffee. Checks soil erosion and is useful as green manure.

V. khandalensis (Santapau) Raghavan & Wadhwa syn. *Phaseolus khandalensis* Santapau; *P. grandis*

Dalz. & Gibs., non Wall. nec Benth.

Seeds eaten in times of scarcity.

- V. lutea* A. Gray *see*
V. marina (Burm.) Merrill
V. marina (Burm.) Merrill syn.
V. retusa Walp.; *V. lutea* A. Gray

Leaves eaten with other foods. Serves as a good ground cover.

- V. mungo* (Linn.) Hepper syn.;
Phaseolus radiatus Roxb., non Linn.
P. mungo Linn., non Roxb. & auct.

BLACK GRAM

- Sans.—*Masha*; Hindi—*Urd*;
 Beng.—*Mash-kalai*; Guj.—*Adad*,
arad; Mar.—*Udid*, *maga*; Tel.—
Minumulu, *karu-minimulu*,
nallaminumulu; Tam.—*Ulundu*;
 Kan.—*Uddu*; Mal.—*Uzhunnu*.

Mostly consumed as dal; a good source of phosphorus. It is the chief constituent of wafer-biscuits (*papads*) or spiced balls (*vadi*). Cooked as a vegetable. Dal is the main ingredient of *Idli*, and *Dosa* (breakfast food); fried and salted, it is eaten as a snack. Pulse is used in rheumatism and nervous and hepatic diseases; also in dropsy and cephalalgia as a diuretic. Root narcotic, used for aching bones.

- V. oligosperma* Backer *see*
V. hosei (Craib) Backer
V. pilosa Baker
 Beng.—*Jhikrai*, *malkonia*.

Straw fed to cattle, and grain eaten in times of scarcity.

- V. radiata* (Linn.) Wilczek syn.
Phaseolus radiatus Linn., non
 Roxb. & auct.; *P. aureus* Roxb.;
P. mungo auct., non Linn.

GREEN GRAM, GOLDEN GRAM

- Sans.—*Mudga*; Hindi—*Mung*,
pessara; Beng.—*Mung*; Mar.—*Mug*;
 Guj.—*Mag*; Tel.—*Uthulu*,
patchapessalu; Tam.—*Pasi-payaru*,
putcha-payaru; Kan.—*Hesaru*;
 Mal.—*Cherupayaru*.

Ranks high among the pulse crops of India; rich in protein. Tender pods consumed as a vegetable. Mung is parched and made into a porridge. Often fried and used as a snack. Sprouted seeds are eaten; sometimes seedlings are candied. Decoction of seeds given in beri-beri as a diuretic. Seeds also used for vertigo. Mungo extract is said to have curative properties in polyneuritis gallinarum. After harvesting the pods, the herb is fed to cattle; also used for hay.

- V. retusa* Walp. *see*
V. marina (Burm.) Merrill

- V. sesquipedalis* Fruhw. *see*
V. unguiculata (Linn.) Walp.

- V. sinensis* (Linn.) Savi ex Hassk.
see V. unguiculata (Linn.) Walp.;
 subsp. *unguiculata*

— var. *sesquipedalis* Aschers. &
 Schweinf. *see V. unguiculata* (Linn.)
 Walp. subsp. *sesquipedalis* (Linn.)
 Verdcourt

— subsp. *sesquipedalis* Van-
 Eseltine *see V. unguiculata* (Linn.)
 Walp. subsp. *sesquipedalis* (Linn.)
 Verdcourt

- V. trilobata* (Linn.) Verdcourt syn.
Dolichos trilobatus Linn.;
Phaseolus trilobatus (Linn.) Schreb.;
P. trilobus sensu Ait. & auct., non
Dolichos trilobus Linn.

- Sans.—*Mudgaparni*; Hindi—
Mugam, *trianguli*, *rakhalkalai*;

VIGNA

Beng.—*Mugan*; Tel.—*Pillipesara*;
Tam.—*Panipayer*, *naripayer*,
elipayer; Mal.—*Ceruvidukol*.

Pulse, though highly nutritious, is generally consumed only by the poor. Roots yield a kind of arrowroot. Plants used as green fodder, much relished by cattle. Leaves sedative, used in cataplasm for weak eyes; also used in irregular fever in the form of decoction.

V. umbellata (Thunb.) Ohwi & Ohashi syn. *Dolichos umbellatus* Thunb., *Phaseolus calcaratus* Roxb.; *P. pubescens* Blume; *P. ricciardianus* Tenore; *Azuki umbellata* (Thunb.) Ohwi

RICE BEAN

Hindi—*Sutri*, *ghurush*; Punjab—*Ghurush*; Kumaun—*Ghurush*, *gurounsk*; Santal—*Sutri*; Khasi Hills—*Rumbaiya*; Nepal—*Sitamas*, *pau maia*.

Green pods and seeds eaten with condiments. The seeds are nutritive and aperient. Germinated seeds are also consumed. Stems and leaves relished by stock. Plant is a good source of vitamin C.

V. unguiculata (Linn.) Walp. syn. *V. sinensis* (Linn.) Savi ex Hassk.; *V. catjang* (Burm. f.) Walp.; *V. cylindrica* (Linn.) Skeels; *V. sesquipedalis* Fruhw.

COWPEA

Sans.—*Nishapava*, *dirghabija*, *chavala*; Hindi—*Lobia*, *riantshi*, *rawan*, *santa*; Beng.—*Barbati*, *ramhikolai*; Guj.—*Chorap*, *chola*; Mar.—*Chaoli*; Tel.—*Bobberulu*, *alusendi*, *duntupesalu*; Tam.—*Karamani*; Kan.—*Tadagunny*,

kursan-pyro, *alсанди*; Mal.—*Kottapayuru*, *vellapayaru*; Assam—*Urohi*, *mahor-pat*, *urhi-mah*.

Seeds are known as Cowpeas; India is the secondary centre of origin of Catjang Cowpeas, and China of Asparagus or Yardlong Beans. There are three types of Cowpeas; Common Cowpea; Catjang or Hindu Cowpea; and Asparagus or Yardlong Beans. Cowpea is valued primarily for its pods and seeds, used as food; plants left after harvesting of pods serve as a feed for livestock; also valued as a cover- or green manure-crop. Ripe seeds boiled and eaten, also consumed as a dal. Green seeds used as a vegetable. Seeds are pounded into flour, used for sweetmeats, cakes, or even porridge. Germinated seeds are eaten. Leaves and young shoots of some varieties are eaten as a pot-herb, and also used in salads. Starch obtained from the seeds may be used for textile-sizing and as a thickening agent in calico-printing. Cowpea is considered antibilious and prescribed in hepatic troubles and jaundice. Seeds contain stigmaterol and may be used in place of soybean in the preparation of steroidal hormones. Leaves are employed along with those of *Strobilanthes* sp. and turmeric for preparing a green dye.

—subsp. *cylindrica* (Linn.) Van-Eseltine syn. *V. catjang* (Burm. f.) Walp.; *V. cylindrica* (Linn.) Skeels

—subsp. *sesquipedalis* (Linn.) Verdcourt syn. *V. sesquipedalis* Fruhw.; *V. sinensis* (Linn.) Savi ex Hassk. var. *sesquipedalis* Aschers. & Schweinf.; *V. sinensis* (Linn.) Savi ex Hassk. subsp. *sesquipedalis* Van-Eseltine

—subsp. *unguiculata* syn. *V. sinensis* (Linn.) Savi ex Hassk.

WILD COWPEA

VIOLA

For uses see main species *V. unguiculata* (Linn.) Walp.

V. vexillata (Benth.) A. Rich. syn. *V. capensis* Walp.

Khasi Hills—*Jermei-soh-lang-tor*.

Tuberous, fusiform rootstock eaten, considered superior to sweet-potato in flavour and nutrients.

VILLEBRUNEA Gaudich.

V. frutescens Blume see
Oreocnide frutescens Miq.

V. integrifolia Gaudich. see
Oreocnide integrifolia Miq.

VINCA Linn. *Apocynaceae*

V. major Linn. syn.
V. pubescens Urv.

GREATER PERIWINKLE

Long and flexible shoots can be easily intertwined into garlands. Total alkaloids extracted from the plant have exhibited marked hypotensive effect in experimental animals. Extract of the plant was employed in France as an abortifacient, antihemorrhagic, and antigalactagogue.

V. minor Linn.

RUNNING MYRTLE,

LESSER PERIWINKLE

Carminative, vomitive, hemostatic, depurative, hypotensive, astringent, and diuretic. Decoction used as a hemostatic in piles and profuse menses. Infusion used as a gargle and eye wash. Extract employed as a vermifuge. Pulverized plant is efficacious in arterial hypertension; compares well with reserpine, barbiturates and purines. Hypotensive action is accompanied by sedative and spasmolytic effect and is ascribed to the alkaloid vincamine. Leaves used as an antiscorbutic; also given in diarrhoea, dysentery, and phthisis.

V. pubescens Urv. see

V. major Linn.

V. pusilla Murr. see

Catharanthus pusillus G. Don

V. rosea Linn. see

Catharanthus roseus G. Don

VIOLA Linn. *Violaceae*

V. biflora Linn.

One of the adulterants of *V. odorata*. Root emetic. Flowers emollient, pectoral, and diaphoretic. Leaves emollient and laxative.

V. canescens Wall.

One of the adulterants of *V. odorata*.

V. canina Linn. var. *sylvatica*

Hook. f. & Thoms. (in part) see

V. sylvestris Lam. (in part);

V. rupestris Schmidt

V. cinerea Boiss. var. *stocksii*

(Boiss.) W. Beck. syn. *V. stocksii*

Boiss.

Guj.—*Jinkobanafsha*; Punjab—*Banafshah*.

Roots emetic, used as a substitute and adulterant of ipecac (*Cephaelis ipecacuanha* A. Rich.).

V. cornuta Linn.

Yields violutoside (violutin 0.001-0.0015%).

V. diffusa Ging.

Flowers used in affections of the chest as a pectoral.

V. odorata Linn. SWEET VIOLET

Sans.—*Nilapushpa*; Hindi—*Banafshah*; Beng.—*Banafshah*,

VIOLA

banosa; Mar.—*Bagabanosa*;
Guj.—*Banaphsa*; Tam.—*Violettu*;
Kan.—*Violethoo*.

Expectorant, diaphoretic, antipyretic, and diuretic and as a laxative in bilious affections. Flowers emollient and demulcent. Leaves are said to relieve pain due to cancerous growths, particularly in the mouth and throat. Roots emetic, used as a substitute for ipecac. Seeds purgative and diuretic. Fresh flowering herb used in homoeopathy for the treatment of diseases of skin and eyes, and for relief from pain in the ear. Violet leaf absolute is used in high grade perfumes. Rootstocks contain an alkaloid odoratine with marked hypotensive activity.

V. patrinii Ging.

Herb is bruised and applied to ulcers and foul sores; also prescribed in syphilis, scrofula, and biliousness. In Chinese medicine recommended against cancerous growths. Dried flowers purgative; also used for coughs and colds, and employed in the preparation of Unani medicines, such as *Joshanda* and *Rogan-banafshah*. Used also as a pot-herb.

V. pilosa Blume syn. *V. serpens*
Wall. ex Ging., non Ridley

Hindi—*Banafshah*; Kumaun—
Thungtu; Punjab—*Banafsha*.

Constitutes a part of commercial *Banafshah* and is considered to possess medicinal properties more or less similar to those of *V. odorata*. A medicinal oil, *Rogan-i-banafshah*, is prepared from it. A decoction of flowers given for improvement in general complexion. Herb is the main ingredient of *Joshanda*, a Unani medicine used in the form of decoction for coughs and colds.

V. reichenbachiana Jordon ex
Boreau see *V. sylvestris* Lam. (in
part)

V. rupestris Schmidt syn. *V. canina*
var. *sylvatica* Hook. f. & Thoms.
(in part)

For uses see *V. sylvestris* Lam. (in part)

V. serpens Wall. ex Ging., non
Ridley see *V. pilosa* Blume

V. stocksii Boiss. see *V. cinerea*
Boiss. var. *stocksii* (Boiss.) W. Beck.

V. sylvestris Lam. (in part) syn.
V. canina Linn. var. *sylvatica* Hook.
f. & Thoms. (in part)

Used as a pectoral. A part of *V. sylvestris*
Lam. is treated as a synonym of
V. reichenbachiana Jordon ex Boreau,
confined to Europe. Also, it is not differ-
entiated from *V. rupestris* Schimdt, a herb
found in Kashmir, for economic pur-
poses. *V. sylvestris* is an adulterant of
Banafshah.

V. tricolor Linn. GARDEN PANSEY,
HEARTSEASE

Stimulant, diaphoretic, and diuretic, used
in disorders of blood, rheumatism, and
cutaneous troubles. Decoction of leaves
and flowers is used as an expectorant,
and is given for asthma, epilepsy,
and diseases of infants; shows antimy-
cotic and antimicrobial activity. Root
purgative and emetic, used as a substi-
tute for ipecac. Infusion given to children
for dysentery. Roots contain viola-emetine.

VIRGILIA Poir. *Papilionaceae*;
Fabaceae

V. capensis Lam. see

V. oroboides (Bergius) Salter

V. oroboides (Bergius) Salter syn.
V. capensis Lam.; *Sophora oroboides*
Bergius LILAC VIRGILIA

VITEX

Yields a gum, resembling cerasin, the gum obtained from the cherry-tree (*Prunus* sp.) and used as a substitute for starch.

VISCUM Linn. *Viscaceae*

V. album Linn. syn. *V. costatum*
Gamble EUROPEAN MISTLETOE

Hindi—*Ban, banda*; Kan.—*Hasuru-badanika*;
Punjab—*Bhangra, kabhbang, ahalu, rini, reori*; Kulu—*Rini*;
Jaunsar—*Chula-ka-banda*;
Nepal—*Hurchu, harchur*. Trade—*Kishmish kawali*.

Used in hypertension, arteriosclerosis, tumours, and arthrosis. Reputed as a cardiogenic, nervine sedative, antispasmodic, diuretic and purgative, and as an emetic with narcotic action. Also used for enlargement of liver and spleen, hysteria, epilepsy, uterine hemorrhages, piles, and lumbago. Leaves, berries and bark yield a highly sticky, greenish resin, known as viscin, used in the production of strongly sticking plasters and bird-lime.

V. articulatum Burm. f. including
V. nepalense Spreng.

Sans.—*Gandhamadini, jivantika, kamavriksha, nilavalli*; Hindi—*Budu, pand, vadaka, bandala*;
Beng.—*Mandada, paragaccha, vandu*; Mar.—*Banda, kamarukha*;
Guj.—*Vando*; Nepal—*Harchur, hurchu*; Lushai—*Lenpat*; Santal—*Katkom janga*.

Febrifuge and aphrodisiac; paste applied to cuts.

V. costatum Gamble *see*

V. album Linn.

V. monoicum Roxb. ex DC.

Hindi—*Kuchle-ka-malang*; Beng.—*Banda, pargatcha*; Tel.—*Badanika, pullurivi, kadisebadanika*; Tam.—*pulluri, pullurivi*; Oriya—*Monjodomo*;
Santal—*Pet chamra banda*; Deccan—*Kuchle-ki-sonkan*.

Powerful narcotic. Leaves of the plants parasitizing nux-vomica trees (*Strychnos nux-vomica* Linn.) possesses properties more or less similar to nux-vomica and are used as a substitute for strychnine and brucine.

V. nepalense Spreng. *see*

V. articulatum Burm. f.

V. orientale Willd.

Hindi—*Banda*; Tel.—*Sundarabadanika, chandrabadanika*; Santal—*Banda*.

Plants parasitizing nux-vomica trees are used as a substitute for nux-vomica. Poultice of leaves is used for neuralgia. Ashes of the plant are rubbed on the body for the treatment of itch.

VITEX Linn. *Verbenaceae*

V. agnus-castus Linn.

CHASTE-TREE, HEMP-TREE,
MONK'S PEPPER-TREE

Seeds prescribed in colic. Sometimes employed as a substitute for pepper. Yields an oil which showed progesterone-like effect on mature female rats. Young twigs used for basketry. Leaves contain an essential oil.

V. altissima Linn. f.

Mar.—*Balage, banalgay*; Tel.—*Nemiliadogu*; Tam.—*Maila, mayilai*;
Kan.—*Myrole, bulgi, balgay*; Mal.—*Mayila*; Assam—*Ahoi, ahoi*,

VITEX

Jharua; Cachar— *Selongphang*;
Coorg—*Naviladi*; Nepal—*Tin-patte*.
Trade—Milla (timber).

Wood mostly used for construction work, such as beams, columns, doors, windows, and floor boards; also used for agricultural implements and wells, oil mills, wheel work, tool-handles, boats, and occasionally for sleepers. Suitable for high class furniture and cabinet-work.

V. canescens Kurz

Assam—*Teta*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-sart-udkhar*; Cachar—*Mathokhrari*; Tripura—*Arekhal*.

Wood suitable for building purposes and for boxes. Leaves eaten by cattle.

V. glabrata R. Br.

Assam—*Pani-amora*, *bhodiya*, *bandikari*, *langathang-thang*; Cachar—*Serlung-baphang*; A.P.—*Kapingasing*; Bihar—*Bhadu*; Andamans—*Jungli pyinma*.

Wood used for cart-wheels, oars, and furniture. Fruits edible. Bark as well as roots astringent.

V. heterophylla Roxb. *see*

V. quinata (Lour.) F.N. Williams

V. leucoxyton Linn. f.

Mar.—*Sherus*, *songarbi*, Tel.—*Luki*, *nevaledi*, *jinnukoyi*; Tam.—*Nirochi*, *kattunochi*; Kan.—*Holelakhi*, *sengeni*; Mal.—*Atta nocchi*.

Wood mostly used for constructional and general purposes, and also for wheels of carts. Suitable for cabinet and other decorative work. Roots febrifuge, astringent.

V. littoralis A. Cunn. *see*

V. lucens T. Kirk

V. lucens T. Kirk *syn.*

V. littoralis A. Cunn.

Strongest and most durable timber in New Zealand; sleepers and posts made from this wood last for about 25 years. Infusion of leaves used for sprains, backache, ulcers, and sore throat. Introduced into India.

V. negundo Linn.

Sans.—*Nirgundi*; Hindi—*Sambhalu*, *Shambalu*, *shivari*, *nisinda*; Beng.—*Nisinda*, *samalu*, *nirgundi*; Mar.—*Nirgundi*, *nisind*, *nigudi*; Guj.—*Nagoda*, *nagaol*; Tel.—*Vaavili*; *tellavaaviti*; Tam.—*Vellai-nocohi*, *nirkkundi*, *venmochi*; Kan.—*Lakkigida*, *nakkilu*, *nekki*; Mal.—*Vellanocchi*; Oriya—*Beyguna*, *begundia*, *nirgundi*; Punjab—*Banna*, *marwan*, *shwari*; Kumaun—*Shiwali*; Assam—*Pasutia*, *agglachitta*.

Leaves tonic and vermifuge; smoked for relief in catarrh and headache. Their decoction employed in medicinal baths for catarrhal and rheumatic affections. Leaves and roots possess tranquillizing effect and form a constituent of *Vishagarbha thalla*, an Ayurvedic preparation. Leaves yield an essential oil. Extract of leaves showed anticancer activity against *Ehrlich ascites* tumour-cells. Roots tonic, febrifuge, diuretic, used in rheumatism and dyspepsia and as an anthelmintic; also employed as a demulcent in dysentery and piles. Flowers astringent, used in diarrhoea, fever, and liver complaints. Seeds eaten after boiling. Young shoots employed for basketry.

V. peduncularis Wall. ex Schauer

Hindi—*Minjurgorwa*, *nagpheni*;
 Beng.—*Boruna*, *goda*, *ashot*; Kan.—*Navaladi*; Oriya—*Mado*, *chulia*,
eratakka; Santal—*Mara kata*, *bhadu*;
 Assam—*Ashoi*, *silaosai*; Garo—*Ashoi*,
rang-ngi, *rangri*, *shillangri*;
 Cachar—*Jadgach*, *jharua*, *shelong-
 phang*.

Though a good constructional timber, it is not available in large quantities. Used for posts and beams, harrows, wells, sugarcane crushers, rice pounders, mortars, and oars, and also for carving. Infusion of leaves and bark used in malarial and black water fevers. Leaves show antibacterial properties.

V. pinnata Linn. syn.

V. pubescens Vahl

Tel.—*Nowlieragu*, *nevaladugu*; Tam.—*Myladi*; Mal.—*Atta mayila*; Oriya—*Dhalasingha*;
 Assam—*Ahoi*,
bhodia, *dieng-lakhier-dkhar*; Tripura—*Arekodol*.

Wood used for constructional work, furniture, agricultural implements and tool-handles, and turnery and inlay work; also used for bridges and boat-making. Decoction of bark given for stomach-ache and poultice of leaves applied to wounds.

V. pubescens Vahl see

V. pinnata Linn.

V. quinata (Lour.) F.N. Williams
 syn. *V. heterophylla* Roxb.

Khasi Hills—*Dieng-sart-udkhar*;
 Garo—*Khungsuman*; Naga—*Tirale
 chiang*; Tripura—*Arekadai*; Lepcha—*Maragak-kung*.

Wood used for building work and boxes, but rarely available in good size due to deep flutings in the trunk.

V. trifolia Linn.

Sans.—*Surasa*; Hindi—*Pani-ki-sanb-
 halu*, *sufed-sanbhalu*; Beng.—*Pani-
 samalu*; Mar.—*Nirgundi*, *lingur*,
indrani; Tel.—*Vaavili chiruvaavili*;
 Tam.—*Nirnocchi*, *sirunochi*; Kan.—*Lakki*,
nekki nochi; Mal.—*Karinochi*,
nirnochi; Oriya—*Begundia*.

Leaves form a constituent of poultices used for rheumatic swellings, inflammations, and sprains. Powdered leaves as well as their infusion is given as a febrifuge. Leaves insecticidal and antibacterial, their extract used in tuberculosis, it showed inhibitory action against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Extract also exhibited anticancer activity. Decoction of roots used as a febrifuge. Flowers are prescribed with noney in fevers accompanied by vomiting and severe thirst. Fruits used in amenorrhoea; they contain the alkaloid vitr cine.

V. vestita Wall. ex Schauer

Wood used for rafters and as fuel.

VITIS Linn.

Vitaceae

V. adnata Wall. ex Wight see
Cissus adnata Roxb.

V. angustifolia Wall. ex Wight see
Tetrastigma thomsonianum Planch.

V. araneosus Dalz. & Gibs. ex
 M. Laws. see *Ampelocissus araneosa*
 (M. Laws.) Planch.

V. barbata Wall. see
Ampelocissus barbata (Wall.)
 Planch.

V. bracteolata Wall. see
Tetrastigma bracteolatum (Wall. ex
 M. Laws.) Planch.

VOSSIA

Out of the total production of grapes c. 80% is crushed for wine, and 7% dried into raisins; some quantity is consumed as fresh grapes or in the form of juice. Byproducts of wine-making are used for grape-seed oil, tannins, and potassium hydrogen tartarate. Selected fruits are used for canning. Fresh grapes are laxative stomachic, diuretic, demulcent, and cooling. Popular tonic, *Drakshasava*, is made from grape juice. Similarly grapes form a constituent of *Chayvanaprasa*. Leaves astringent. Sometimes used in diarrhoea. Sap of young branches used in skin affections.

VOACANGA Thouars

Apocynaceae

V. foetida (Blume) Rolfe syn.
Orchipeda foetida Blume

Latex used for fistulae, tumours, and pustules, and for stomach and intestinal troubles. Wood used for handles of knives and other weapons.

V. grandifolia (Miq.) Rolfe

All parts of the plant contain alkaloids. Leaves contain vobtusine, vobtusine-lactone, and deoxyvobtusine.

VOANDZEIA Thouars

Papilionaceae;
Fabaceae

V. subterranea Thouars

BAMBARRA GROUNDNUT

Unripe pods as also the ripe seeds are eaten after cooking. Plant also used as fodder. When grown in sand it checks soil-erosion and makes the soil fertile.

VOLUTARELLA Cass.

V. divaricata Benth. & Hook. f. see
Amberboa divaricata Kuntze;
Oligochaeta ramosa (Roxb.)
Wagon.

V. ramosa (Roxb.) Santapau see
Oligochaeta ramosa (Roxb.)
Wagon.

VOSSIA Wall. & Griff

Gramineae;
Poaceae

V. cuspidata Griff.

Green leaves used as fodder; coarse leaves used for mats. Along with long-fibred materials, the plant may be used for paper-pulp.

W

WAGATEA Dalz.

Caesalpiniaceae

W. spicata Dalz.

Mar.—*Wakeri, wagati, kuldgajja*;
 Tam.—*Pulinakagondai, okkadik-*
kodi; Kan.—*Hoogliganje, kadunche,*
gaijigaballi.

Roots used for pneumonia. Bark for skin troubles. Ethanolic extract of aerial parts exhibits hypotensive activity. Pods contain considerable quantity of tannic acid. Seeds yield an oil, used as an illuminant.

WAHLENBERGIA Schrad. ex Roth *Campanulaceae*

W. gracilis Schrad. *see*
W. marginata (Thunb.) A. DC.

W. marginata (Thunb.) A. DC. *syn.*
W. gracilis Schrad.

Mundari—*Tosad kesari*; Oraon—*Dudma arxa*; Sadri—*Dudma sag.*

Herbs crushed and used for skin troubles; also used for strengthening loose teeth. Roots employed for pulmonary infections.

WALLICHIA Roxb. *Palmae;* *Arecaceae*

W. caryotoides Roxb., non Wall.

Used for the same purposes as *W. densiflora* Mart.

W. caryotoides Wall., non Roxb.
see W. densiflora Mart.

W. densiflora Mart. *syn.*
W. caryotoides Wall., non Roxb.

Kumaun—*Gor aunsa, kala aunsa*;
 Lepcha—*Oho, uh*; Nepal—*Takoru.*

Leaves used for thatching, fairly lasting. Also used as fodder for ponies. Midribs used for making combs. Stems used for the preparation of an intoxicating drink.

W. disticha T. Anders.

Lepcha—*Ketong.*

Pith taken from near the summit of the older trees eaten by the Lepchas. Fruits as also the leaves may cause dermatitis.

WALSURA Roxb. *Meliaceae*

W. piscidia Roxb. *see*
W. trifoliata Harms

W. robusta Roxb.

Assam—*Lali*; Mikir—*Thengrali*;
 Cachar—*Mogchouphong*; Khasi Hills
 —*Dieng-soh-phlang.*

Wood suitable for agricultural implements.

W. trifoliata Harms *syn.*
W. piscidia Roxb.

Tel.—*Walurasi, valarasi, ettayaludu*;
 Tam.—*Chedda-vakko, kanji-maram,*
malaivirali, valsura; Kan.—*Walursi,*
malesagadi; Mal.—*Perilla-piccha*;
 Oriya—*Mundika*; Bombay—*Walasura, wallusri.*

Bark stimulant, expectorant, emmenagogue, and emetic; stupifies fish. Fruit-pulp also employed as a fish-poison. Wood used for agricultural implements, cart-shafts, and axels; also suitable for turnery

WEDELIA

and decorative wood-work. An oily liquid obtained by heating the wood is used for itch.

W. tubulata Hiern

A new pentacyclic triterpene alcohol, walsurenol, has been isolated from the leaves.

WALTHERIA Linn. *Sterculiaceae*

W. americana Linn. *see*

W. indica Linn.

W. indica Linn. *syn.*

W. americana Linn.

Beng.—*Khar dudhi*; Tel.—*Nallabenda*; Mundari—*Khain*.

Febrifuge, purgative, and emollient. Roots chewed to control internal hemorrhages; their decoction is used for the same purpose and to induce fecundity in women. Flowers and root-bark used against thrush.

WASHINGTONIA Wendl.

Palmae; Arecaceae

W. filifera Wendl.

Fruits eaten fresh or dried. Seeds ground into a meal. Terminal bud or cabbage is roasted and eaten. Leaves are used for thatching and their fibre for basketry.

—var. *robusta* Parish *see*

W. robusta Wendl.

W. robusta Wendl. *syn. W. filifera*

var. *robusta* Parish **DESERT-PALM**

Used for the same purpose as *W. filifera*

WATSONIA Mill. *Iridaceae*

W. densiflora Baker

Given to calves in diarrhoea.

WATTAKAKA Hassk.

W. volubilis (Linn.f.) Stapf *see*
Dregea volubilis (Linn. f.) Benth.
ex Hook. f.

WEBERA Schreb.

W. corymbosa Willd. *see*

Tarenna asiatica (Linn.) Alston

WEDELIA Jacq. *Compositae;*

Asteraceae

W. biflora DC. *syn.*

W. scandens C.B. Clarke in part

Beng. & Bombay—*Sonki*.

Young leaves cooked and eaten with other foods as a flavouring. Pounded leaves used as a poultice on cuts, ulcers, sores, and varicose veins. Decoction of roots and leaves prescribed for stomach-ache. Leaves diuretic. Flowers purgative. Leaves and stems toxic to goats. Aqueous extract of leaves and stems is toxic to American cockroaches.

W. calendulacea Less., non Rich.
see W. chinensis Merrill

W. chinensis Merrill *syn.*

W. calendulacea Less., non Rich.

Sans.—*Bhringaraja*, *kesaraja*,
pitabhringi; Hindi—*Bhanra*, *bhan-*
gra, *pila-bhangra*; Beng.—*Bhimra*,
kesraj; Mar. —*Pivalamaka*;
Guj.—*Bhangaro*; Tam.—*Postaley-*
kaiantageerai, *potralai kainda-*
keerai, *manjal karisalan kanni*;
Kan.—*Kaesarji*, *gargari*; Mal.
—*Aswagandhi*.

Leaves are used for dyeing hair and for promoting their growth. Roots yield a black dye. Leaves tonic used in cough,

WEDELIA

cephalagia, and alopecia. Decoction of herb used in menorrhagia and uterine hemorrhages. Ethanolic extract of herb inhibits the growth of *Ehrlich ascites* carcinoma.

W. scandens C.B. Clarke in part see *W. biflora* DC.

W. wallichii Less.

Oriya—*Parbatijeera*.

Poultice of herb applied to wounds.

WENDLANDIA Bartl. ex DC.

Rubiaceae

W. exserta DC.

Hindi—*Chaulai, chila, chilkiya, tila, birsa, tilki*; Beng.—*Tilki, mimri*; Mar.—*Padgira*; Kan.—*Tilai*; Punjab—*Pausara, pudhara, chilkiya*; Assam—*Kadam*; Santal—*Hundru*.

Leaves used as fodder. Bark employed in urinary complaints. Wood used for buildings, house posts, and agricultural implements, resistant to termites.

W. lawii Hook. f. see

W. thyrsoides (Roth) Steud.

W. notoniana Wall. ex Wight see

W. thyrsoides (Roth) Steud.

W. thyrsoides (Roth) Steud. syn.

W. notoniana Wall. ex Wight;

W. lawii Hook. f.

Mar.—*Showla, talung, parwi*;

Tam.—*Velleithalachedi, kadamban, purukadamban*; Kan.—*Beltada kammagaggare*; Mal.—*Puvu*.

Wood suitable for posts, rafters, and door frames.

W. tinctoria DC.

Beng.—*Tula-lodh*; Oriya—*Telli*; Assam—*Gauni-kewta*; Santal—*Telai*; Lepcha—*Singnote*.

Bark used as a mordant in dyeing. An application prepared from the bark is used for cramps in cholera patients.

WIDDRINGTONIA Endl.

Cupressaceae

W. whytei Rendle

MLANJE CEDAR,
AFRICAN CYPRESS

Wood used for fencing, building construction, shingles, and interior furnishing. Heartwood yields an essential oil resembling American Cedarwood Oil (*Juniperus virginiana* Linn.). Wood resistant to borers, termites, and fungi. Introduced into India.

WIGANDIA Kunth

Hydrophyllaceae

W. caracasana Kunth

Decoction of leaves used in rheumatism.

— var. *macrophylla* Brand syn.

W. macrophylla Schlecht. & Cham.

It has larger leaves and used like the species.

W. macrophylla Schlecht. & Cham.

see *W. caracasana* Kunth var. *macrophylla* Brand

W. vigieri Carr. .

Introduced into Indian gardens for ornamental foliage.

WIGHTIA Wall. *Scrophulariaceae*

W. gigantea Wall. see

W. speciosissima Merrill

WITHANIA

W. speciosissima Merrill syn.
W. gigantea Wall.

Khasi Hills—*Ka-slang*; Lepcha—*Bop, bop-kung*;
Lushai—*Chongtlai*;
Nepal—*Bauni-kath, lakori*.

Wood used by Lamas for making idols of Buddha.

WIKSTROEMIA Endl.
Thymelaeaceae

W. canescens Meissn.

Punjab—*Bhatniggi, teilak*; Kumaun—*Chamlia, chamletu, chamboi*;
Assam—*Panjungmasi, ta-tyllu*.

Bark yields fibre which is used as a raw material in the manufacture of rice-paper in China and Japan; also used for cordage.

W. indica Mey. syn. *W. viridiflora*
Meissn.; *W. indica* var. *viridiflora*
Hook. f. **SMALL-LEAF SALAGO**

Bark vesicant, purgative, and piscicidal, used for schistosomiasis. Fibre used for ropes. Bark used for the manufacture of high grade paper.

—var. *viridiflora* Hook. f. see
W. indica Mey.

W. viridiflora Meissn. see
W. indica Mey.

WILLUGHBEIA Roxb.
Apocynaceae

W. edulis Roxb.

Beng.—*Luti-am*; Assam—*Gedraphol, laleng-tenga, bel-tata*;
Cachar—*Laong-doukha*.

Fruits eaten, pleasantly acidic.

WISSADULA Medic. *Malvaceae*

W. leschenaultiana Mast. see
W. periplocifolia Presl ex Thw.

W. periplocifolia Presl ex Thw. syn.
W. rostrata Planch.; *W. leschenaultiana* Mast.

Bark yields soft and silky fibre which is superior to jute and well-adapted for spinning. Twigs used for brooms.

W. rostrata Planch. see
W. periplocifolia Presl ex Thw.

WISTERIA Nutt.
Papilionaceae; Fabaceae

W. chinensis DC. see
W. sinensis Sweet

W. floribunda DC.
Bark yields a fibre used for cordage.

W. sinensis Sweet syn.
W. chinensis DC.

CHINESE WISTERIA

Leaves employed as a substitute for tea. Seeds diuretic. Flowers sometimes eaten; contain an essential oil.

WITHANIA Pauq. *Solanaceae*

W. ashwagandha Kaul
Cultivated plants of *W. somnifera* differ from the wild ones not only morphologically, but also in their therapeutical activity, though the same alkaloids are present. In view of these differences, some botanists consider the cultivated plants distinct from the wild ones and have assigned a new specific name mentioned above.

WITHANIA

W. coagulans Dunal

INDIAN RENNET,
INDIAN CHEESE-MAKER

Hindi—*Akri, punir*; Beng.—*Ashvagandha*; Tel.—*Panneru-gadda*; Tam.—*Ammukkura*; Kan.—*Asvagandhi*; Punjab—*Spin bajja, panir, panir-band, akri* (fruit).

Berries employed for coagulating milk; this activity is due to the presence of an enzyme which can be easily extracted and has a good shelf life. Concentrated enzyme may be substituted for rennet for the preparation of soft cheeses. Fruits emetic, sedative, and diuretic, used in chronic hepatic complaints. In dried form employed for dyspepsia, flatulent colic, and other intestinal complaints. Fruits also used for asthma, biliousness, and strangu-ry; contain an essential oil. In market no distinction is made between the berries of *W. coagulans* and *W. somnifera*.

W. somnifera Dunal

Sans.—*Ashwagandha, turangi-gandha*; Hindi—*Punir, asgandh*; Beng.—*Ashvaganda*; Mar.—*Askandha tilli*; Guj.—*Ghodukun, ghoda, asoda, asan*; Tel.—*Pulivendram, panneru-gadda, panneru*; Tam.—*Amukkura, amkulang, amukkuram-kilangu, amulang-kalung* (root), *aswagandhi*; Kan.—*Viremaddlinagadde, pann-aeru, aswagandhi, kiremallingagida*; Punjab—*Asgand, isgand*; Bombay—*Asgund, asvagandha*; Rajasthan—*Chirpotan*. Trade—*Aswagandha*.

Roots have long been in use for hiccup, cough, dropsy, rheumatism, and female disorders, and as a sedative in cases of senile debility. The pharmacological acti-

vity is ascribed to the presence of several alkaloids. It is useful also for inflammatory conditions, ulcers, and scabies in the form of external applications. Deserves further trials for arthropathies. Leaves used as a febrifuge and applied to lesions, painful swellings, and sore eyes. Witha-ferin A is the most important withanolide to which the curative properties of leaves are attributed. Tender shoots used as a vegetable, also used as fodder for goats, but suspected of poisoning stock.

WOODFORDIA Salisb.

Lythraceae

W. floribunda Salisb. *see*

W. fruticosa Kurz

W. fruticosa Kurz *syn.*

W. floribunda Salisb.

FIRE-FLAME BUSH, SHIRANJITEA

Sans.—*Dhataki, agnijwala*; Hindi—*Dawi, thawi, santha, dhaula, dhaura, dhai*; Beng.—*Dhai, dawai*; Mar.—*Phulsatti, dhai-phal*; Guj.—*Dhavdi*; Tel.—*Jargi, serinji, gaddaisinka*; Kan.—*Tamrapushpi*; Oriya—*Jatiko, harwari*; Jammu & Kashmir—*Thawi, thai*; Punjab—*Tawi, thai, dahai, dhawi, gul dhawi, gul bahar* (flowers); Bihar—*Icha, dhenti, phuldawai, dhai-phul*.

Flowers yield a red dye; twigs and leaves also used in dyeing. Flowers also contain tannin. Leaves contain 12-20% tannin and may be exploited for production of tan extracts. Bark contains 20-27% tannin and is used for tanning crust leathers. Dried flowers astringent and stimulant. Commercially available drug consists of dried fruits, flowers, buds and broken pieces of inflorescences and much used in bowel complaints, hemorrhages, menorrhagia, and seminal weakness. Wood

suitable for axe-handles, but mostly used as fuel. Tree yields a gum which resembles gum tragacanth and swells up in water. It is employed for coating the part of the fabric which is not to be dyed. Flowers are used for making a cooling drink.

WRIGHTIA R. Br. *Apocynaceae*

W. coccinea Sims

Beng.—*Pallam*. Nepal—*Asari*;
Cachar—*Pong-khlung-baphang*.

Wood used for *palkees* and for purposes where light and strong wood is needed.

W. tinctoria R. Br.

PALA INDIGO-PLANT

Sans.—*Hyamaraka*; Hindi—*Indrajau, mitha-indrajau*; Beng.—*Indrajau*; Guj.—*Indrajau, runchallo-dudhlo, dudhlo*; Mar.—*Kala kuda, indrajau*; Tel.—*Tedlapaala, amkuda, jeddapaala*; Tam.—*Veypale, irumpalai, thonthapalai*; Kan.—*Kodamurki, bepalle, kodesige*; Mal.—*Kotakappalla, aiyapala*; Oriya—*Pita karuan, dudhokriya, krya*.

Wood extensively used for all classes of turnery; for making cups, plates, combs, chessmen, pen-holders, cheap-grade pencils, and bedstead legs. Also used for carving, frames, spoons with carved handles, small boxes, and screens. It is used for famous Channapatna toys and wooden idols. Suitable for match-boxes and splints, bobbins, engraving-and printing-blocks, rulers and various types of other mathematical instruments, lacquerware, and stained wood inlay-work. Bark used as an adulterant of Kurchi Bark (*Holarrhena antidysenterica* Wall.). Bark and seeds used in flatulence and bilious

troubles. Seeds aphrodisiac and anthelmintic. Plant produces a cream-coloured latex; the coagulum may find use in code-wire insulations, floor furnishing, and adhesives, where the rubber content of more than 10-13% is not required. Fresh latex is proteolytic and curdles milk. Juice of raw fruits is also used for coagulating milk, and, as in the latex, presence of a proteolytic enzyme in it is reported. Seeds yield a semi-drying oil. Flowers used as a vegetable. Tender leaves, seeds, and pods also eaten. Leaves yield a blue indigo dye called Mysore Pala Indigo. They are also used as wrappers for *Bidis*.

W. tomentosa Roem. & Schult.

Hindi—*Dudhi, dharauli, दौरा*;
Beng.—*Dudhkoraiya*; Guj.—*Dudhlo, kala inderjau*; Mar.—*Kala inderjau*;
Tel.—*Tellapaala, peddapaala, koil-amukri*; Tam.—*Pala*; Kan.—*Bilikudegidda, billiganagalugidda, kadujanagalu*; Mal.—*Mailam pala, nilampala, thouthapala*; Oriya—*Pal kurwan, harido*; Bombay—*Kala inderjau, tambada kuda*; Assam—*Atkuri, garo dudhkuri*; Garo—*Bolmatra*; Khasi Hills—*Diengpanganai*; Nepal—*Karingi, kirra*.

Wood is a non-ornamental timber of second class, used more or less for the same purposes as that from *W. tinctoria*. In considerable demand for carving and turnery. Dried bark is used as an adulterant and substitute of Kurchi Bark; alkaloid conessine is the active principle in both barks. Latex yields a yellow dye, which on dilution with water imparts fast colouration to cotton fabrics. Leaves eaten as a pot-herb. Tender fruits also are edible; fruits yield a floss used for stuffing. Seeds yield a thick red coloured medicinal oil which is often confused with the oil of the seeds of *Holarrhena antidysenterica* Wall.

X

XANTHIUM Linn. *Compositae;*
Asteraceae

X. spinosum Linn. **SPINY CLOTBUR**

Used against hydrophobia and intermittent fevers. Diuretic and sudorific. Buds prescribed in diarrhoea. Young plants cause poisoning in the bovine and the equine. Seeds yield a semi-drying oil suitable for human consumption.

X. strumarium Linn.

COCKLEBUR, BURWEED

Sans.— *Arishta*; Hindi — *Banokra, gokhru, chota-gokhru, chota-dhatura, adhasisi*; Beng. — *Banokra, chota-dhatura*; Guj.— *Gadarium*; Mar.— *Shankeshvara, dutundi*; Tel.— *Marulamathangi*; Tam.— *Maruloomatham*; Kan.— *Maruluummatti*; Jammu & Kashmir— *Tsur, lane tsuru*; Punjab — *Wangan tsuru, chiru*; Assam — *Agara*; Garo— *Lokra*; Khasi Hills — *Ghaghra*; Mikir — *Parohanthor*; M. P. — *Adhasisi*.

Cultivated as a leafy vegetable in China. Young floral tops and leaves immediately below are boiled and eaten as a pot-herb. Herb is poisonous, but toxic substances are removed by cooking. Herb diaphoretic, diuretic, emollient, and sedative. Decoction used in chronic malaria, leucorrhoea, and urinary diseases. Seeds yield a semi-drying oil called Gokhru or Adhasisi Oil, resembling that of the sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* Linn.). It is edible and has prospects of utilization in industries; it may be used for production of lecithin, soft and hard soaps, and sulphonated oils; also employed in paints. Cake is rich in

nitrogenous content and phosphoric acid, but can not be used as feed because of the presence of toxic substances; may be used as a fertilizer. Powdered shells are used for making activated carbon. Fruits are rich in vitamin C and considered cooling and demulcent. Buds tonic, diuretic, and sedative. Seeds used for resolving inflammatory swellings and their oil for bladder affections, herpes, and erysipelas. Fruits contain β -D glucoside of β -sitosterol; it is known to possess anti-inflammatory activity. It is added to pharmaceutical preparations or food products for regulation of hormonal activity and treatment of urino-genital diseases. Leaves are astringent, diuretic, and anti-syphilitic, used in scrofula and herpes. Roots bitter and tonic, used against cancer and scrofula; extract applied to ulcers, boils, and abscesses.

XANTHOPHYLLUM Roxb.

Polygalaceae

X. flavescens Roxb.

Beng.— *Ajensak, gandi*; Tam.— *Mattei, muttei, muttainarathia*; Kan. — *Maralumathangi, maddinasoppu*; Mal.— *Madakka, mottal*.

Wood suitable after treatment for general construction work and for fencing. Leaves used for manuring paddy fields.

XANTHOSOMA Schott *Araceae*

X. nigrum (Vell.) Mansfeld syn.
X. violaceum Schott; *Arum nigrum*
Vell.

Mal. — *Palchembu*.

Cultivated for edible cormels and leaves; the former are rich in starch and said to be more nutritious than potatoes. However, they should be cooked long enough

XIMENIA

to remove the acrid principle. Young leaves eaten with beans as a substitute for lettuce and with fish in place of spinach. Plant yields a milky fluid, used as a blood coagulant.

X. sagittifolium Schott

Cultivated for its edible corms and leaves.

X. violaceum Schott see

X. nigrum (Vell.) Mansfeld

XANTOLIS Rafin. *Sapotaceae*

X. assamica (C. B. Clarke) Van Royen syn. *Sideroxylon assamicum* C.B. Clarke

Khasi Hills—*Dieng-soh-manong-ksui*.

Bark sweetish and aromatic like liquorice. Wood similar to that of *X. hookeri* and used for the same purposes.

X. hookeri (C.B. Clarke) Van Royen syn. *Sideroxylon hookeri* C.B. Clarke

MONKEY'S CARB-APPLE

Assam—*Dieng-soh-pho-shree*.

Wood used for furniture and buildings.

X. tomentosa (Roxb.) Rafin. syn. *Sideroxylon tomentosum* Roxb.; *Pouteria tomentosa* (Roxb.) Baehni.

Mar. — *Kumbul, kanta kumla*; Tam. — *Palai, mul makil*; Kan. — *Hudigullu, kampale, gomale, kabbi-nadamara*; Oriya—*Kanta bohul, kantaboro*.

Berries pickled, also used in curries. Fruits contain a thermostable, anticholeric principle which completely inhibits the growth of *Vibrio comma*; fruit-pulp given to patients of cholera. Seeds yield

a fatty oil. Wood used for house-beams and carpenters' planes, and for building-poles. A tough wood, used for tool-handles, mallet-heads, rice-pounders and clod crushers. plant yields gutta-percha.

XEROMPHIS Rafin.

X. spinosa Keay see

Randia spinosa Poir.

XEROSPERMUM Blume

Sapindaceae

X. glabratum (Wall.) Radlk. syn.

X. noronhianum Hiern in part, non Blume

Beng. — *Bura*; Cachar — *Buru-bup-hang*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-soh-moni-ar-shree*; Naga—*Khoirao*; Garo—*Khuranchi, shanpi*.

Fruits sweet and edible. Wood suitable for building purposes, tool-handles and agricultural implements like the wood of *X. intermedium* Radlk., a Burmese species.

X. intermedium Radlk. see

X. glabratum (Wall.) Radlk.

X. noronhianum Hiern in part, non Blume see *X. glabratum* (Wall.) Radlk.

XIMENIA Linn.

Olacaceae

X. americana Linn. syn. *X. spinosa* Salisb.

FALSE SANDALWOOD,
TALLOW-WOOD

Tel.—*Kondanakkera, nagaragandaman, uranechra, naggiri*; Tam.—*Chiru-illantai, kadaranji, siruyilan dai*; Kan.—*Nagarigidde, nakkare, kandanakkare*.

XIMENIA

Ripe fruits called Wild Plum or Wild Olive are used as a substitute for lemons; also used for making jams and jellies. In South Africa, fruits used for making beer. Fruits as also the seeds are laxative. Syrup made from fruits used in dropsy and rheumatism. Infusion of bruised fruits given to calves in sanguineous diarrhoea. Kernels eaten raw or roasted, but only a few at a time. Kernels yield an oil, used as a substitute for *Ghee* in South India. The oil from plants in Equatorial Africa, called Elozy Oil is, however, unsuitable for human consumption. Oil is used for lubrication and making soap and candles, also suitable as a pomade. Oil cake is unsuitable as an animal feed. Roots cathartic, used in venereal diseases. Pulverized roots used for gum troubles. Decoction of roots and leaves given in jaundice and diarrhoea; also used as a febrifuge. Bark astringent, applied to sores. Also used for tanning (tannin 17%). Wood suitable for turnery, toys, etc. It is pleasantly scented when fresh and is sometimes powdered and substituted for sandalwood.

X. spinosa Salisb. see
X. americana Linn.

XYLIA Benth. *Mimosaceae*

X. dolabriformis Benth.

Wood lighter in colour, stronger, heavier and tougher than Irul wood *X. xylocarpa* (Roxb.) Taub. It is a Burmese species known as *Pyinkado*, introduced into Assam.

X. xylocarpa (Roxb.) Taub.

Sans. — *Scimsapa*, *kanakakuli*;
Hindi — *Jambu*, *suria*; Mar. — *Jamba*,
suria; Tel. — *Kondatangeedu*, *eravalu*,
bojeh, *errachennamangi*; Tam. — *Irul*,
irivel, *aruvapalam*; Kan. — *Tirawa*,

jambe, *shilpe*, *arayutakku*, *betada-varike*, *hommavarika*, *takku*; Mal. — *Irumulla*, *irumul*, *kadamarom*, *irimpullam*; Oriya — *Boja*, *kongora*, *dhamoni*, *tangini*; Bombay — *Jamba*, *yerrul*, *suria*; Coorg — *Sivve*.
Trade — Irul.

Irul is one of the most important timbers used for sleepers without pressure treatment. Also favourite for boats and canoes and knees, crooks, and keels of ships. A good substitute for *Sal* and *Teak* for beams, posts and scantlings in house constructions. Widely used also for agricultural implements, pit-props in coal mines, curbs of wells, and brake-and paving-blocks. Wood lasts well under water and used for wooden bridges. Yields material for paper-pulp. A good fuel wood; its charcoal highly prized by iron smelters. Decoction of bark given in gonorrhoea and diarrhoea; also used to stop vomiting and as a vermifuge. Fruits yield a fatty oil. Leaves used as manure.

XYLOCARPUS Koenig

X. gangeticus Prain see
Carapa moluccensis Lam. var.
gangetica Prain

X. granatum Koenig see
Carapa granatum (Koenig) Alston

X. moluccensis (Lam.) Roem. see
Carapa moluccensis Lam.

XYLOPIA Linn. *Annonaceae*

X. parvifolia Hook. f. & Thoms.
NETAWU, ATUKETIYA

Tam. — *Kalpootta*, *chidda-vintai*;
Kan. — *Ulli*; Mal. — *Saanthu*, *kalpo-ttan*.

Wood suitable for light furniture and interior fittings, packing-cases, and plywood; also for country-craft frames, and house-building. Straight boles used for mine-props. Employed also for match-boxes and splints. Fruits edible. Root-bark, flowers and fruits sweet-scented, chewed with betel leaves.

XYLOSMA Forst. f.

Flacourtiaceae

X. longifolium Clos

Hindi—*Dandal, katari, kandhara, katpatra, sialu*; Punjab—*Chopra, chiundi, thakola, batti*; Kumaur—*Sallu, kandhara*; Garhwal—*Kand-gair, phalama*; Assam—*Mota koli, kata holi, katahar*; Khasi Hills — *Dieng-kani*; Garo — *Phul-wal*; Cachar— *Hagrani-sa*; Miri—*Uli-tang-asing*; Mundari—*Dandal-daru*.

Wood used for house-posts and fences. Extract of tender leaves produces opium-like effect.

XYMALOS Baill. *Monimiaceae*

X. monospora (Harv.) Baill. ex Warb. LEMONWOOD

Berries edible. Pulverized bark used in colic. Wood used for ornamental furniture and beehives; also for poles in hut construction.

XYRIS Linn. *Xyridaceae*

X. anceps Hook. f. in part *see*

X. complanata R. Br.

X. commplanata R. Br. *syn.*

X. anceps Hook. f. in part

Mal. — *Kochelachipullu*.

Herb antiseptic, used for itches, ring-worm, and leprosy.

X. indica Linn. *syn.*

X. robusta Mart.

Hindi—*Dabi-duba*; Beng.—*China-ghuza, dabidubi*; Mal.—*Kochilletri*; Mundari—*Huringdudumuri*.

Used for itch, ringworm, and leprosy.

X. pauciflora Willd.

MUNDARI — *Baluyamjuri, huring-dimbu*.

Bulbs eaten. Herb used for insomnia.

X. robusta Mart. *see*

X. indica Linn.

Y

YUCCA Linn.

Agavaceae

Yuccas are commonly known as Adam's Needle, Spanish-Bayonet, Beargrass, Mound-Lily Yucca, and Soapweed.

Y. aloifolia Linn.

Saponaceous rhizomes employed as a substitute for soap. Flowers fried and eaten. Fleshy fruits edible, but may cause purging. Leaves yield a strong tenacious fibre, used for ropes. Flowers contain aloifoline, active against Lewis lung-tumour as well as other transplanted mouse neoplasms.

Y. filamentosa Linn.

Leaves yield a fibre used for ropes, cords, etc.; fibre is suitable for good twine and possibly also for coarse textiles. Saponaceous

rhizomes used as a substitute for soap. Rhizomes and leaves prescribed for hepatic troubles, despondency, and irritability. Poultice of roots applied to suppress inflammation.

Y. gloriosa Linn.

Leaves yield fibre similar to that of *Agave* and used for same purposes. Fibre is strong and flexible and can be easily dyed, but is harsh. Used for mats and carpets. Fruit purgative. Santals use the plant in rheumatism, oedema, sores, and ulcers; also for dysentery, phthisis, bronchitis, asthma, and hemorrhagic septicaemia. Rhizomes employed in the manufacture of Costa Rica Arrowroot; also used as a detergent.

Z

ZAMIA Linn.

Cycadaceae

Z. angustifolia Jacq.

Leaves contain several compounds among which bilobetin; ginkgetin, and sciadopitysin have been previously isolated from the leaves of *Ginkgo biloba* Linn. It is of phylogenetic interest that the cycads and ginkgo, seed-bearing plants surviving from primitive times, have similar chemical composition.

Z. furfuracea Ait.

Aqueous extract slightly toxic to American cockroaches, but not to German cockroaches and milkweed bugs.

Z. pumila Linn.

Stems are rich in starch which may be extracted as arrowroot.

ZANONIA Linn. *Cucurbitaceae*

Z. indica Linn.

Hindi — *Chirpoti, patakona, shana-sokha*; Guj. — *Parpoti*; Mar. — *Chriabuti, chirapota*; Mal. — *Penarvalli*.

Leaves topically applied to reduce inflammation and, beaten up with milk and butter, used in the form of antispasmodic and liniment. Decoction of leaves used as a bath to stop irritation due to boils. Fruits cathartic and antiseptic, used for cough and asthma. Fresh fruit juice used as an antidote to the venomous bites of the gecko, known by the name of *Shal-i-alam*.

ZANTEDESCHIA Spreng. *Araceae*

Z. aethiopica (Linn.) Spreng. syn. *Richardia africana* Kunth

COMMON CALLA, LILY-OF-THE-NILE

Leaves used as a poultice for sores, boils, wounds, and burns, and on painful parts in rheumatism and gout. Young leaves and petioles used as a vegetable; roasting and boiling destroys their toxicity. Plant is cultivated in Africa as a source of starch and as a feed for pigs. It contains an acrid juice which is poisonous and irritant; irritation being caused by raphides of calcium oxalate.

ZANTHOXYLUM Linn.

Rutaceae

Z. acanthopodium DC.

Hindi—*Darmar, nepali dhantiya, tej-phal, itmur*; Beag.—*Tombul*; Khasi Hills — *Dieng-so-khlam*; Nepal—*Bogay timur, nangryupot*.

Fruits with coriander-like flavour used as a spice. Aromatic seeds sudorific and febrifuge, used in tooth-powders and medicinal formulations and also in the preparation of perfumed tobacco and *Henna Attra*. Dried flowers yield an essential oil called Wartara Oil; it is rich in linalool and may be exploited for this compound, much used in perfumery. Medicinally used in the same way as *Z. armatum* DC.

Z. alatum Roxb. see

Z. armatum DC.

—var. *planispinum* (Sieb. & Zucc.) Rehd. & E.H. Wils. see
Z. armatum DC.

Z. armatum DC. syn. *Z. alatum* Roxb. and its var. *planispinum* (Sieb. & Zucc.) Rehd. & E.H. Wils.; *Z. planispinum* Sieb. & Zucc.

Sans.—*Tumburu, dhiva, gandhalu*;
Hindi—*Darmar, nepali dhantiya, tej-*

ZANTHOXYLUM

phal, tumru; Beng.—*Gaira, nepali thaniya, tambul*; Oriya—*Tundo-poda*; Punjab—*Timbar, timal, timru*; Garhwal—*Tezbal, tezmal*; Nepal—*Sunguru-kung, baletimur*.

Bark, fruits and seeds used as a carminative, stomachic and anthelmintic. Stems exhibit hypoglycaemic activity. Fruits and seeds employed as a tonic in fever and dyspepsia. Fruits used for dental troubles and scabies. Bark used to intoxicate fish. Fruits yield an essential oil which is deodorant and antiseptic and may find use in soap-making and dental preparations. It is called Wartara Oil and may possibly be exploited as a source of linalool, a chemical much used in perfumery. Wood strong, used for walking-sticks and clubs. Leaves are used for feeding *muga* silkworms. Leaves yield an essential oil with an aroma reminiscent of Rue Oil (*Ruta graveolens* Linn.).

Z. budrunga Wall. ex DC. *see*
Z. limonella (Dennst.) Alston

Z. hamiltonianum Wall. ex Hook. f.
see Z. nitidum (Roxb.) DC.

Z. limonella (Dennst.) Alston syn.
Z. budrunga Wall. ex DC.; *Z. rhetsa*
DC.

Sans.—*Ashvaghra, aritejani, sutejasi*;
Hindi—*Badrang*; Beng.—*Bazinali, kantahorina, tambol*; Guj—*Tejabala*;
Mar.—*Tirphal, chirphal, tsal*;
Tel.—*Rhetsamaramu*; Tam.—*Iratehai, elarangom*; Kan.—*Jummina, jimmi-mara*; Mal.—*Katmurrikkum, kallamanaku, mullillam*; Assam—*Bajarmant, bajarmali*; Khasi Hills—*Dieng-soh-mirik, jingtr-phang*.

Bark pickled. Fruits appetizing and digestive. Tender leaves cooked and eaten;

also used as a condiment; seeds pungent with black pepper like taste. Fruits used in atrabiliary dyspepsia, asthma, bronchitis, heart trouble, rheumatism, and tooth-ache. Pericarp astringent, stimulant and digestive. Fruits yield an essential oil called Mullilam Oil, used against cholera; also as an antiseptic and disinfectant and applied topically in cases of inflammatory dermatosis. Seeds yield a fatty oil suitable for soap-making and, after refining, for edible purposes. Oil from the rind shows antibacterial properties. Bark aromatic and tonic, used in rheumatism and atonic dyspepsia. It is a diuretic, alcoholic and aqueous extracts exhibit cholinergic, hypoglycaemic, and spasmolytic activity; contains an essential oil. Wood suitable for furniture and decorative panelling and is one of the best woods for carving and turnery. Used for planking, scantlings, rafters, axe-handles, door and window frames, and house posts; may also be employed for manufacture of building-boards, match-boxes and splints, fibre boards, plywood, and laminated wood.

Z. myriacanthum Wall. ex. Hook. f.
Wood suitable for tea boxes, but it is brittle. Seeds are burnt and smoke inhaled for treatment of ulcerated more.

Z. nitidum (Roxb.) DC. syn.
Z. hamiltonianum Wall. ex Hook. f.

Assam—*Tezamal, tejmot, bagh-anchora, tejmuri*; Nepal—*Purpuray timur*.

Roots used in stomach-ache and tooth-ache, and for boils; also used as an insecticide and fish-poison. Decoction of roots showed larvicidal action against both anopheline and culicine larvae. Fruits aromatic, stimulant, used for stomach-ache; also used as a condiment. Seeds yield an essential oil, odour resembling that of bergamot and geranium oils.

Z. ovalifolium Wight

Kan. — *Armadalu*; Khasi Hills—*Diang-snualh, tew-kalong, diang-shih*.

Wood used for tool-handles, turnery, inlay and cabinet-work, and walking-sticks; also suitable for rulers, scales, penholders, brush-backs, etc. Seed husk yields a fragrant essential oil.

Z. oxyphyllum Edgew.

Assam—*Mezenga*; Nepal—*Timur, bhansi timur, siri*.

Used more or less for the same purposes as *Z. armatum*. Tender shoots cooked and eaten as a vegetable. Fruits employed as a condiment in curries. Bark stimulant, stomachic, digestive, used for colic; also used as a sudorific.

Z. planispinum Sieb. & Zucc. *see*
Z. armatum DC.

Z. rhetsa DC. *see*
Z. limonella (Dennst.) Alston

Z. tetraspermum Wight & Arn.

Aerial parts of the plant are credited with stimulant, astringent, and digestive properties and used in dyspepsia and diarrhoea.

ZATARIA Boiss. *Labiatae;*
Lamiaceae

Z. multiflora Boiss.

Leaves and stems which constitute the drug *Saatar*, are imported for medicinal use. Infusion of the drug stimulant, diaphoretic, stomachic, and diuretic; also used to subside premature labour pains. Drug yields an essential oil.

ZEA Linn. *Gramineae; Poaceae*

Z. mays Linn.

MAIZE, CORN OR
INDIAN CORN (America)

Hindi — *Makai, makka, bhutta, junri, kukri, bara-jowar*; Beng.—*Janar, bhutta, jonar*; Mar.—*Maka, makai, buta*; Guj.—*Makkari, makkai*; Tel.—*Mokka-janna, makka jonnalu*; Tam.—*Makka-cholam*; Kan.—*Mekkejola, musukojola, goinjol*; Mal.—*Cholam*; Oriya—*Maka, buta*; Assam—*Gomdhan, makoi*; Manipur—*Chujak, nahom*.

Maize grain or corn is extensively used as food, and as forage and grain for live-stock; also serves as a raw material for several industrial products. The grain is nutritious with high percentage of easily digestible carbohydrates, fats, and proteins and hardly any deleterious substances. For use as food in India, maize is ground into flour or whole meal *atta* and baked into *roti* or *chapati*. However, due to low gluten content, it does not form dough with elastic properties, but dough with good elastic properties can be made from flour made from dehulled grain. Maize starch is extensively used as a sizing material in the textiles and paper industries. In the food industry it is used in the preparation of pies, puddings, salad dressings and confections. Maize starch is used for the production of dextrose and corn syrup; also employed as a diluent for pharmaceutical preparations, dusting material to prevent articles like surgeons' gloves, from sticking together, ingredient of oil-well drilling muds, and as a depressant in ore-floatation process. In cosmetics, maize starch forms an ingredient of various forms of toilet powders. Dried germs yield a semi-drying oil, known as Maize Oil or Corn Oil, used as salad

or cooking oil; it may also be used with linseed oil for paints. Zein, recovered from maize gluten, used as a binder for cork particles in forming composition cork. A textile fibre has been produced from zein under the trade name *Vicara*; it combines the virtues of cotton and wool. Cobs are rich in pentosans and used for furfural production. They may also be used for making building boards which are water and fire-resistant. Maize silk (styles) is astringent, diuretic, and chloretic. Some of the maize products include dextrose, maize starch syrup, corn flakes, and popcorns.

ZEHNERIA Endl.

Z. hookeriana Arn. *see*

Melothria perpusilla (Blume) Cogn.

Z. umbellata Thw. *see*

Melothria heterophylla (Lour.) Cogn.

ZEPHYRANTHES Herb.

Amaryllidaceae

Popularly known as Zephyr-Flower or Thunder-Flower. *Zephyranthes* spp. are ornamental plants, planted in gardens, in paths and flower-beds, and for edging.

Z. ajax Sprenger

Yield alkaloids lycorine, haemanthamine, crinidine, narcissidine, nerinine, and tazettine.

Z. andersonii Baker

Yield alkaloids haemanthamine and galanthamine.

Z. atamasco Herb.

ATAMASCO LILY

Toxic to animals. Cases of poisoning in steers, horses and fowls have been reported.

Z. candida Herb.

Decoction of leaves used as a hypoglycaemic in diabetes. Yield alkaloids

lycorine, haemanthidine, nerinine, tazettine, zephyranthine.

Z. carinata Herb. *see*

Z. grandiflora Lindl.

Z. citrina Baker

Yield alkaloids lycorine, haemanthamine, galanthine, and lycorenine.

Z. grandiflora Lindl. *syn.*

Z. carinata Herb.

Yield alkaloids lycorine, haemanthamine, galanthine, and tazettine.

Z. robusta Baker

Yield alkaloids lycorine, haemanthamine, and a new alkaloid (m.p. 252-254° decomp.).

Z. rosea Hort.

Yield alkaloids lycorine and galanthamine.

Z. sulphurea Hort.

Yield alkaloids haemanthamine, tazettine, and a new alkaloid (m.p. 252-54° decomp.).

Z. tubispatha Herb.

Yield alkaloids lycorine, nerispine, powelline, and tubispaceine.

ZEUXINE Lindl. *Orchidaceae*

Z. strateumatica Schlechter *syn.*

Z. sulcata Lindl.; Hook. f. in part Beng.—*Swethuli*.

Fleshy roots used as salep.

Z. sulcata Lindl.; Hook. f. in part *see Z. strateumatica* Schlechter

ZINGIBER Boehmer

Zingiberaceae

Z. Roxb.

Sans. — *Vanardraka*; Hindi & Beng. — *Banada*; Mar. — *Nisan, penlekosh*; Tel. — *Karraallamu, karrapasupu*; Kan. — *Kadushunti*; Oriya — *Banooda, vanardraka*.

Rhizomes used for flavouring food preparations; also used as a stimulant and carminative. Given in diarrhoea and colic and substituted for those of *Z. officinarum*. Yields an essential oil, used in perfumery for the preparation of artificial geranium, pepper, and rose oils; also used in soap perfumes and flavour compositions. Occurrence of an active diastase in the rhizome has been reported.

Z. chrysanthum Rosc.

Fruits aromatic, yield a fatty oil. Rhizomes yield an aromatic oil.

Z. elatum Roxb.

Rhizomes yield an essential oil with a pronounced camphoraceous odour reminiscent of *iso-borneol*. Oil lacks warm and spicy character of the Oil of Ginger, but may be useful in some perfume combinations.

Z. nigrum Gaertn. see
Alpinia nigra (Gaertn.) Burtt

Z. officinale Rosc. GINGER

Sans. — *Ardraka*; Hindi — *Adrak, ada*; Beng. — *Ada*; Mar. — *Ale*; Tel. — *Allamu, sonthi* (dry); Tam. — *Allam, inji*; Kan. — *Hasisunti*; Mal. — *Andrakam, inchi*.

Rhizome is highly esteemed as a spice for its characteristic odour and warm pungent taste. Dried ginger is widely used for flavouring foods, for extraction of oleoresins and preparation of extracts, and

distillation of an essential oil called Oil of Ginger. Peeled rhizomes preserved in honey or processed into crystalline ginger are delectable. Green ginger is used in culinary preparations, pickles, canned ginger, and ginger cocktails. Ginger possesses anti-oxidant properties and may be added to edible oils and fats to protect them against oxidative rancidity. Ginger is used as a carminative and stimulant and also given for flatulence and colic. Oil of Ginger is used as a flavouring and, to a limited extent, in perfumery. Oleoresin is amenable to standardization. It is spread on a sterile edible carrier, such as salt or dextrose (a liquid carrier is employed in soft-drinks) and made available to the users in the form of "dispersed extract" of the same strength as the ground spice. Ginger preserve is used chiefly in confectionery. Chocolate manufacturers utilize the preserve for enrobing; also used in jams and marmalades. Production of preserve or ginger *murabba*, is a traditional industry in India.

Z. zerumbet Rosc. ex Sm. syn.
Amomum zerumbet Linn.

Sans. — *Karpooraharidra*; Hindi & Beng. — *Narkachur*; Tel. — *Karrallamu*; Mal. — *Kattinji*.

Rhizomes employed against cough, stomach-ache, and asthma, and also as a vermifuge. It is used in leprosy and other skin diseases. Yields an essential oil, used as a perfume in soaps and other toilet articles.

ZINNIA Linn. *Compositae*;
Asteraceae

Z. angustifolia H. B. & K. syn.
Z. linearis Benth.

Leaves bitter and poisonous. They contain a large quantity of potassium salts, a slightly toxic saponin, and traces of alkaloids.

ZINNIA

Z. elegans Jacq.

YOUTH-AND-OLD-AGE

Plants contain nicotine, normicotine, and anabasine; presence of nicotine explains the successful grafting of *Z. elegans* on *Nicotiana* sp. Seeds yield a fatty oil.

Z. linearis Benth. *see*

Z. angustifolia H.B. & K.

Z. multiflora Linn. *see*

Z. peruviana Linn.

Z. pauciflora Linn. *see*

Z. peruviana Linn.

Z. peruviana Linn. *syn.*

Z. multiflora Linn.; *Z. pauciflora* Linn. **WILD ZINNIA**

Herb is suspected of causing photosensitization in stock in New South Wales. Aerial parts contain an alkaloid.

ZIZANIA Linn. *Gramineae;*
Poaceae

Z. aquatica Linn.

WILD RICE, WATER RICE

Staple food of American Indians. It is a game-bird attractant and also a good duckfeed.

Z. caduciflora Hand.-Mazz. *syn.*

Z. latifolia Turcz. *ex* Stapf;

Limnochloa caduciflora Turcz.

apud Trin.

Cultivated as a fodder for horses. Thickened portions of culms, known as Water Bamboo, are consumed as a vegetable. Rhizomes and grains are also eaten during days of scarcity. Leaves woven into mats.

Z. latifolia Turcz. *ex* Stapf *see*

Z. caduciflora Hand.-Mazz.

ZIZIPHUS Mill. *Rhamnaceae*

Z. glaberrima Santapau *see*

Z. xylopyra Willd.

Z. glabrata Heyne

Sans. — *Vatadalla*; Tel. — *Kakupala*;
Tam. — *Karkattam, carukurva*.

Leaves used in cachexia and venereal diseases.

Z. jujuba Lam., non Mill. *see*

Z. mauritiana Lam.

Z. jujuba Mill. *syn.*

Z. sativa Gaertn.; *Z. vulgaris* Lam.

Hindi—*Pitni-ber, kandika, kandiyari, singli, ban ber*; Kashmir—*Bary konkamber, phitni*; Punjab—*Amlai, singli, simli, barari*; Bombay—*Ranbor, unab*.

Fruits of cultivated plants nutritious, eaten dried, steamed, and preserved in sugar. A deliciously sugared form, known as Honey-Jujube, resembles Persian dates in appearance. Fruits of wild plants cooling, anodyne, and tonic; employed as an antidote to aconite-poisoning and recommended in nausea and vomiting, also used for abdominal pain in pregnancy. Kernels edible sedative, used in insomnia. Heartwood used for combs and turnery. Bark contains tannin.

Z. mauritiana Lam. *syn.*

Z. jujuba Lam., non Mill.

INDIAN JUJUBE;

COMMON JUJUBE

Sans.—*Ajapriya, badara, karkandhu, kuvala, madhuraphala*; Hindi—*Baer, ber*; Beng.—*Kool, ber, boroi*; Mar.—*Bor, bera*; Guj.—*Bor, bardi*;

Tel.—*Reegu, gangareegu, k̄karak-andhavu*; Tam.—*Elandai, yellande, elladu*; Kan.—*Yalachi, elanji*; Mal.—*Elentha*; Oriya—*Barkoli, bodokoli, bodori*.

Fruits eaten fresh, dried like raisins, candied, stewed or smoked. Tree also yields fodder and is grown for wind-breaks. Large-sized fruits, which have just began to turn yellow are chosen for candying. Fruits of wild trees considered cooling, anodyne, and tonic. They enter into the preparation of *Joshanda*, a medicine used in chest troubles. Kernels sedative, used as a soporific and to stop vomiting; also employed as an antidote to aconite-poisoning and for abdominal pain in pregnancy just like those of *Z. jujuba*. Seeds are given in diarrhoea. *Badari* is mentioned in old literature in the list of contraceptives. Seeds yield a fatty oil. Leaves eaten with catechu as an astringent; considered diaphoretic. Wood used for wells, axe-and hoe-handles, gun-stocks, sandals, yokes, toys, parts of wheels, and turnery.

Z. nummularia (Burm. f.) Wight & Arn. syn. *Z. rotundifolia* Lam.; *Rhamnus nummularia* Burm. f.

WILD JUJUBE

Sans.—*Bhukamtaka, sukshamap-hala*; Hindi—*Jhahrberi, jhadiaber*; Mar.—*Gāngar, janglar, junglaber*; Guj.—*Chanyabor, adbaubordi, khetraubordi*; Tel.—*Neelareegu*; Tam.—*Korgodi*; Punjab—*Bal, birar, kokni-ber, malaber, mallah, jangra*; Rajasthan—*Bordi, pala*; Delhi—*Badber, koker ber, jhar beri*; Bombay—*Chanibor*.

Tender parts grazed by animals, but later when plant becomes hard and thorny

only sheep and goats are able to browse on it. Leaves are stored as *pala* for use as fodder. Fruits edible. Leaves used in scabies and other cutaneous diseases. Dried leaves are burnt and smoke inhaled for coughs and colds. Fruits cooling and astringent, used in bilious affections. Seeds are used as a bait after saturating them with poison to kill gerbils. Bark contains 12% tannins; root-bark contains cyclopeptide alkaloids nummularine A, B, and C; mucronine-D; and amphibine-H. Wood affords high quality charcoal and fuel.

Z. oenoplia Mill.

JACKAL JUJUBE

Sans.—*Srigalakoli, bahukantaka, karkhandu*; Hindi—*Makai*; Beng.—*Siakul, mahkua jhurkal, jangalkul*; Mar.—*Kanerballi, makor*; Tel.—*Banka, paragi, paringi, paraki*; Tam.—*Ambulam, suraimullu, suraiyilandai*; Kan.—*Barige, challe, hurasurah, karisurimullu*; Mal.—*Kottavalli, tutalimullu*; Oriya—*Barokoli, kontakoli*.

Fruits edible. Bark used for tanning (tannin 12%). Roots employed in hyperacidity and *Ascaris* infection. Fruits enter into medicines for stomach-ache. Stem and root-barks contain cyclopeptide alkaloids zizyphine-A and zizyphine-B. Betulinic acid appears to be responsible for some of the medicinal properties of the root-bark.

Z. oxyphylla Edgew.

Punjab—*Beri, shamor*; Santal—*Kurti rama*.

Fruits eaten. Shrub employed for dry fencing.

ZIZIPHUS

Z. rotundifolia Lam. *see*
Z. nummularia (Burm. f.) Wight & Arn.

Z. rugosa Lam.

Hindi & Mar.—*Churna*; Tel.—*Pinduparighamu*; Tam.—*Kattilandai*; Mal.—*Malantutali, todali*; Oriya—*Simu koli*; Santal—*Sekra*.

Fruits eaten. Crushed defatted seeds yield starch which is susceptible to acid hydrolysis like the sweet potato starch. Bark given in diarrhoea. Flowers enter into a medicine for menorrhagia. Branches used for fences. Wood mostly used as fuel.

Z. sativa Gaertn. *see*
Z. jujuba Mill.

Z. spina-christi Willd.

Grown for its edible fruits and for hedges. Seeds yield a fatty oil. Bark contains tannin (9.3%). Introduced into India for trials.

Z. vulgaris Lam. *see*
Z. jujuba Mill.

Z. xylopyra Willd. including
Z. glaberrima Santapau

Hindi—*Kat-ber, gote, kakor, ghont*; Mar.—*Goti, bhorgotti, kantegoti*; Tel.—*Gotte*; Tam.—*Kottei*; Kan.—*Challe, mullukare*; Oriya—*Got, gotoboro, kantabohul*; Bombay—*Ghot, suti*.

Leaves used as fodder. Fruits contain catechol-type of tannins (8-12%). Seeds yield a fatty oil. Bark used for tanning (tannin 7.2%). Wood used for agricultural implements, cart wheels, all types

of handles, panelling, beading, inlay work, frames, and other ornamental purposes. Used also for charcoal and fuel.

ZORNIA J. F. Gmel. *Papilionaceae*;
Fabaceae;

Z. conjugata (Willd.) Sm. *see*
Z. diphylla Pers.

Z. diphylla Pers. *syn*
Z. conjugata (Willd.) Sm. *includit*
Z. gibbosa Spanoghe

Guj.—*Samrapani*; Kan.—*Nellujollusoppu, nelam mari, murikooti*; Mundari—*Karkia tasad, luduludia-tasad*; Santal—*Tandi jhapni, birmoch*; Bombay—*Landgu*; Rajasthan—*Roonkari*.

Yields nutritious fodder for cattle, but may cause impairment of sight in horses. Herb used for dysentery and root given to children as a soporific. Also grown as a cover-crop and as green manure.

Z. gibbosa Spanoghe *see*
Z. diphylla Pers.

ZOSIMA Hoffm. *Umbelliferae*;
Apiaceae

Z. absinthifolia Link *see*
Z. orientalis Hoffm.

Z. orientalis Hoffm. *syn*.
Z. absinthifolia Link

Used against cough and bowel complaints. Roots and fruits contain coumarin lactones. Some of which showed anti-tumor activity against Ehrlich ascites cells *in vitro*.

ZOYSIA Willd. *Gramineae*;
Poaceae

ZYGOPHYLLUM

Z. japonica Steud.

Introduced into India for lawns.

Z. matrella (Linn.) Merrill syn.

Z. pungens Willd.;

Osterdamia matrella Kuntze

MANILA-GRASS

Recommended for turfs in place of *Cynodon dactylon* Pers., as it does not bleach and is able to suppress other weeds. Also useful in reclamation of sand-dunes. Though relished by cattle, it is of little value as fodder.

Z. pungens Willd.

Z. matrella (Linn.) Merrill

see

Z. tenuifolia Willd. ex Trin.

Introduced into India for lawns.

ZYGOPHYLLUM Linn.

Zygophyllaceae

Z. simplex Linn.

Punjab—*Alethi*;

Rajasthan—

Lunio, lunwa, alethi.

Used as fodder for camels. Seeds eaten by the nomadic tribes. Infusion of leaves and seeds applied to eyes in ophthalmia and leucoma. Seeds anthelmintic. Herb may be grown to reduce soil salinity.

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4	2	2	<i>A. arabica</i> auct., non(Lam.) Willd.	<i>A. arabica</i> Willd.
6	1	37	BLACK WATTLE	BLACK WATTTE
6	2	26	<i>A. arabica</i> auct., non(Lam.) Willd.	<i>A. arabica</i> Willd.
9	1	40	<i>A. caesium</i>	<i>A. caecium</i>
22	2	3	<i>A. sibiricum</i> Beauv.	<i>A. sibiruemu</i> Beauv.
24	2	38	<i>Marlea begoniaefolia</i> Roxb.	<i>Marlea bigoniifolia</i> Roxb.
44	1	4	LAMB'S TAIL	LAMB'S TALL
74	1	2	QUARTER VINE	QUARTER
74	1	13	<i>B. petersianum</i> Klotz.	<i>B. petersianam</i> Klotz.
87	2	8	PINGVIN	PINGVIN
88	2	16	<i>B. eriopetala</i> Wight & Arn.; ex Arn., Hensl. in part	<i>B. eriopetala</i> Wight & Arn.
96	1	29	<i>C. calyptata</i> Roxb.	<i>C. clayptrata</i> Roxb
97	1	31	<i>I. muricata</i> (Linn.) Jacq., non Cav.	<i>I. muricata</i> (Linn) Jacq.
110	2	5,6	Tel.— <i>Nulu tega</i>	Tel.— <i>Nulu, tega</i>
111	1	16	<i>C. australe</i> A. Cunn. & Fraser	<i>C. australe</i> A. Cunn.
134	1	1	<i>Jateorhiza</i>	<i>Jateorhizd</i>
138	2	33	<i>Guggul</i>	<i>Guggul</i>
162	2	10	DAPHNE Linn.	DAPHNE
171	2	23	GRECIAN FOXGLOVE	GRECIAN FOXGLOBE
171	2	24	WOOLY FOXGLOVE	WOOLY FOXGLOBE
179	1	1	<i>Diplazium esculentum</i> Sw	<i>D. esculentum</i> Sw.
199	1	34	Link	Stapf
202	2	25	<i>E. verna</i>	<i>E. varna</i>
220	1	21	<i>F. galbaniflua</i> Boiss. & Buhse	<i>F. galbaniflua</i> Boiss.
235	1	10	<i>G. sibiricum</i> Linn.	<i>G. sibericum</i> Linn.
257	2	3	<i>Heckeria subpeltata</i> Kunth	<i>H. subpeltata</i> Kunth
271	1	24	CHINESE-HAT-PLANT	CHINESE-HAT-PLAT
303	2	15	<i>Jatropha nana</i> Dalz. & Gibs.	<i>J. nana</i> Dalz. & Gibs.
310	1	20	<i>bui, bui-chhoti</i>	<i>bbui, ui-chhoti</i>
318	1	9	CHICKLING VETCH	CHICKING VETCH
353	2	39	Sans.— <i>Amra, chuta</i>	Sans.— <i>Amra chuta</i>
355	2	15,16	Kan.— <i>Hadari, hale</i>	Kan.— <i>Hadari hale</i>
365	1	10,11	Tam.— <i>Malamthetti, kanjavu</i>	Tam.— <i>Malamthetti kanjavu</i>
365	1	23	<i>harchari, lakhonde</i>	<i>harchari lakhonde</i>
365	1	24,25	Oriya— <i>Nirassa, bonohorono</i>	Oriya— <i>Nirassa bonohorono</i>
370	1	36	Khasi Hills	Khasi Kills
373	1	7	<i>gidar, rukh</i>	<i>gidar, rukh</i>
376	1	9	<i>kalmi, kadassa</i>	<i>kalmi kadassa</i>

Page	Column	Line	Read as	For
396	2	6	<i>badranj boya</i>	<i>badranj, boya</i>
397	2	37	<i>N. sphaerostachys</i> Dalz.	<i>N. sphaerostachyus</i> Dalz.
399	2	1	NIPA Thunb.	NIPA
418	1	26	<i>pusiganju, husuki</i>	<i>pusiganju husuki</i>
438	1	9	<i>P. cenchroides</i> Rich. ex Pers.	<i>P. cenchroides</i> Rich.
460	1	28	<i>pippali, magadhi</i>	<i>pippali magadhi</i>
462	1	34,35	Tam.— <i>Lechai kottai</i>	Tam.— <i>Lechai, kottai</i>
509	2	35	— <i>Dingshing</i>	— <i>Dingsning</i>
542	2	11	<i>lana, shora</i>	<i>lana shora</i>
581	1	9	<i>chirivanga, vangachettu</i>	<i>chirivanga vangachettu</i>
585	2	31	HARDHACK, STEEPLE BUSH	HARDHACK STEEPLE BUSH
602	1	19,20	Kan.— <i>Kalludi, bondh—vala</i>	Kan.— <i>Kalludi bondh, vala</i>
603	2	30	Tel.—	Tam.—
608	1	6	<i>lana, lani,</i>	<i>lana lani,</i>
638	1	39	THYRSOSTACHYS	THYRSOTACHYS
669	2	13	Trade — Yellapiney	Trade — Yellaquiney

